The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6351. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CHAPTERS ON REFORM.

The Necessities of New-York and How to Meet Them.

BY NON-PARTISAN.

At a time when a great cause of common interest requires of every citizen the utmost exertions, it is needless to ask consent or make apology for submitting these suggestions to the Committee of Seventy, to the Young Men's Reform Association, to the members of the Legislature, and to all men and women who have an opportunity or feel a duty to co-operate in the noble work of Reform; or for again signing myself, NON-PARTISAN.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871.

CLASS I.—THE LESSON AND THE ADMONITION OF THE ELECTIONS.

There can be no doubt that the stupendous frauds disclosed in New-York City were decisive of the late elections. The results as well as the means through which they were accomplished, are full of significance. It is most important to the public interest that these unexampled events should be rightly interpreted, and if so inferior matters were worthy attention at this time, it would be worth while to ask every man who hopes to share the public favor to look carefully at the nature of the political forces now paramount. There is a crisis in our City and State politics, and a new political spirit is exercising sway. Let us take a glance backward and forward and see if we can interpret this crisis.

When the Tammany Ring and the Erie Ring and the several subordinate rings united, there was developed a new controling spirit in our politics. It was a stupendous power of mischief, and a steady propulsion to public corruption and ruin. It made a sort of spoils party in the name of politics and public interests, but it was, in fact, wholly selfish and mercenary, the like of which was never seen here, and was never known elsewhere in the world. It was little less than an organized band of political pirates. The party that nourished that power was in part corrupted and in part coerced by it, and finally became its open and shameless accomplice. The official leader who might have arrested the cause of this ominous supremacy of all the elements of corruption in his own party was unequal to the occasion. The veto power was industriously, but not boldly or faithfully applied. No mite of legislative folly escaped the executive vision, but the great beams of party corruption were allowed to fall freely upon the backs of the people. And our only consolation for the failings of the past is that the little and the great, the leaders, the low partisans, and the kings are now burning on one funeral pile together in the admonishing fires of a righteous public wrath.

Every bad element in and out of political life—venal ignorance, Irish bigotry, crafty and corrupt party leaders, Jesuit priests, the reckless managers of great corporations, every man in the legal profession, the mercantile circles, or connected with the public Press, in whom the love of gain was stronger than the sense of public duty—joined to swell the ranks of that new power of corruption. There was inaugurated a saturnalia of fraud, extravagance, falsehood and venality, without a parallel.

The party that should have unanimously opposed that power, was in part bribed and bought by it; but the great bulk of the members of the party at all times resisted that power, and denounced such of its own leaders and journals as had become minions and hirelings of the Rings. Such finally was the audacity of the villainies and peculation, that the people were made indignant and alarmed, and they arose in the majesty of their moral and intellectual force, and soon the moral sentiment and the higher public opinion of the City became the dominant elements of the hour. Good men in both parties were united, knaves in office and traitors out of office were frightened. Great numbers of the rank and file of both parties no longer obeying their old leaders or conforming themselves to their old party methods, freely complied with the demands of the moral element—the great voice of the people. The worthiest of the party leaders also obeyed the impulse and rose to the duties of the occasion, and the baser of those in both parties fell to various depths; some only to the shades of contempt, some to a political purgatory, and some to unfathomable moral perdition. They are of no consequence. The elections were conducted partly according to party methods, yet without much regard to party principles; and the motive power and the aim were not partisan, but were the spirit of constructive moral reform and the well being of the people. The victory, then, is mainly due to that non-partisan, intelligent moral sentiment and sense of public duty on the part of the honest, intelligent portion of the people. It is not only a triumph over base officials and a pernicious municipal system, but is also an emphatic condemnation of party leaders and party machinery for the City. Still parties are by no means superceded, nor their proper sphere or their honest methods questioned or limited. Neither one party, nor both parties together, can appropriate this victory; yet it cannot be said that one party met the crisis as fairly and wisely, or that it has come out of it as successfully as the other, and the share of the honor and of the rewards may be claimed, not in the ratio of the partisan, but of the moral and non-partisan element in each party, which has swayed the personal action of its members.

The intelligent correspondent of a foreign journal says of it, that—"it was not properly a fight between Democrats and Republicans—it was a revolution—an uprising of the people, irrespective of party lines and considerations, against fraud in official station," and he might have added, against a pernicious system of elections, which facilitates fraud and discourages honest voters. The simple fact is that the City elections was the first great act in a sort of municipal revolution. Those who do not comprehend it as such, and act on that theory, will find themselves crushed by the stern, resistless power of a revolutionary spirit. Previous to the Ring-rule of ruffianism, political jobbers, Jesuit priests and Irish bigotry, which this election has overthrown, the political parties had, in the main, represented the public opinion of the City; though for many years the moral tone of party action had been steadily falling below the moral tone of public opinion. The accession of ruffianism and political jobbers to power, was the surrender of all principle and all honor in party to all that was vile, and all that was mercenary, and all that was venal among its followers. The one policy of such a power was the greatest number of venal votes and the greatest amount of public stealings; the latter to be divided between the voters who were bought, the journals and leaders who were bribed, and the officials and Ring leaders who were in power. The only alternatives of the City under such rule were speedy ruin or a speedy revolution.

That revolution has come, and it, too, has brought into existence a new power, which in one particular is like the Ring power. Neither was strictly the birth of party, but both were born of elements outside of party. The Ring power came from below, but this power of the revolution has come from above party. Unlike the Ring power, which was developed in secrecy and matured by false pretenses so that it had attained to a tyranny almost unawares, this new power, springing from the open indignation of the people, uttered itself boldly in the columns of public journals and in the open meetings of the people. It comes in the name and on behalf of all honest men and women; and demands not votes, nor money, nor grog-shops, nor universal license for all that is vicious, nor omnipotent power in the caucus, nor that all the offices shall be given to those who make a trade of politics; but it demands honesty, economy, the best men for office, free schools where the children shall attend, and that Jesuit priests shall let alone an efficient City administration, in the interest of order, decency and comfort; and generally that the City administration, which is a great organization of business, shall be managed without regard to party principle or to the election of a Governor, or a President, or a State Prison Inspector. It is the stern voice of an indignant, outraged community that has borne much and will not be trifled with, or longer robbed and insulted; and men in office and men who want office will do well to heed it.

This non-partisan power will watch and sternly judge every man it has placed in office, or who has crawled or bought his way into office; and whoever attempts to serve himself, his friends or his party, instead of the people, will be speedily brought to an account. Old politicians and young aspirants will do well to take note of the spirit and the temper of the public mind, if they would escape the fate of the trading politicians who now lie hopelessly stranded along our political shores, with all their aspirations of office, from those that reached the Presidency down to those that rested their eyes on a clerkship, blighted forever. If I mistake not, the earnest, hard-worked professional men and men of business in New-York City, who have devoted so much thought, time and money to putting down the great joint stock conspiracy of scoundrelism, Jacobitism, Jesuitism and venality, do not mean to leave these elements the same dangerous facility of absolute rule which they possessed before. I have before attempted to point out the true method of preventing such a result. If some such organic relief be not provided, it is very plain that the same elements of corruption will soon unite on their old work of mercenary and rowdy co-operation. The people who have achieved this great deliverance cannot be always expected to devote so much time to politics, and they must, therefore, at this time, as fully as possible protect themselves against the robbers always ready to attack them. Very much depends upon what is done at the coming session. For the first time in a long period the higher intelligence and public morality of the community take the lead and wield political power. The mass of average intelligence, and all the degraded portion of the community, which together make up the majority of voters, will look carefully on to see whether loud professions are to be realized, and whether legislation shall be accomplished better than that which came of the authority just overthrown. It is a critical moment, and the responsibility of legislators and of the journals which undertake to express public opinion is very great. The power overthrown led and ruled the masses by cajoling, bribing and deceiving them. How is the new power to lead them? What is it to do for them? Can it maintain its supremacy short of convincing them by positive acts that it is sagacious and disinterested; or otherwise than by showing them that a government by the honest and intelligent portion of the population is better for the poor and the ignorant than a government by mercenary partisans and reckless political tradesmen? Most of the men who have come to power have not had legislative experience, and it is one of the evil results of our politics that but little thought has been bestowed by our high-toned citizens upon the methods of public affairs. The task of ruling is not so light as most of them imagine, and they are likely not to find it so easy to do that which will give them strength and the people confidence as they find it to complain of everything which has been done by others.

Let us now glance at the three great obstacles in the way of accomplishing the objects of this resolution:

1. There will be found a number of men in the Legislature who will say, the rascals are now overthrown, and their system is dead. The public excitement is expended. All who have worked so hard will return to their business, and forget politics,—scoundrels and honest political workers alike. There is no use, they will say, to trouble ourselves with anything new. Political affairs will soon resume their old course, only a little purified—a little honester; until in due time, as always happens, the rogues gradually and secretly work themselves into power again. When they do, the people will rise again and put them down. We shall always, they say, go on zigzagging in this way. Those who keep the middle track are the wisest; and (which is the main thing) are just as likely as anybody else to get the offices. There is a small measure of truth in all this, but in the main it is the creed of the cowardly, the indolent, the meanly ambitious; the men who are just too honest to steal like a Ring leader, and altogether too selfish and callous to begin any attack on such leaders, or to join in any until it has become popular. It is, too, the creed of the political fatalist, who is usually a religious fatalist as well. He has no constructive power, no political faith, no moral energy, is a drone in every work, and a brake on every movement of reform. The journals and the people must look to such fellows; and they will not wince at tufts of grass; they deserve the largest pebbles. No men of this class, no such leadership, can either secure the needed reforms or prevent the new power being speedily overthrown. The powers of evil and political selfishness are always active and aggressive, always self-propagating and prolific. Our statutes have been long shaped in the interest of mercenary partisanship and personal scoundrelism. A great affirmative work is needed in the interest of honesty and the public welfare. There is a great deal of bad legislative work to be undone, as well as of new work to be accomplished. The problem of so governing a great city that there shall not be a controlling tendency to degradation, and a steady growth of corruption in the lowest class, is one we have not solved yet, and it is one which the methods of fatalists will never solve. The great city will steadily sink, while they coldly and blindly look on. There must be an affirmative, active exertion of public authority directed to the end of raising, comforting, enlightening and protecting the lower strata of city life. The work is hardly begun; is, indeed, not in the public mind; and is but poorly appreciated by even the most thoughtful. The development of such measures in legislation is a fit work for a party, if unfortunately a unison of party action is not possible. The practical administration in the City, however, must be by non-partisan officials, just as in the General Government we have non-partisan Generals, and Admirals.

Instead of listening to these fatalistic and do-nothing sophistries, the Legislature should appoint a commission of earnest, able men at this session, who should investigate during the recess, and should report to the next session, the proper improvements needed in the City charter—as only an imperfect one is possible at this session—and in the administration, and what further legislation is required for the elevation of the condition of the poor, the ignorant and the vicious classes of New-York City. The Commissioners should set forth the reasons and statistics at length, and should have power to examine papers and witnesses, and should submit drafts of legislation. This would concentrate a wholesome public attention, would lay the basis for wise legislation, and would enable the Legislature to have before it at the opening of the session carefully prepared drafts of bills. Very soon, under such a policy, the City Government would be made a power for good, and an organization of consistency, economy, and public intelligence. Ten thousand dollars expended in this way might in every year to come save a hundred thousand otherwise lost by reason of inapt and inadequate methods, to say nothing of higher moral and educational influences that might be secured.

2. Another obstruction of the work that should be done, will be the rump of the old Ring rule of the City, united with some of their hirelings in the Republican Party. They will to some extent be aided by better men, who have so long moved along the old party ruts that they will need a great lift to raise them to the broad plane of the new and higher public opinion. These men will say to Republicans, the Democratic Party has the majority in the City, and you have the majority in the State. Let us come to an agreement as to the offices and lower places all round; we, of course, having a fair share. Both parties must and will do better than they have done, but all of us who have worked so long in the ranks and in the caucuses, ought to have the offices and the profits. You cannot tell how soon we will come into power again, and we will remember what is done now. Both parties must give the people some of the best men who have worked in the ranks under the old order of things. Such men must be rewarded. The people have no right to ask more of us. They will soon get cool and leave politics wholly to us again. This reasoning will be hard for some men to resist. There is danger from it. The people must be awake, and insist on having party rule utterly abandoned in this City, now, while they have the power. The best men must be put in office, regardless of party opinions and old party service. Any reorganization that does not proceed on this theory will be only partisan government in a modified form, which will soon develop the old evils inherent in its application to a great City. The people and the journals must therefore keep their eyes on this manufactory of mischief.

3. The other source of peril is from the large Republican majority. Among those composing it, may be found some bad fellows who will secretly and for base motives obstruct all stringent measures of reform, but their number will be small, and I do not regard them as any occasion of anxiety. The danger is from two other and opposite elements of that party. One of these elements is a class of men who will accept the suggestions of the Democrats, to which I have already referred, and which cannot be said to be really corrupt, but only purely and selfishly partisan. The co-operation of these two elements, after the old party methods, might control the Legislature, and divide between them the offices now and in subsequent years. They would be reinforced (especially if beguiled into any questionable legislation) by all those knaves of both parties, who if their votes would make a majority, could extort thousands from the many public robbers and bribed hirelings of the old lobby, whose stay outside the State Prisons may depend on the sufficiency of their dishonest fortunes to control the votes of members of this Legislature. The other respectable element from which there is peril is that of intense partisanship, not a little sharpened by personal ambition and the spirit of political retaliation. To act on it would be an insult to the noble, unselfish men of both parties who have united in achieving so great a victory; and it would be an unmitigated act of political perfidy and folly. It would be a flagrant disregard of that high-toned public opinion which has been the strength and soul of our Municipal revolution. It would not only be a disgrace to the Republican Party, but it would be its ruin. It would be a capitulation of the Republican Party to its baser elements, exactly the same in kind, though by no means absolutely so base as that made by the Democratic Party when it capitulated to the united Tammany, Erie and Judicial Rings. The facts are that unadulterated party selfishness constitutes the lower strata of Republicanism in this State, just as unadulterated personal rascality constitutes the lower strata of Democracy. Such a shock would be given to public confidence in all pretense of disinterested party action that the work of Municipal reform would be thrown back a quarter of a century, and the very Rings would be recalled for a commutation of public abhorrence. They would be made relatively respectable. The curse of the legislation for the City has been its extreme partisanship; and the great significance of the present movement has been the predominance of an element above mere party. The honest, disinterested people have gained the victory, and they require that the well-being of the community shall alone be regarded in the new order of things. They have now accomplished, in regard to the whole City Government, just what a portion of them long since accomplished for the Police, the Fire Department and the Board of Health. They were then unable to secure non-partisan Boards, because the selfish politicians, who did nothing to promote those laws, came swarming around like hungry vultures and controlled the appointments and made them partisan. Politicians have since continually meddled with these Boards to their great injury, and now is the time to restore them, and to place all parts of the City Government under the rule of honest and able men, irrespective of party opinions and independent of party contest and party aspirants. Let it be made a municipal misdemeanor for any person to demand, or any City official to pay, any tax or percentage for any party purpose whatever. If such results cannot be secured, this revolution will lose half its glory, and the future will be exposed to a speedy return of iniquities. Let all the eyes of the public Press, and all the guardians of the people look to these perils, and thus our labor may be made to survive in permanent legislation in the interests of good government.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS---XX.

The Buffalo Iron-Works.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1872.

A Birmingham man, traveling through the State of New-York, would, on entering the City of Buffalo, exclaim as he gazed from the windows of his drawing-room car, and vainly tried to count the curving lines of smoke and the bustling puffs of steam issuing from its innumerable iron-works; "Ah! I am at last at home, even in this strange land!" And so he would be. Buffalo, in this respect, is Birmingham *en miniature*. Unless he walked on Delaware-street and one or two other fashionable avenues, he could turn neither to the right nor to the left without hearing the shriek of the whistle, the clatter of the steam-hammer, and the din of boiler riveting; without smelling and seeing the bituminous smoke and the steam; without encountering the grimy mechanic of the period. Large and small, there are the best part of one hundred foundries and factories devoted to the production of iron and iron manufactures; from the blast-furnace to the making of the most delicate piece of engine machinery; from a cooking-stove to a railroad bridge or a two thousand-ton vessel. Few people, not many even in Buffalo, have any idea of the extent of the Buffalo iron business. Like all other manufactures in this city, however, it is carried on under one very serious disadvantage. The banking accommodation of Buffalo is totally inadequate to its needs. The import, export, jobbing, manufacturing and local trade of Buffalo cannot be one whit less than two hundred million dollars, even if it be not more. To carry on this trade there are only eight banks, with an aggregate capital of $2,450,000. What is the consequence? The ruling rate of discount is from ten to thirteen per cent. per annum, with one per cent. exchange on New-York. What the small manufacturers have to pay for discount accommodation, Heaven only knows! But the evil does not rest there. While grain is rapidly arriving from the lake ports, the banks can easily employ all their resources, and turn their capital round once in every fifteen days. Think of that, ye New-York jobbers who grumble because your six months' bills are sometimes considered to have too long a time to run! At the best of times sixty days is the outside limit of credit here; and, in the Summer and Fall, none but firms of the highest standing can secure even that forbearance. A prominent citizen assured me this morning that the Buffalo manufacturers often apply for accommodation to a national bank in Batavia, forty miles away, of which he is a director; and that some of the larger firms sometimes get their money in New-York and Boston, and even in Rochester. The Buffalo banks are rapacious. They want all the pretty playthings—the big doll and all. They are not content with their own profit, but clutch eagerly at the profits of the manufacturer.

This inadequacy of capital reacts in a way which ought to open the eyes of capitalists. There are the Wadsworth Iron-works, which should be the glory and pride of Buffalo, a sad failure. Some time ago a car-wheel shop was opened. It lingered for a while and died from lack of nourishment. A few years back a great effort was made to introduce the boot and shoe trade on a respectable scale. Why not? But, while this business in Rochester is growing yearly—nay, daily—as I told you in one of my previous letters, I am assured on reliable authority that not one of the shoe factories of Buffalo has been enlarged since they were started, and that the manufacturers are still struggling to hold their own—another symptom of this same holding back of capital. Though a city of 120,000 inhabitants, Buffalo does not boast a good hotel—at least, not in the modern acceptation of the term. The hotels are far behind the age; old fashioned and dreary. But there is some serious talk of supplying this deficiency. A few of the leading merchants have become convinced that business men are often driven out of the city by the lack of hotel comforts, and are raising among themselves a stock capital with which to build a first-class hotel. The "drummers" avoid Buffalo as though it were infested with cholera or small-pox, and hurry away as quickly as possible to more congenial quarters. "Where shall we go and stop over Sunday?" is a common remark among those whose business detains them in Buffalo. And this same Buffalo is a city only second in importance in the State to New-York!

Among business men the first question an inquisitive stranger is asked is "Have you seen the Wadsworth Iron-works?" I am not surprised. They far surpass any works of the kind that I have yet visited, and in some respects are superior to the great Cambria Works, at Johnstown in Penn., and the Phœnix Works. The Wadsworth Works stand on a small pear-shaped peninsula formed by the Buffalo Creek, and are about two miles from the city. They occupy fifty-four acres of land, though, of course, the land is not all covered with buildings. The works have been gradually growing for the last ten years. In 1860 CHARLES WADSWORTH, a son of the late Gen. WADSWORTH, of Geneseo, who was killed in the war, and GERARD PALMER erected two blast-furnaces. They paid them so well that in 1861 EDWARD S. WARREN and A. PORTER THOMPSON erected one close by; and soon after, in the Winter of 1861, the four gentlemen combined their interests, and proceeded to put up one of the finest rolling-mills in the country. It is 600 feet long and 90 feet in width, but has, at different times, had five wings built out from it, the wings being 90 feet wide and varying from 50 to 200 feet in length. In 1866 the firm was converted into a joint stock company, and in 1868 Mr. WADSWORTH bought out all the stockholders and took sole charge of the works, then consisting of three blast-furnaces, one of a capacity of forty tons and two of thirty tons of pig-iron a day; a rolling-mill with five trains, including plate rollers, the roof of which had been destroyed by fire and had been replaced by an iron slated roof; two splendid machine-shops, and eighty-one tenement-houses for workmen. Up to this time the works and buildings had cost $1,500,000. And yet, in spite of owning one of the finest establishments in the country, Mr. WADSWORTH is hopelessly bankrupt, his property is in the hands of a receiver appointed by his creditors, to whom he assigned it, and the works, though still partially in operation, are for sale. Two items in Mr. WADSWORTH's accounts show pretty clearly where his money went. During the last two years he owned the works, he paid $76,000 and $88,000 respectively for discount accommodation. The banks only charged him eighteen per cent. per annum! The wonder is they did not run him into the ground years before. The firm of PRATT & Co. have leased one of the blast furnaces, and another is being worked by the receiver for the benefit of the creditors, and to their advantage. They would at one time have taken twenty cents on the dollar; now they would ask much more. The bonds on the works are over $700,000, and it is generally understood that the works may be bought to pay off the bonds and the interest due on them since May last. The works turn out rails, bar-iron in all sizes, plates, iron girders, beams and shapes for fire-proof buildings, and bridge iron. They can employ 1,000 men, and make 30,000 tons of pig-iron and 30,000 tons of manufactured iron. Their business capacity is about $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 a year, provided the thirty-two puddling furnaces and eighteen heating furnaces are kept at full work. Why, their pay-roll amounts to $10,000 a week, when in full blast! It seems sad to think that such splendid works should be in the market. The rolling-machines and engines are on a scale commensurate with the works. Two of the blast-furnaces have engines of 300 horse-power, and the third has one of 400 horse-power. Every train of rollers has its own direct-acting engine—three of 200 and two of 50 horse-power—and small engines are attached to all the shears, presses and saws. While I was at the works today, I saw them roll a beam for the New-York Post-office, the iron-work for which has been contracted for by the Kellogg Bridge Company. A large slab of iron was placed in the rollers, and in less than a minute was carried away in the shape of a beam 45 feet long, 15 inches deep, and weighing 3,000 pounds. These rollers have made nine-inch beams 80 feet in length. That such works can long remain under a cloud it is hard to believe. In these days of enterprise and millionaires, they will doubtless soon be forging ahead again.

On a portion of the Wadsworth estate stand the works of the Kellogg Bridge Company, already alluded to. They occupy four acres of land, and, although recently erected, are doing a very extensive business in bridges, viaducts and iron roofs. The Company have lately put up a splendid five-span bridge at Port Jervis for the Erie Railroad people, a bridge at Washington, and several bridges for the Maine Central Railroad. They have now on hand the contract for completing the iron work of your new Post-office, the firm who held the original contract having failed to fulfill it. All their work is done by very elaborate and costly machinery. The power of some of their punches and drills is wonderful. I saw the men making the eyes to those enormous bars of iron which are linked together and form the under trusses of bridges. As soon as the end of the bar (it is as big as a man's arm) is thoroughly heated in the furnace it is placed under the machine. The wheel revolves, a huge crank catches the heated end and turns it over as though it were a piece of whalebone. It is then welded by the blacksmiths and is ready for use. There is one machine in these works which was new to me—the cutter for shortening the beams when too long. The cutting is done when they are quite cold. The beam is placed in contact with a circular plate of iron with a flat edge, a quarter of an inch thick. It revolves 1,900 times in a minute, and cuts through a beam by sheer friction in about the same space of time. The works have connecting tracks with the Erie, Lake Shore and New-York Central Roads, in all one mile of railway, in addition to their water communication, the creek having a depth of water of fifteen feet. This gives them great transportation facilities, which, for their heavy productions are invaluable. The Company is already doing a business of $1,000,000 a year.

The largest private firm in the Buffalo iron trade is undoubtedly PRATT & Co., their blasting, manufacturing and jobbing business amounting to $4,000,000 a year. Their principal works, known as the Buffalo Iron and Nail Works, are located at Black Rock, three miles and a half from the city, within a short distance of the Niagara River, and in close proximity to the Erie Canal and the New-York Central Railroad. The works comprise rolling-mills, nail, spike and horse-shoe factories, and machine, blacksmith and forge shops. Some of them have been lately rebuilt; all have been again and again enlarged since Mr. PRATT began business, more than thirty years ago. At this moment an extensive shop is in course of erection, to be devoted solely to the manufacture of bridge-iron. PRATT & Co. own the Fletcher Blast Furnace, which was built in 1865, and from which they turn out 30,000 tons of pig-iron a year. They also lease one of the blast furnaces of the Wadsworth Works, where they make 30,000 tons more of pig-iron. In addition to selling all their own productions, and manufacturing largely to order, they have an immense jobbing business in saddlery hardware, buying the bulk of their stock of the Buffalo Malleable Iron-works. Such an undertaking as this cannot be carried on without giving employment to a vast amount of labor. It is not surprising, then, to learn that they have between 1,000 and 1,100 men and boys in their employ. The treasurer of the works showed me the payroll. It is over $28,000 a month. Mind, this sum is for the works alone.

The works are of the most substantial character, and are furnished with every possible apparatus and appliance for the manufacture of iron. Some of the machinery is very costly, and its workings fascinating to watch. One machine, a patent belonging to the firm, cuts iron into railroad fish-plates at the rate of fifteen tons a day. In one shop there are forty nail-cutting machines at work on one side, while on the other side there are twenty-eight small steam-hammers shaping horse-shoe nails from small round bars. The making of these nails is automatic; only requiring a man to feed the machine with the red-hot bars. In the rolling-mills they make any quantity of sheet-iron, from two to twenty-four inches wide, angle-iron, bridge and boat iron, wrought-iron riveted beams, girders and joists. It is difficult to say what they do not make. In this mill they have thirty-five puddling and heating furnaces, three trains of rollers, including a universal or compound roller, four large steam-hammers, and sixteen steam-engines, of 2,500 to 3,000 horse power in the aggregate. The universal roller is a new invention for rolling plate-iron with true edges, so as not to require planing. This is done in a simple manner, by having two revolving upright rollers, which come in contact with the iron on either side as it passes through the horizontal rollers. There are, too, in this mill some very powerful cutters, punches, and wormers, for making screw-nuts, washers, boiler-rivets, bolts, &c.

About half a mile beyond these works are the malleable iron-works of PRATT & LETCHWORTH, in which Mr. PRATT is also largely interested. These works are only second in importance to two or three other establishments in the city, PRATT & LETCHWORTH being the largest manufacturers of saddlery hardware in the United States. They are located on a tract of land of thirty-eight acres, lying between the Central Railroad and the Scajaquoda Creek, which runs into the canal, immediately adjacent to the depot. The works, which are of great extent, (they give employment to five hundred men,) have been greatly added to, and for the most part reconstructed in the last few years. Every new appliance in molding, casting, malleating, and finishing, is brought into use in the works as soon as it is given to the world, and no expense is spared to sustain the high reputation of the goods manufactured there. The business is mainly confined to the making of saddlery hardware, rings, buckles, trees, hames, &c. The process of malleating is simple, though is is one requiring great care. The rings and buckles are cast in quantities, united together by a small connecting band which easily breaks off with the touch of a hammer. They are then carefully sorted, and all imperfect ones thrown aside. But the castings are brittle, and it is to render them tough and ductile that they are made malleable. They are tightly packed in an iron vessel in layers of oxyde of iron—the scale which flies from iron in the process of rolling—which has been allowed to oxydise, or become rusted by exposure, and are then subjected to the heat of the furnace for an average period of twelve days, according to circumstances. The combined action of the heat and the oxyde of iron produces the desired effect, and, after having gone through the revolving cylinder to take off any little roughness or attached particles, they are ready for the burnisher and the silver plater; even the band-plating and the electro-plating being carried on in the works. But there is one feature in the works which Mr. LETCHWORTH, the acting spirit of the concern, has very wisely introduced. The workmen are considered apart from their producing powers. It is intended to erect comfortable cottages for their especial occupation, with the right of purchase of the house and lot, on the lands of the firm; a part of the unoccupied land has been planted and converted into a succession of flower gardens, that part nearest the water having, in Summer time, the appearance of a small park; and, lastly, a cozy little reading-room, well warmed, well lighted, and well supplied with newspapers has been opened for their use. A library will shortly be added to it. It would be a good thing if more large employers of labor were as thoughtful. The business store of the firm, which is adjoining that of PRATT & Co., on the terrace, is an emporium of such a countless number of articles that it is impossible to enumerate them. Suffice it to say that the saddler and harness-maker can more than fit himself out without stepping out of the store. Everything that is sold is, even when cheap, made of the best material and workmanship, no inferior goods whatever being kept in stock. The business of the firm extends all over the State of New-York, through the entire West to St. Paul and San Francisco, and South to New-Orleans. Orders from Europe, South America, and Mexico are not considered unusual.

The King Iron-works, on Ohio-street, are almost entirely devoted to the building of bridges and boats for the lake trade, and to the construction of marine engines, for which last they have a great name. They make some stationary engines, but they consider that quite a secondary part of their business, and yet, in my wanderings among the Buffalo iron-works, I saw several fine engines bearing the stamp of the firm. The works employ 800 men, and, as a matter of course, a vast amount of work is done in the shape of bridges for the New-York Central, Hudson River, Delaware and Hudson, and Oswego and Midland Railroads, all of which companies are their customers. They are now preparing to put up another bridge for the New-York Central over the Genesee River at Rochester, and the Common Council of the city are being pressed by the citizens to have the bridge made a double one, so as to use half of it for foot and carriage passengers. In 1871 Mr. KING built four fine iron steamers for Lake Erie, and is now at work on four more for the Ensign Company. When launched they will be the finest vessels afloat on the lake. Their tonnage is to be 2,000 tons each, and they will be provided with two compound engines, the cylinders of which will be 40 inches and 20 inches, with a 36-inch stroke in each engine. Two of these engines are completed, and are being put together in the erecting-room. They are splendid specimens of engineering skill, and would do honor to the work-shops of PENN & Co., of Greenwich, or MAUDSLAY & FIELD, of Lambeth, who are supposed to be the great English engine-builders. Mr. KING's business last year amounted to $1,400,000.

The stove foundry of JEWETT & ROOT is said to be the largest in the world. It is on—well, I hardly know what street to say. The works occupy the entire block bounded by Perry, Elk, Mississippi and Liberty streets, while the offices, stores, sample-rooms and yards occupy one-half, lengthways, of the block on the opposite side of Liberty-street. The great stove warehouse is 100 by 150 feet, and has seven floors, all, except the ground floor and sample floor, being piled with every description of stove. Their leading patterns (they have 250 distinct sets of patterns) are the Galaxy and Wild Rose, parlor-stoves, and the Hawkeye, Radiant, Signal, Pleader, Rubicon, Inland Empire, Redan and Legislator, cooking-stoves. But the two stoves on which they most pride themselves are the Chime Peals, a very elegant base-burning parlor-stove, and the Extension, a cooking-stove which seems to combine every possible *desideratum* that the most exacting *chef de cuisine* could wish for. The great feature in this cooking-stove, is that the galvanized reservoir which stands on the back of it can be removed at pleasure, and cooking carried on its place. There is also a "warming-closet" under the fire-box, and there are some special advantages in the arrangement of the oven, which is reversed. The foundry gives employment to 450 men, consumes from forty to forty-five tons of pig-iron every day, and turns out about 60,000 stoves a year. Fancy 60,000 stoves! Their aggregate heat would melt Mont Blanc into a snow-ball, and poor Switzerland would be so utterly drowned by the inundating waters in consequence that there would be nothing left for a Coroner's jury to sit upon; neither a rock, nor a goat's carcass. Jewett & Root stoves travel, or rather are shipped and "railroaded" all through the Western and North-western States. Many of them instill a charitable warmth into the freezing toes and fingers of the Saints at Salt Lake. May be that BRIGHAM himself regales himself and his unwelcome legal guardian, with some "real old Mountain Dew," warmed on the hob of an "extension" stove, and so endeavors to dare any intruding nightmares which may presume to disturb his saintly rest. If, however, Mr. JEWETT really wants to do a high-minded, public-spirited thing, I would suggest his presenting a score or two of his stoves to the hotels in Buffalo. The visitors could not possibly be so wanting in common Christian gratitude as to fail to remember him in their prayers.

JOHN T. NOYE & SON have a flourishing and important business, in the way of manufacturing all sorts of flour-mill gearing, mill-stones, and iron water-wheels. It is really a grand sight to go into their foundry and see the casting of one of their immense turbine wheels. A short while ago they sent one out to Mexico which was forty-two feet in diameter. But a mill has wheels within wheels, and the number of castings it takes to complete the iron-work for a mill is as countless as the number of bald heads which the sarcastic barber said it took to make up one decent head of hair between them. The manufacture of the mill-stones is, of course, a leading feature of the business. They use none but what are called French burrs, which I believe are only to be found in the neighborhood of La Ferté, near Epernon, in France, and whence they are all imported. The burrs are not really stone. They are almost entirely composed of fossilized moss and leaves, with an admixture of granulated, flinty particles. This gives it its rasping texture, and makes it so valuable for flour-grinding. It, however, requires very nice workmanship; and it is the superiority of their workmanship that sends the mill-stones made by NOYE & SON through the country, to Mexico, South America and Europe, perhaps even back to Epernon. No wonder that NOYE & SON are doing a business of $800,000, and find employment for 350 hands. One thing about these mill-stones surprised me, and will, I think, surprise many others. They are in many pieces. The stones come from France in rough, unshaped blocks, and are worked into wedge-shaped pieces and fitted together like so many arch cap-stones, the interior, with the exception of the hole for the shaft, being filled in in patch-work style.

Out on Carolina-street, some distance from the centre of the city, is the threshing-machine factory of JAMES BRAYLEY. Here everything again is on a large scale. Mr. BRAYLEY makes his own engines, his own boilers, his own castings, and all the iron-work of his machines. These threshing-machines have grown since they were born some five-and-twenty years ago. One of them would now fill a very large-sized room. Endless improvements, too, have been made, and the grain now leaves the machine ready for the elevator, at one part, the chaff at another, the straw at another, while the dust is blown away by revolving fans. Mr. BRAYLEY's machines are so constructed that they can be worked either by steam or horse-power. The demand for them through the grain-growing States is immense, and they are also exported. In 1871 Mr. BRAYLEY sold no less than 800 of them to Western farmers, the average price being about $800. He works his factory up to its full capacity, but at the end of last Fall was left with scarcely stock enough for his export trade. Opposite the works he has his lumber-yard, where he always keeps about 3,000,000 feet of lumber in stack, never using any wood in his machines till it has passed a seasoning novitiate of three years on his premises.

On the creek near the docks DAVID BELL has an iron foundry and ship-building yard. For thirty years he has been engaged in building marine engines, locomotives and iron boats; and some of the smartest revenue cutters now on the lakes were built for the Government by him. Mr. BELL is about laying the keels for two 1,700-ton vessels, which he hopes will make a considerable stir among shipping men.

But, if I continue to dilate on these Buffalo iron-works, I shall want a page or two of the TIMES. They are legion, and all of them more or less interesting. There are the Howard Works, for stationary engines; Dunbar & Howell, engines; Hubble & Brother, stoves; L. & J. J. White, axes; Farrar & Trefts, engines; George W. Tift & Sons, engines; Frank & Co., wood-working machinery; the Franklin Foundry, of which Druillard & Hayes are the proprietors; the Buffalo Scale-works; Sutton Brothers, tey engines; C. Y. Devenport, boilers, and many others. But I think I have told the readers of the TIMES sufficient to instill into their appreciative minds a very proper respect for the Buffalo Iron-works. A. F.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1.—THE DEBATABLE LAND BETWEEN THIS WORLD AND THE NEXT.—With Illustrative Narrations. By ROBERT DALE OWEN, author of "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World." New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co. 1872.

2.—REPORT ON SPIRITUALISM OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON DIALECTICAL SOCIETY, together with the evidence, oral and written, and a selection from the correspondence. London: LONGMANS, GREEN, READER & DYER. 1871.

Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the phenomena known as the "Rochester Knockings," first awakened the wonder, the ridicule, and the incredulity of the world. Since that time the same or similar manifestations have occurred at various places throughout the United States and Europe, and, indeed, in all quarters of the globe. The phenomena have taken various forms, merging from the simple raps into moving articles of furniture, raising tables, pianos, &c., from the floor, the transmission of written messages, supposed to be from invisible intelligences, and the process of "levitation," said to be illustrated by Mr. D. D. HOME. Probably nothing has ever occurred among mankind that has been so persistently laughed at as this whole subject of so-called Spiritualism; and yet, if we are to believe Judge EDMONDS, there are no fewer than ten millions of Spiritualists in the United States alone. Mr. OWEN, while admitting that he has had less extended opportunities to make the calculation than Judge EDMONDS, places the number at 7,500,000. Before accepting either estimate as a basis on which to found any conclusions, we should like to know the precise definition attached by these gentlemen to the term "Spiritualist." Do they mean to include all who at any time have been interested in the phenomena? Do they include all who, having witnessed "manifestations," and been more or less impressed by them, are yet unable to believe them to be of supernatural origin? Or do they intend to convey the obvious significance, and have us know that by "Spiritualist" is meant a person who is persuaded that the manifestations referred to proceed substantially from the disembodied spirits of the dead, and who builds thereon a system of religious belief? Waiving this point for the time, we may admit that there is not the least doubt that a very large number of persons, chiefly in America and England, have been and are interested in the "phenomena," and do not believe they are to be accounted for by any known natural laws. Ridicule has not materially affected this state of things. The frequent discovery of imposture has not materially affected it. The denunciations of the pulpit, the scorn of men of science, the incessant battery of doubt, of exposure, and of explanation kept up through the Press has not materially affected it; and when we find, after the lapse of almost a generation, a learned society, in the largest civilized city of the world, deliberately appointing a committee to investigate and report upon the subject, it must certainly be admitted that the tenacity of believers is not without some colorable warrant. The mere fact that, at this late day, such an investigation should be made by such a body, is of great significance. The disturbances at Rochester began in March, 1848; yet, although the whole business has been, in the opinion of many, "exploded" over and over again; although the DAVENPORT brothers have been declared impudent jugglers, and HOME a crafty humbug; although FARADAY and HAMMOND have scouted and HUXLEY has scoffed, the London Dialectical Society orders an extended investigation, the Committee, consisting of thirty-six persons, devote themselves to the task for something like two years, and finally bring in a report which admits at least a highly important fraction of what most spiritualists claim. In order that our readers may judge of this statement for themselves, we append, in their own language, the conclusions to which this body, including five distinguished physicians, five civil engineers and mechanicians, a number of lawyers, bankers, and other hard-headed men of business, and several literary men of eminence accustomed to the exact expression of thought, have subscribed their names. The various reports of the subcommittees are printed in the book named above, and these, which substantially corroborate each other, are summarized by the General Committee in the subjoined propositions:

1. That sounds of a very varied character, apparently proceeding from articles of furniture, the floor and walls of the room,—the vibrations accompanying which sounds are often distinctly perceptible to the touch,—occur without being produced by muscular action or mechanical contrivance.
2. That movements of heavy bodies take place without mechanical contrivance of any kind, or adequate exertion of muscular force by the persons present, and frequently without contact or connection with any person.
3. That these sounds and movements often occur at the times and in the manner asked for by persons present, and, by means of a simple code of signals, answer questions and spell out coherent communications.
4. That the answers and communications thus obtained are, for the most part, of a commonplace character; but facts are sometimes correctly given which are only known to one of the persons present.
5. That the circumstances under which the phenomena occur are variable, the most prominent fact being, that the presence of certain persons seems necessary to their occurrence, and that of others generally adverse; but this difference does not appear to depend upon any belief or disbelief concerning the phenomena.
6. That, nevertheless, the occurrence of the phenomena is not insured by the presence or absence of such persons respectively.

These are the general conclusions arrived at after the most protracted investigation yet undertaken in any organized manner; or, at all events, by any body of recognized scientific pretensions, and by so considerable a number of educated men acting in concert. We may now append some of the particular statements on which the conclusions depend. It appears, then, from the text of the report, that:

1. Thirteen witnesses state that they have seen heavy bodies—in some instances men—rise slowly in the air and remain there for some time without visible or tangible support.
2. Fourteen witnesses testify to having seen hands or figures, not appertaining to any human being, but life-like in appearance and mobility, which they have sometimes touched or even grasped, and which they are therefore convinced were not the result of imposture or illusion.
3. Five witnesses state that they have been touched by some invisible agency, on various parts of the body, and often where requested, when the hands of all present were visible.
4. Thirteen witnesses declare that they have heard musical pieces well played upon instruments not manipulated by any ascertainable agency.
5. Five witnesses state that they have seen red-hot coals applied to the hands or heads of several persons without producing pain or scorching; and three witnesses state that they have had the same experiment made upon themselves with the like immunity.
6. Eight witnesses state that they have received precise information through rappings, writings and in other ways, the accuracy of which was unknown at the time to themselves or to any persons present, and which on subsequent inquiry was found to be correct.
7. One witness declares that he has received a precise and detailed statement, which, nevertheless, proved to be entirely erroneous.
8. Three witnesses state that they have been present when drawings, both in pencil and colors, were produced in so short a time and under such conditions as to render human agency impossible.
9. Six witnesses declare that they have received information of future events, and that in some cases the hour and minute of their occurrence has been accurately foretold, days and even weeks before.

[As regards No. 5 some interest, if no additional weight, may attach to the fact that the present writer was assured last Summer by Mr. S. C. HALL that this experiment had been tried upon himself with perfect success by Mr. HOME, in the presence of many witnesses. Mr. HALL has a head of snow-white hair, remarkable for its thickness. The red-hot coal was put on his head and left there, and was afterward taken off by Mr. HOME and restored to the grate. Mrs. HALL was present when this statement was made by her husband to the writer, and confirmed it in every particular. She observed that the fiery coal could be seen for some time shining through the hair, and there was not the least smell of burning.]

Besides these various statements, evidence is given in the report of trance-speaking, of healing, of automatic writing, of the introduction of flowers and fruits into closed rooms, of voices in the air, of visions in crystals and glasses and of the elongation of the human body. Incredible as these things undoubtedly appear, they are less marvelous than the experiments gravely recited by professed Spiritualists who have been investigating the subject for a much longer time; and we may as well observe here that the announcements of Mr. OWEN, in his new book, go far beyond those of the Committee of the Dialectical Society. Mr. OWEN declares, for example, that spirits do, in our own day, appear; that he has seen them; that, in the much-talked-of Livermore case, the visible spirit of a deceased person came, with more or less regularity, for a period of six years, and at *three hundred and eighty-eight recorded sittings*; and that there are plenty of living witnesses to bear testimony to this. We are bound to add that Mr. LIVERMORE, who is, as many readers know, a well-known New-York banker, affirms the correctness of Mr. OWEN's statements in a letter, which is printed and appended to the chapter describing them. This letter is so remarkable, and, in connection with what is given above, so pertinent, that we give it in full:

FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, }
July 26, 1871. }

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: I cannot refuse your request for particulars of some of those experiences which I have read to you from my journal of 1861-66. In giving them I desire, by way of averting misconception, to make a few explanations.

I commenced these investigations an out-and-out skeptic. They were undertaken solely with a view to satisfy my own mind; and with no thought, motive or desire for publicity.

After thorough and careful scrutiny I found, to my surprise, that the phenomena were real. After ten years of experience, with ample opportunities for observation, (often with scientific men,) I arrive at these conclusions:

First—That there exists, in presence of certain sensitives of high nervous organization, a mysterious force, capable of moving ponderable bodies, and which exhibits intelligence.

For example: A pencil without contact with human hand, or any visible agency, apparently of its own volition, writes intelligently and answers questions pertinently.

Second—That temporary formations, material in structure and cognizable by the senses, are produced by the same influence; are animated by the same mysterious force, and pass off as incomprehensibly as they came.

For example: Hands which grasp with living power; flowers which emit perfume and can be handled; human forms, and parts of forms; recognizable faces; representations of clothing and the like.

Third—That this force and the resulting phenomena are developed in a greater or less degree, according to the physical and mental condition of the sensitive; and, in a measure, by atmospherical conditions.

Fourth—That the intelligence which governs this force is (under pure conditions) independent of and external to the minds of the sensitive and investigator.

For example: Questions unknown to either, sometimes in language unknown to either, are duly answered.

The origin of the phenomena is an open question.

You may rely on these records as being free from exaggeration, in each and every particular.

Very sincerely, your friend,
C. F. LIVERMORE.
HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN.

In order that the reader may apprehend the precise nature of the phenomena whose existence is thus vouched for, it will be well for him to peruse the account of the first appearance of the apparition referred to, and we therefore append it in Mr. LIVERMORE's own language:

"No. 43, *April* 18, 1861.—Wind south-west. Weather fair. Having absolutely secured doors and windows, we sat in perfect quiet for half an hour, my faith becoming weak. Then we were startled by a tremendous rap on the heavy mahogany centre-table, which at the same time rose and fell. The door was violently shaken, the windows opened and shut; in fact, everything movable in the room seemed in motion. Questions were answered by loud knocks on the doors, on the glass of the windows, on the ceiling—everywhere.

Then an illuminated substance like gauze rose from the floor behind us, moved about the room and finally came in front of us. Vigorous electrical sounds were heard. The gauze-like substance assumed the form of a human head covered, the covering drawn close around the neck. It touched me; then receded and again approached. I recognized an oblong substance, concave on the side that was presented to us, and in this cavity the light was brilliant. Into this I looked intently for a face, but none appeared. Again it receded and again approached; this time I perceived an eye. A third time it moved backward, accompanied by electrical sounds, and when, a third time, it came to me, the light had brightened, the gauze had changed in form; a female hand grasped it, concealing the lower part of a face; but the upper part was revealed; it was that of Estelle—eyes, forehead and expression in perfection. The moment the emotion of recognition passed into my mind, it was acknowledged by a succession of quick raps from all parts of the room, as though an unseen audience expressed its applause.

The figure reappeared several times, the recognition becoming each time more nearly perfect. Afterward her head was laid upon mine, the hair falling over my face.

Miss FOX (whose hands I had secured during all this time) and I sat about ten feet from the wall of the room which faced us. The light moved to a point about midway between us and the wall; the electrical cracklings increased; the wall was illuminated and brought out an entire female figure facing that side of the room, the light apparently in one of her hands. The form remained in sight fully half an hour and each movement was distinctly visible. Then came the message:

'Now see me rise.'

And immediately, in full brightness, the figure rose to the ceiling, remained there a few moments suspended; then gently descending, disappeared.

Afterward she showed herself between us and a mirror. The reflection of the figure in the glass was distinctly visible, the light being so bright as to show the veins in a marble slab beneath.

Here a heavy shower of rain fell, and there was spelled out: 'The atmosphere has changed. I cannot remain in form;' whereupon both light and figure finally disappeared."

* * * * * * * *

So far, the upper part of the face only had been seen; but, after giving the details of various manifestations apparently of a phosphorescent character, Mr. LIVERMORE says: "At last a luminous globe which had remained stationary some six feet to my left floated in front, and came within two feet of me. It was violently agitated, crackling sounds were heard, and a figure became visible by its light. Then there was revealed the full head and face of Estelle, every feature and lineament in perfection, spiritualized in shadowy beauty, such as no imagination can conceive or pen describe. In her hair, above the left temple, was a single white rose; the hair being apparently arranged with great care. The entire head and face faded and then became visible again at least twenty times; the perfection of recognition in each case being in proportion to the brilliancy of the light."

But, at this session, he, Mr. LIVERMORE, obtained other proof than that of sight to confirm the reality of the appearance. The head of the appearing figure rested for a time upon his, the luxuriant hair dropping over his face and into his hand. He says: "I laid hold of the hair, which seemed to the touch at first identical with human hair; but, after a brief space, it melted away, leaving nothing in my grasp."

The character of Mr. LIVERMORE as a gentleman is well known in this community. He is regarded as a clear-headed and upright man of business. No eccentricity in word or deed has been, to our knowledge, ever alleged of him, and his physician, Dr. GRAY, writing to an English periodical in 1861, says of him: "Besides his general character for veracity and probity, Mr. LIVERMORE is a competent witness to the important facts he narrates, because he is not in any degree subject to the illusion and hallucinations which may be supposed to attach to the trance or ecstatic condition. I have known him from his very early manhood, and am his medical adviser. He is less liable to be misled by errors of his organs of sense than almost any man of my large circle of patients and acquaintance."

Mr. ROBERT DALE OWEN now comes forward with a volume of more than 500 pages, filled with all manner of corroborative statements, among which this astounding experience of apparitions is verified personally by himself. In weighing the value of Mr. OWEN's testimony we should recollect that he is a gentleman of mature years and wide experience; that he has been engaged during the greater part of his life in active affairs, and has, by general admission, shown unusual sagacity; that he has been Minister of the United States to a foreign Power, was Military Agent during our late war for the State of Indiana, and subsequently, in conjunction with Judge HOLT, a United States Commissioner on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. It must be allowed that there is evidence to show that Mr. OWEN is a shrewd, deliberate man of business, and that, in his case at least, profound convictions regarding Spiritualism do not unfit a person for the practical conduct of life. If it be said that he is rational on all other subjects but a monomaniac on this, what are we to say of the other witnesses who give concurrent and affirmatory testimony with himself? Are they, too, monomaniacs? And are the Committee of the Dialectical Society to be put down in the same category? It must, we apprehend, be conceded that were the subject any other than that of Spiritualism, the statements of the Committee, after their two years' researches, would be thought almost conclusive. At all events, they would be held by any judicial reasoner to outweigh any amount of contrary persuasion by superficial or non-investigating dissidents. The argument, however, in the case of Spiritualism, or rather the phenomena under consideration, is that what is reported to have happened is simply *impossible*; and that, consequently, it is not to be believed upon any testimony whatsoever. But, on the other hand, if these things are, in truth, impossible, it must be owned that the amount and character of testimony to the contrary is very astonishing, and that the delusion, if such it is, bids fair to become the most gigantic example of wide-spread hallucination ever known in the history of the race.

The instances cited above are of a wonderful and, as Spiritualists would, we suppose, themselves admit, of a highly-exceptional character. Such things, if the future is to be judged in any degree by the past, can only be seen by a privileged few; and, if only personal experience of such phenomena is to be accepted, as so many insist, in proof of them, the growth of belief would be slow. This is said not to be the fact, but it may be not unprofitable to set side by side with these marvels what may be relatively called a commonplace experience had in New-York within the past few days, and for which, so far as the good faith of the witnesses is concerned, we are able to vouch.

On Thursday, Jan. 11, a lady started from the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to visit a friend close by Madison-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. The lady is of middle age, remarkably robust and healthy, and of what would be called a practical rather than an imaginative turn of mind. She had not proceeded far when she felt a strong inclination to abandon her original purpose, and to visit Dr. S., a "medium" noted for the "physical manifestations" wrought in his presence. The lady describes herself to have resisted the impulse to go to Dr. S. She is not in the habit of visiting mediums, and had never seen this one. She, however, found the impression that she must go to him very powerful, and she accordingly struck off toward the western part of the City, and soon reached the medium's dwelling. He received her with some coolness, and intimated that he did not think a sitting would lead to satisfactory results. He felt impressed to the contrary. A conversation ensued of rather a chilling character, and the lady asked if he "positively refused" a *séance*. He answered "No," but said plainly that he saw his visitor distrusted him—she had declined to give him her name during the colloquy—and hence he feared a bootless effort. The sitting was, however, finally agreed upon, and with the following results: Dr. S. and his visitor sat at a small table, their chairs at right angles to each other. He put a crumb of slate-pencil on a common slate and held it under the table, inviting the lady to hold the slate with him. She did so, the other hands of medium and visitor being in contact on the table. Presently there was scratching on the slate. On withdrawing and looking at it, some unintelligible characters appeared. The lady, however, is willing to admit that upon this or a subsequent trial the initials of a much-loved and lately-deceased younger sister were traceable on the slate. This was again held under the table, and the experiment went on. The visitor now felt that her dress was suddenly twitched and smoothed down. This was done after the manner of lady friends, who will sometimes affectionately adjust each other's skirts. The action was many times repeated, both the medium's hands being in contact with those of the lady, and no other person to be seen. We should have observed that the visitor had most carefully examined the room, looked under the table, &c., before sitting down, and that the doors, both of which were in her view, were closed at the same time. The caressing action was now continued, but in a different way. The lady wore a close seal-skin sack or coat, and to her amazement she now felt hands, or what seemed to be hands, stroking gently down from her shoulders toward her wrists. *She distinctly saw the fur fall and rise again in conformity with the passage of the invisible pressure*, and this occurred not once, but several times. Soon after she felt a tickling in her right hand—the one below the table—and looking at it, she saw that her spectacles, which had been in an inside left-hand pocket of her coat, which was closely buttoned up, had been taken out and put in her hand. The glasses were then thrown upon the floor as it were with anger, and the lady remembered that her sister particularly disliked them and wished her not to use them. The spectacles were replaced in the pocket, and their owner now watched with redoubled vigilance; but the extraordinary proceeding of taking them out and placing them, as before, in the lady's right hand was twice repeated. At the third time the spectacles afterward "leaped" from the hand and, describing a curve that must have been almost a complete circle, descended on the table. Soon after, again, a chair opposite the visitor, and at some distance from the medium, began to move. No living being was in contact with it, and no mechanical contrivance to effect its movement was in sight or appeared possible; yet the chair moved away from the table, as one puts back a chair one has been sitting in, and then returned to its former situation. There were some other trifling manifestations, and the sitting ended.

We have told this part of the story as briefly as possible, and with the knowledge that such scenes are said to be of constant recurrence. Indeed, Mr. OWEN's book itself is full of similar accounts. Our own narrative, however, has a special significance from what came directly after. The lady went home to dinner, where, at 6½, she met her brother-in-law, the husband of her lately deceased sister. She then, with much particularity, related her interview with Dr. S. Now, it so happened that her brother-in-law had for a week past been under engagement to hold a sitting with a well-known medium, Mr. F., on this very Thursday night, at 8 o'clock. He did not mention this fact to the lady, but, having heard her story, proceeded to meet the engagement. It is proper to explain that this gentleman is not, any more than the lady, in the habit of consulting "mediums." To be explicit, he had not done such a thing before during seven years. On going to the house of Mr. F., the *séance* was had almost at once. The medium and visitor sat at right angles. Mr. F. first proposed that the other should write the names of some persons who had gone before, and whom he would like to consult. Five names were accordingly written on small bits of paper. The names were written with great rapidity, and it was made physically impossible for Mr. F. to see them while being written. The writer then folded the papers, as directed by Mr. F., into tight pellets, doubling and redoubling them many times. From the moment he began to write there were repeated knocks in various parts of the room, and these kept increasing while the five names were written. The spirits now declared, in reply to Mr. F., and affirming their statements by raps, that they had come in the order they were asked for. Mr. F. lifted one of the paper pellets lightly between finger and thumb and asked if the spirit named on that paper were here. The answer "Yes" was instantly given and as instantly Mr. F. named "ELIZA W. FARNHAM"—the name written on the paper—and threw the unopened pellet over to his visitor. This was done five times, and in no case was it possible for Mr. F. to see, with the physical eye, the name written on the paper. The visitor now asked a number of questions, to which replies were received of no very striking character, although some of them were certainly characteristic of the alleged senders. In the meantime, however, he wrote swiftly on a sheet of paper these questions:

1. Do you know what happened today?
2. Were the manifestations genuine?
3. What was taken, who took them, where were they taken from?

This paper was now tightly folded, like the others, and the responses came instantly. The two first questions were answered by raps in the affirmative. At the last Mr. F. paused, sighed, gave a peculiar smile, and said, "She is making me look at your eye-glasses." The moment after he wrote with great swiftness, "A. took the spectacles from C.'s pocket, and put them in her hand." [A. and C. are the Christian names of the two ladies.] Mr. F. continued, "It was done three times, and it was at Dr. S.'s." Further particulars of the interview at the house of Dr. S. were then accurately described, and it was stated among other things, that the information was thus easily given, since at least two of the spirits now present were the active agents in what was previously done through Dr. S. in the afternoon. We submit this account, we repeat, not as more wonderful than others, but as a species of "cross-test" which has occurred within a few days, and of the participants in which we have immediate personal knowledge.

It has been suggested that evidence as regards apparitions is limited, but we are aware that this statement will be contested. The celebrated Elder EVANS, of Mount Lebanon, told the writer that spirits were seen in numbers among the Shaker community, of which he is the head, years before the "Rochester Knockings" were heard of. This was repeated many times with emphasis and every token of profound conviction. Again, at this very time, it is declared that at Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., such appearances are seen constantly, and intelligent and respectable persons who have gone there for the purpose assert that their visits have proved successful, and that they have indeed seen and recognized the spirits of the departed. The great body of "manifestations," however, as gained through the ordinary mediums, are of much less startling character, and admit of wider speculation as to their meaning and causes. In other words, the resources of clairvoyance and biology may suggest explanations for the latter class of phenomena that would scarcely apply to the former.

We have dwelt upon the subject of the various manifestations at the expense, considering our limits, of some injustice to what we must call the more intellectual parts of Mr. OWEN's work; but we have not done so unadvisedly. Spiritualism, so called, must stand or fall by the phenomena. If these are proved impostures or delusions, it is idle to build up any scheme of religion or of sociology upon such rotten foundations. Therefore, in order to do justice so far as possible to the present stage of its progress, we have put together such evidence respecting "spiritual manifestations" as was at hand on the part of believers, and which is offered, with neither denial nor assent, for general consideration.

As regards "professional mediums," we fear the majority of them do sometimes deceive their visitors. The "mediums" are human; they get their living by their occupation; people are dissatisfied to pay their money and not get "manifestations," and the result is easy to see. If the raps or other phenomena come, well and good; then all is as it should be. But if they fail to come, the temptation is obviously strong for the medium to simulate their presence. When once it is understood that these phenomena, by all the accepted theories, are beyond the control of human volition, and that mediumship is a faculty totally disconnected with moral qualities, the basis of charlatanry becomes intelligible. Thus it has probably happened that some of the strongest and most celebrated "mediums" have not been altogether above suspicion, either in the practice of their mediumship or in the affairs of private life. Mr. OWEN would apparently rather not have any professional mediums at all, and it is doing him no more than justice on this and a cognate point to quote the following passages:

"Especially should the Spiritualist be on his guard against seeking worldly wealth and profit through spiritual revealings. The very attempt tends to attract spirits of a low order. The medium who submits to it incurs grave dangers; while the votary puts himself in the sure road to delusion and disappointment. A medium who is true to his high trust will refuse to enter a path thus perilous and misleading. If, sometimes when all human effort has failed, spiritual aid or advice in such matters is volunteered, it should, even then, be received with great caution. Money-changers are out of place in the spiritual temple. Man's destiny is to earn his bread by industry, not by divination.

Still another warning is greatly needed. The most experienced Spiritualists believe that no one, though actuated by the purest motives, can abandon himself to influences from the next world, exclusively and throughout a long term of years, (for instance as SWEDENBORG did,) without risk of serious injury and without imminent danger of being, more or less frequently, misled. Secularism is lamentably in error when she teaches that it is the part of wisdom to live here without taking thought, or seeking to fit ourselves for a hereafter; but, on the other hand, it is true that earth-life and its duties are an indispensable preparation for our next phase of being. Each world, like each age of man, has its own sphere with appropriate duties, to be fulfilled with reference the one to the other, but not to be interchanged. If, in infancy, dreaming constantly of manhood and its privileges, we neglect the culture and pursuits which pertain to childhood, we shall suffer for it in our adult years; and it is doubtful whether any development in the next world can fully compensate for neglected opportunities of improvement and of usefulness in this. If, while here, we do not habitually avail ourselves of such opportunities, it may be assumed as certain that we shall die at last, like hermits after a barren life in the desert, utterly unfitted for our future homes."

Mr. OWEN's avowed reason for entering upon the discussion of his theme is that it affords "phenomenal proof of a life to come." If we understand him he considers that at the time of the first appearance of the manifestations, human society was becoming sordid and material in a deplorable degree, and that the mission and purpose of spiritualism is to correct this by demonstrating the separate existence of the spirit and the truth of a future existence. The *rapport* between the two worlds is rendered possible by the intervention of some subtle essence akin to magnetism, doubtless, in being imponderable and operative by processes that may be inappreciable by the senses; and the conviction that this life is in reality merely an education for a better and higher existence is to spread far and wide for the instruction and elevation of mankind. No one is to feel discouraged because contempt and unbelief attend the developement of the spiritual movement. This is inevitable in the nature of things. For some reasons it is even better that it should be so. Out of this kind of experience come the tenacity, the spirit of inquiry, the slow but sure stages of progress by which truth is assimilated and digested while it is demonstrated. No good thing, or great thing, in this world is ever accepted or believed in at once. Christianity was not, the existence of a Western Continent was not, the use and power of electricity or steam were not, and we are always to remember what HERSCHEL tells us, that "Occurrences which, according to received opinions, ought not to happen, are the facts which serve as clues to new discoveries."

Such is the general drift of Mr. OWEN's singular book, which, whether it produces conviction or not, is sure to be widely read. To many it will seem strange that what they will set down as a mere tissue of chimeras should receive even the latter attention; and this consideration has led us to gather and place side by side with some of his data similar matter from other sources. These things show that he is not alone in his persuasions, and are worth reflecting upon as a portion of the basis of a belief now undeniably shared by large numbers of people. We can only rightly measure the force and scope of a popular delusion by a candid examination of its sources; and this, in most cases, is best done by letting the advocates of a faith testify for themselves. If we give them a patient hearing, we shall not, at all events, be afterward accused of intolerance; and this is what we have striven to do. As regards the enormous improbability of the wonders we have related our readers must judge for themselves. Some great writer said that it would be truly astonishing if a ghost were really to appear; but that the assertion of a man that he saw one as he passed through a churchyard would certainly be much less surprising. These phenomena are totally opposed to the experience of the vast majority of mankind, and that they should be rejected as incredible by most intelligent persons is, consequently, to be expected. The simultaneous appearance in America and Europe of the two books we have discussed, with their singular correspondence in statements of phenomena and general testimony, will be likely, nevertheless, to stimulate fresh investigation, and may possibly lead, if not to more occult mysteries, to a knowledge of scientific truths unattained by man before.

OUR CHILDREN. Their Physical and Mental Development. By AUGUSTUS K. GARDNER, M. D. Hartford, Conn.: BELKNAP & BLISS.

This is one of the most thorough and instructive books we have met with on this highly important subject; the author writes with a frank heartiness in his endeavor to show what the requirements for vigorous health actually are. There is no attempt to inculcate any peculiar regimen by which children would be obliged to live solely upon vegetable food, or pass half their lives in a bath; but the three grand necessities of exercise, cleanliness, and good living are recommended, and are applied to all the varying exigencies of child life.

A HAND-BOOK ON SILEX. By Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER. New-York: L. & J. W. FEUCHTWANGER.

Besides an infinite amount of information concerning the process of glass-making, the above-named work contains a number of practical observations on the best means of rendering wooden buildings fire-proof by the use either of soluble glass, or by silicification. In strengthening his statements the author draws facts from the burning of Chicago, which he holds would have been wholly prevented had the simple measures he suggests been universally adopted. The book is well worth reading from the great variety of information it contains.

SOPHOCLES. By CLIFTON W. COLLINS, M. A. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

This volume forms one of a series of translations from the works of Greek and Latin writers, known under the title of "Ancient Classics for English Readers." It contains a descriptive account, rather than a close translation, of the seven extant plays of SOPHOCLES, combined with considerable general information respecting the life of the poet, and the thoughts and feeling of the age in which he lived.

YOUTH'S SPEAKER. By GEORGE R. CATHCART, A. M. New-York and Chicago: IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

This work is one of the best of its kind. It is made up not only of admirable selections from English prose and poetry, but also introduces a number of charming original pieces. Several dialogues, suitable for "Exhibition Day," are also added; and in the entire arrangement care has been taken to adapt whatever has been selected to the understanding of the younger pupils.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER YEAR-BOOK. 1872. SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.

This work contains an immense amount of information, both of a general and religious character. It comprises all that is usually found in a very thorough almanac, and, in addition, furnishes general statistical facts concerning the Protestant churches of the country, with a list of the ministers connected with the various denominations, and their places of residence.

THE CHRONICLES OF GOTHAM. (Second Book.) New-York: G. W. CARLETON & CO.

This work, which is a continuation of the very popular *New Gospel of Peace*, carries the history of the principal political and social events of this City down to the breaking of the Ring. The points made are very forcible, and the entire work is exceedingly amusing.

LOGICAL PRAXIS. By HENRY N. DAY. New-Haven: CHARLES C. CHATFIELD.

An admirable text-book for those beginning the study of logic, and one that has the exceptional merit of being constructed in a strictly logical manner. For the purposes for which its author intended it, we can heartily recommend it.

SPEECHES ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS. By GEORGE W. JULIAN. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Mr. JULIAN was one of the earliest Congressional advocates of slave emancipation, and many of his addresses were made at a time of intense popular excitement. They are, in style and expression, exceedingly lucid and forcible.

Mr. EDWARD FOX, a gentleman well known in journalistic circles as a yachting writer, purposes issuing a yachting annual on the 1st of May. This work will contain a list of all yacht clubs and their officers, all yachts belonging to recognized yacht clubs in the United States, colored plates of signals of yacht clubs, list of yacht-owners, and other matters of interest connected with yachting. The annual is published by subscription at the rate of $1 per copy.

Books Received.

Fireside Science. By JAS. R. NICHOLS, M. D. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Western Windows and Other Poems. By JOHN JAMES PIATT. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Three Score Years and Beyond; or, Experiences of the Aged. A book for old people. By Rev. W. H. DEPUY, D. D. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

Singular Creatures and How They are Found. By Mrs. GEORGE CUPPLES. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

Christian Children. By Rev. THOMAS BACON. Hartford: M. H. MALLORY & CO.

Independent Sixth Reader. By J. MADISON WATSON. New-York and Chicago: A. S. BARNES & CO.

The Inheritance. From the French of RODOLPH TOPFFER. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

The Music Lessons of Confucius and Other Poems. By CHARLES GODFREY LELAND. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

Holy Land. By S. D. PHELPS, D. D. New-Haven: CHAS. C. CHATFIELD & CO.

A Rent in a Cloud. By CHARLES LEVER. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROS.

Ten Thousand a Year. By SAMUEL C. WARREN. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

Sadlier's Catholic Directory, Almanac and Ordo for 1872. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

First Lessons in Physics. By C. L. HOTZE. St. Louis: HENDRICKS & CHITTENDEN.

Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's. By the author of *Rutledge*. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

I Would Not Live Alway; Evangelized by its author. New-York: L. WHITTAKER & CO.

Vessels of the Sanctuary. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

The Christian Marriage Ceremony. By J. FOOTE BINGHAM, D. D. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.

First Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of New-York. New-York: New-York Printing Company.

Sunday-School Geography. By Rev. G. A. STARKWEATHER. New-York: U. D. WARD.

Roundhearts and Other Stories. By the author of *Rutledge*. New-York: C. SCRIBNER & CO.

Collegiate Education. An Address before the Alumni of Dartmouth College, July 19, 1871. By RICHARD P. KIMBALL. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & CO.

Arithmetical Examples. Mental and Written, by DANIEL W. FISH, A. M. New-York: IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

The Vicar of Christ. By Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON. New-York: ROBERT CODDINGTON.

Changing of the Cross. By MARIE A. IDEEN. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

The Devil; Does He Exist? From the French of Father DELAPORTE. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

The Law of Life Insurance. By GEORGE BLISS, Jr. New-York: BAKER, VOORHIS & CO.

Faedorougha, the Miser. By WILLIAM CARLETON. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

Man. A Poem in Twelve Cantos. By FRANZ S. GANTER. New-Orleans: Commercial Bulletin Printing Company. (D APPLETON & CO.)

Macaronic Poetry. Collected by JAMES A. MORGAN, A. M. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Southern Voices. Poems. By WM. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT.

Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There. By LEWIS CARROLL. (Illustrated.) New-York and London: MACMILLAN & CO.

Fashion. By GEORGE P. FOX. New-York: American News Company.

Æsthetics; or, the Science of Beauty. By JOHN BASCOM. New-York: WOOLWORTH, AINSWORTH & CO.

MANILA PAPER.

How the Manufacturers Propose to Decrease the Supply—What the Producers and Dealers Say of the Latest "Ring."

The end of "Rings" does not yet seem to be at hand. Now that the most audacious and unscrupulous political "Ring" that the world ever knew has been broken forever, and the boldest and most law-defying of the railroad combinations of modern times has been crippled, we find the spirit of arbitrary monopoly haunting the avenues of trade, and one of our most important interests threatened with "Ring" manipulation, with all its evil consequences to trade in general and suffering among the working classes.

The combination referred to has been effected among the manufacturers of Manila paper. These operators, it is said, use as a plea for their contemplated action, the fact that the drought of 1869 occasioned a decreased production at the mills which the increased production of 1870 was not able, with the short water supply in the reservoirs, to make up. Another reason that will be assigned for lessening the supply in market, it is reported, is that of increased cost of production.

Among the dealers it is generally understood that the project will be carried out by the manufacturers during the Spring and Summer, and the way it will be done, it is said, is this: Pure Manila paper is manufactured from Manila rope, and is used for bags by grocers for putting up flour, sugar, coffee, tea, &c. The demand for this paper has grown enormously within a few years, and the combination to affect its price does not extend to any other branch of the paper trade.

The mill-owners engaged in the manufacture have formed themselves into an association, and their avowed intention is, it is said, if they have not done so already, to pledge themselves to send no paper to market until consumers manifest an eagerness to purchase, thus creating a demand, and a consequent large margin of profit. In trade a very general impression prevails that the project will be carried out, as has been found upon inquiry.

A reporter of the TIMES called upon several leading firms in the paper trade to learn their views on the question, and the first one said that the combination had really been made, although the necessity for an increase of profit does not exist, as the means of production have been augmented since the scarcity which existed by reason of the drought of the Summer and Autumn of 1869, by the erection of new mills, and the cost of the raw material is now much lower than for some time past. The operators propose to make very heavy profits by their cheap purchases of stock, and by the high scale of prices they fix for the manufactured article. Instead of advancing, he said they should reduce their prices. These monopolists met in this City some time ago and agreed to advance prices about seven per cent., giving as a pretext the decreased supply of water at the mills, occasioned by the drought referred to above. But a number of large mills were put in operation, and several owners who had not before done so gave their attention to the manufacture of this class of paper, in view of the prospective profits to be made. This, with the increased water supply, defeated the plan and removed the excuse for an increase of prices, if it ever fairly existed. The plan now, the gentleman said, is to decrease the working hours of the operatives so that the mills shall lie idle at night. Thus, notwithstanding the needy mill operatives will be the sufferers, the object sought, the scarcity of stock in the market, will be effected, and the seeming necessity for an advance will follow.

The same firm stigmatize this movement as grossly arbitrary, without a shadow of reason or justice, because the decreased cost of the raw material has rendered the remuneration of the producers greater now than heretofore.

It is by no means certain, however, that the combination will succeed. Six new mills have been started, one of which, located near Lawrence, Mass., is said to be capable of producing nearly four tons a day—almost double the amount usually made. A mill at Lee, Mass., has been greatly enlarged, and is now enabled to produce nearly as great an amount, and still another, now being erected at Derby, Conn., will, when completed, be equal to a production of three tons a day.

A QUESTIONABLE CHARITY.

"The New-York Juvenile Guardian Society"—$10,000 a Year from the Legislature—Had Tammany Anything to do With It?—Suspicious Backers—An Investigation Needed.

The above-named organization has been in existence in this City for a number of years and claims to be one of the numerous societies for ameliorating the condition of the thousands of poor children who throng the streets. It bases its claims upon a number of schools started at different periods in the different tenement quarters of the City, but neglects to state that not one of these schools has ever been maintained for any length of time. At present, it has only two schools in operation, one at No. 207 Bowery, and the other at No. 101 St. Mark's-place. For the past three years the Society has been the recipient of $10,000 yearly from the State, and about $13,000 from other sources. It purports to be under the direction of a Board of Directors composed of a number of prominent citizens, who, it is safe to state, know but very little of its management. It also claims to be indorsed by a number of well-known gentlemen, among whom are the following: James Bowen, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections; J. S. Bosworth, John T. Banker, John L. Everitt, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor; Gaylord B. Hubbell, Commissioner of State Prisons; H. H. Van Dyck; and Pitt Cooke, of Jay Cooke & Co.

Anxious to know what the gentlemen indorsing the Society knew of it, the writer called upon Gen. JAMES BOWEN, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, supposing that he would be well acquainted with all the Society's work among the poor. Mr. BOWEN stated that he knew nothing of the Society further than that, when at Albany a few years ago, the Legislature had refused to allow it a cent. He also stated that he had almost ordered the Secretary out of his house, because, as he expressed it, "he was impudent." The head and front of the concern, and the one who, according to all accounts, really manages it, is D. F. ROBERTSON, who fills the office of Secretary, and who figures in the published reports as "Rev." When an attempt was made some years ago to investigate the affairs of the Society, he confessed, under oath, that he had no right to that title, but that it had been "given" him from the fact that he had been engaged for some time in the work of City missions. The efforts of the societies at that time to expose the fraud were so far successful that for two or three years he was unable to obtain his usual appropriations, but after a time he succeeded in renewing them. It is singular that if the Society is really the meritorious thing that it pretends to be, it should be so universally condemned by the other benevolent organizations in the City. Wherever the writer made inquiry among them, they all joined in condemning it. As this was the case with societies whose work is in an entirely different field, their opinion cannot be the result of jealousy, which, perhaps, might otherwise have been charged against them. In all quarters where anything was known about the concern, it was universally condemned.

WHAT ITS REPORT CLAIMS.

The last report of the work of this Society, that could be so called, was given in 1869, and even that was very meagre in its details, and was mainly taken up with the proceedings of the Society in former years. It presents a marked contrast to the voluminous and explicit reports of our charitable societies generally. The last report would hardly cover an ordinary-sized sheet of note-paper, but since 1870 no report at all has been made. In that year the Society claimed to have 1,000 children in its schools, while the Treasurer's report for 1869 claimed that the Society was caring for over 7,000 children. There must have been a terrible falling off since then, for, at present, the average daily attendance in its two schools is about 370. Private subscriptions are collected by the agents sent out by ROBERTSON. The writer was informed that more than once money has been obtained by representing the Society to be the same as the New-York Juvenile Asylum, a deserving and worthy institution of a wholly different nature. Efforts have been made from time to time to expose the frauds practiced, and although the moral certainty of their existence seems established, it could not be brought home upon the perpetrators. At one time an attempt was made to indict ROBERTSON before the Grand Jury, but the negligence of the District-Attorney rendered the attempt abortive. A glance at some of the names that are presented as indorsing the Society is enough to render one suspicious of its soundness. Among them are A. OAKEY HALL, GEO. G. BARNARD, J. H. MCCUNN, ALBERT CARDOZO, and others allied to the Tammany Ring. Considering what has been the rule at Albany of late years, it is not to be wondered at that, with such indorsers, ROBERTSON has succeeded in obtaining his appropriations. The only thing to be wondered at is, that he did not get more.

THE SCHOOLS.

The writer recently visited the two schools of the Society, which he was able to find only after an extended search. Calling first at No. 207 Bowery, he found a small tin sign attached to the door-post, bearing the sign, "Boys' and Girls' Free Industrial Day School." On the second floor was the school-room—a long, dirty, ill-lighted apartment, without a single desk, with the exception of the one allotted to the teacher, and with benches running along the sides, filled with a motley collection of small children of both sexes, in various stages of dirtiness. The writer spoke of the absence of desks, such as all school-rooms contain, and was informed that there had been desks there, but they had been worn out and cast aside. Four teachers and a janitress were employed there. The average daily attendance was stated to be about 200. About ninety were daily furnished with something to eat, and seventy-five yearly aided with clothing. The whole establishment was comprised within the limits of a single floor, about 100 feet in depth and 40 feet wide.

The writer could not help noticing the contrast between the dirty, dingy apartment and the clean, airy school-room provided by other societies for those who come under their charge.

A visit was next paid to the other school, located at No. 101 St. Mark's-place. This was a more pretentious affair, and occupied the greater part of the building, which is an ordinary four-story house. A large sign over the front windows announced the place to be occupied by a "Free Industrial School." This building is the "Orphans' Home," that figures so largely in the reports of the so-called Society. Five of the apartments are taken up with the school, and a part of the house is rented, so the accommodations for orphans cannot be very extensive.

The report of 1869 states that from lack of means the Society were obliged to rent a part of the building. As the rental still continues, it is to be supposed that the lack of means still exists. In this school the average daily attendance is about 165. About sixty are furnished with a soup dinner. A few are lodged, and some assisted with clothing. Here the scholars are provided with desks, and the accommodations for teaching are much better.

ROBERTSON, the manager of the concern, lives in New-Jersey, where he owns property. In this respect he is more fortunate than the majority of City missionaries, who, as a class, are not overburdened with wealth. A dinner was given to the children of the school on New-Year's Day, and it is stated by those who profess to know, that large numbers of children who do not attend the schools are brought in on those occasions and furnished with a meal or a present, as the case may be. Whether they are among the numbers set down as "aided" does not appear. The office of the Society is located at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 54, where the Secretary can be found. Altogether the expenses of the charity do not seem to warrant the expenditure of so much money. At the time the investigation was attempted in 1869, the Secretary confessed under oath that he was the recipient of three or four salaries. If this be the case, salaries must be the chief item in the bill of expense.

On comparing the work done by the Society, and what it cost, with that performed by others, a very great difference will be perceived. There are societies in the City who do twice the amount of work done by this Society, and do it better at a much smaller cost. Judging by the facts that appear upon the surface an investigation by the proper authorities seems desirable.

Kuklux Prisoners for Auburn.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Jan. 24.

Forty-nine Kuklux prisoners, sentenced at the recent term of the United States Circuit Court, held in Columbia, arrived in the city yesterday by the 3:20 train of the South Carolina Railroad. They were under a guard of United States soldiers. Twenty-five of them were carried to jail, where they are to serve out their imprisonment, and the other twenty-four left in the steam-ship *Charleston*, hence for New-York, en route to the prison at Auburn, although it was reported that they were going to Albany, which was caused by a mistake in the transportation order. Those that were incarcerated in jail were conducted there by Capt. DENNIS and a detachment of the Third Artillery, and those that took the steamer by Lieut. POTTER, with a detachment from the Eighteenth Infantry. The majority, indeed nearly all of them, were very young men, some beardless youths, whose faces reflected anything but those elements that make up intelligent conspirators.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Remarkable Celerity of the House in Passing the Appropriations.

Competition of the Steam-Ship Lines for the Ocean Mails.

Peculiarities of the Representation Apportionment Scheme.

The Senate Resolve to Close the Session May 29.

Struggle of Mr. Sumner to Defeat the Resolution.

Jefferson Davis Discovered to be a Native of Massachusetts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The question as to when the present session of Congress shall terminate was unexpectedly and gratifyingly decided in the Senate today. The scenes amid which the decision was reached were both painful and laughable. The Apportionment bill had apparently all but reached a vote when Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, indicated his intention to make a speech. This caused it to be laid aside, and Mr MORTON obtained consent to take up his adjournment resolution, which had been up during the morning hour. Considerable desultory debate followed, the Senate being in an impatient mood. About the only man in earnest, so far as opposition was concerned, was Mr. SUMNER. Mr. THURMAN, in order to test the sense of the Senate, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost—yeas 16, nays 32—Messrs. FENTON, SHERMAN, SPRAGUE, SHURZ, SUMNER and TRUMBULL, of the Republicans, voting yea. Mr. SHURZ had already offered an amendment not to adjourn until the Tax and Tariff bills had been acted on. This was lost—yeas 13, nays 36—Messrs. SHURZ, SUMNER and TRUMBULL, of the Republicans, voting yea. Mr. SUMNER then, in quick succession, moved two amendments, first, that his Civil Rights bill should not be jeopardized by fixing a time for adjournment, and second, that no adjournment should be had until a measure for specie payments had been provided. Both were voted down without a division. Mr. SUMNER then quickly offered a substitute in the nature of a wordy whereas and resolution reciting the necessity of justice before generosity, and indorsing the righteousness of the Civil Rights bill and declaring the inexpediency of an adjournment before such a conciliatory measure was enacted. Then with considerable dramatic effect, Mr. SUMNER announced that he stood alone in this demand, under which declaration his colleague, Mr. WILSON, winced very decidedly, and an undertone explanation followed, which induced Mr. SUMNER to say that he hoped he was—not alone. Mr. WILSON voted for adjournment under the conviction of its desirability, and for that Mr. SUMNER put him in the catalogue of those who would defeat civil rights. By this time Mr. SUMNER seemed decidedly alone. The Democrats could not accept his indorsement of civil rights, and as the roll-call on this substitute went on it seemed as if he would again reap that peculiar Sumnerian glory of standing single-handed "as the champion and defender of an oppressed race." But as the call approached the end, SPENCER and TIPTON, either through a malicious intention of depriving SUMNER of his martyr-like solitude, or because of their ambition to have their names appear with his, voted in the affirmative, amid suppressed laughter. The substitue was voted down—yeas 41, nays 4. The resolution was then agreed to—yeas 36, nays 12. The only Republicans voting nay being Messrs. SUMNER, SPRAGUE and SHERMAN; Messrs. FENTON, SCHURZ and TRUMBULL dodging the queston. The resolution fixes Wednesday, the 29th of May, as the day for adjournment, and will unquestionably be passed by the House on Monday, as that body is always ready to fix an adjournment day, while the Senate usually has not been willing to do so until the last moment. The passage of this resolution by the House will put it in the power of that body to hold the Senate to its agreement, or to take such terms, if an extension becomes necessary, as the House may dictate.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Seldom, if ever, has greater celerity been manifested by the House in the disposition of Appropriation bills than has been exhibited in the passage of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and the Pension bills, both of which were completed in the House today. The bills show evidence of having been very carefully prepared, and as the amounts are generally reduced, as compared with last year, the House seems willing to accept most of the Committee's recommendations without question. Probably no bill will occasion any serious discussion, save the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, or "Omnibus bill," which comes in last. The spirit of economy is abroad, and the House is very watchful.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The hearing of the representatives of the steam-ship lines who are competing for the foreign mails took place today before a joint meeting of the two Committees of Commerce of the Senate and House. The Cunard line was represented by CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, and the Williams & Guion line by JNO. S. WILLIAMS, ABRAM WAKEMAN, and J. S. OAKFORD. The Cunard line rested their case upon the superiority of their vessels in point of speed and equipment. The Williams & Guion line pressed their claims upon the ground of their attitude toward the Government in its emergency, two years ago, the constant improvement they were making in the character of their vessels, and the fact that as the nearest approach to an American line they deserved encouragement and patronage. They assured the Committees that within the year they would be fully equal in point of speed to any line on the ocean. They now have near completion two vessels equal to anything afloat, one of which will be launched in April. After the hearing, the Committees in a very brief deliberation unanimously decided in favor of recommending to the Postmaster-General that the contract be continued with Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION.

"JEFF." DAVIS A YANKEE.

A curious fact has come to light here concerning Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Evidence has been found to be in existence that, instead of being born in Kentucky, as has always been supposed, and as he has always asserted, he was really born in Massachusetts, and therefore, instead of being a pure-blooded son of Southern chivalry, he is only a Massachusetts Yankee. LANMAN'S *Dictionary of Congress* puts DAVIS down rather indefinitely as having been born in Christian County, Kentucky, in 1808. Persons who claim to be well informed say that "JEFF" was born in old Stockbridge, Mass., in 1808, and removed to Kentucky with his father, when a small child. His father is said to have been a wheelwright by trade, and the house where he lived on one side of the road, and the shop where he worked on the other side, are well remembered by living witnesses. After all, the illustrious rebel comes from plebeian stock.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

The discussion of the Apportionment bill in the Senate today developed opposition to several features of the bill outside of the section which fixes the number of Representatives to which each State shall be entitled. Mr. SHERMAN opposed the Senate bill because it would force Ohio either to redistrict the State, which in the present political complexion of her Legislature, it wolud be almost impossible to do, or to go without any representation at all in the next Congress. The third section of the bill, which fixes the Tuesday following the first Monday in November as the day for the election of Representatives in all the States, was opposed by several Senators on the ground that their States would have to have extra sessions of their Legislatures called in order to make it possible for them to comply with the requirements of the law in electing Representatives to the next Congress. Mr. MORTON thought the section relative to the admission of new States hereafter was improper, and he would move to strike it out. What will be the final fate of the measure cannot be predicted.

PREMATURE.

The credentials of the Senator elect from Iowa, Mr. ALLISON, who is to succeed Mr. HARLAN at the expiration of his term, were presented in the Senate today by Senator WRIGHT. The document was properly pigeon-holed to await the meeting of the Forty-third Congress.

A MACHINE WITH BRAINS.

The Census Office has now a large force employed in tabulating the age and sex schedules. A tallying machine, of which mention was some time ago made, invented by Mr. C. W. SEATON, lately in the Census Office, but now Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau, has been found to be of great service in this work, and has been gradually introduced till nearly 100 are now in operation. Daily records of work are kept, and it appears that with the machines twice the amount is accomplished by the same number of clerks that can be done without them. Yesterday in one of the divisions 109,000 names were tallied by forty-five men with the machines, and some of the men were operating them for the first time. The machine is very simple and inexpensive, and will advance the completion of the census work by several months.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

William Y. Gilmore, Receiver of Public Moneys at Chillicothe, Ohio; Joshua W. Gilbert, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida; Amos Morrell, District Judge of the Eastern District of Texas, instead of William S. Goddard, whose nomination is withdrawn.

PILOTAGE AT NEW-YORK.

The original jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court was today invoked to issue a writ of prohibition to the Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of New-York, to restrain his entertaining jurisdiction of certain cases brought under the New-York Pilot laws by legalized pilots to recover half pilotage, they having offered their services, which were refused by the vessels to which they were offered. The ground upon which the motion is based, is that the half pilotage laws of the State are clearly a regulation of commerce, and, as such, a violation of the Federal Constitution, and void. The States have no power without the sanction of Congress, to pass such laws, and Congress has no power to authorize the States to pass them, and all laws attempting to authorize such legislation by the States, are void. The cases are Nos. 7 and 8, original *ex parte* MCNEIL, and of *ex parte* Sand CHARLES DONOHUE makes the motion.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given instructions to Supervisors throughout the country, to cause a reduction to the lowest practical standard, of the clerical force in the offices of Assessors.

RICE AND LEATHER.

The Committee of Ways and Means today continued the hearing of persons interested in rice, among them JOHN F. TALLMADGE, of New-York, and Senator NORWOOD, of Georgia. The Committee next heard a delegation representing the leather interest, the delegation comprising large interests in Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. They pay from $14 to $17 for common, and $21 a week for skilled labor, while the same goods are made in France and Germany, with labor at from $4 for unskilled to $6 for skilled labor a week. It is against the cheap European labor they want to be protected.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26

Mr. WRIGHT presented the credentials of Senator-elect WILLIAM B. ALLISON, of Iowa.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution to adjourn finally on the 29th of May was taken up, in opposition to Mr. SUMNER and Mr. TRUMBULL. Mr. SCHURZ modified his pending amendment so as to enact only that Congress "shall not adjourn without passing a law for the reform of the civil service," and argued that its rejection would indicate that the Senate did not care about the reform of the civil service. It was lost by 32 to 16. Mr. SUMNER's amendment that no adjournment shall take place until after the passage of his Supplementary Civil Rights bill, was the pending feature, and Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend it by adding, "nor until the Senate shall have come to a vote upon the bill from the House of Representatives to repeal the duty on coal." Mr. SUMNER then asked Mr. MORTON to state his reason for urging the bill. Mr. MORTON declined to debate the question, but said it was clear the Senate desired the passage of the bill, and added that there was ample time to transact all the important business of the session before the day proposed for adjournment. Mr. SUMNER then read from a speech of Mr. MORTON in May, 1870, against adjourning finally July 4, and exhausted the morning hour.

APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the regular order, the Apportionment bill, and, having the floor, refused to give way to Mr. MORTON to move the postponement of all other business for the adjournment resolution, and proceeded to address the Senate, explaining the amendments reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. The only States that would lose members were Vermont and New-Hampshire. This was no new matter; New-York once had forty, Virginia twenty-three, and Massachusetts twenty members. The Committee, he said, concluded the number of Representatives should remain at the present figures. Mr. THURMAN thought the House bill was as nearly perfect as was possible. Besides, he urged, each House, under the Constitution, was the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and although the bill did not come directly under that provision, by the courtesy always existing between the two Houses each had been left to regulate its own organization. Mr. EDMUNDS said the House bill would give Ohio ten times as many members as Vermont, while her population was only eight times as great, which was unconstitutional. Mr. MORTON advocated a House of at least 300 members. He thought the House bill fairer than the Senate substitute. The adoption of the Senate bill would cost the Republican Party twenty-two electoral votes in the next election. The debate was continued by Messrs. PATTERSON and THURMAN, when Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the substitute so as to make the whole number of members 300, which was lost—16 to 31. Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the fifth section, which provies that no new States shall be admitted until they have a certain population. Mr. MORRILL arose to speak, but yielded the floor temporarily, and after some discussion the bill was made the regular order for to-morrow, the vote to be taken at 4 o'clock.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT AGAIN.

Mr. MORTON then again called up the resolution for a final adjournment on the 29th of May. Mr. SUMNER argued against any adjournment until the necessary laws shall have been passed for the protection of the colored people. Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment, providing that Congress shall not adjourn without repealing the duty on coal, was then rejected—yeas 14, nays 27. Mr. SCHURZ offered an amendment providing that there should be no final adjournment till after the passage of laws for the reduction of the tariff and internal taxation, and said that Mr. MORTON had been convicted out of his own mouth. He had shown that it is impolitic, improper and unpatriotic to provide so early for an adjournment when great subjects remained to be considered. Mr. MORTON declined to make any reply to Mr. SCHURZ. Mr. TRUMBULL said his only desire was that Congress should not adjourn without having done the business required of it—the expected reduction of the tariff and the revenue. He said while it was held that the tariff had been reduced, the revenue had increased, and he understood the estimates for the present year would show the largest Customs collections in the history of the country. The internal revenue system needed simplifying also. Mr. MORRILL favored the resolution as a suggestion to the House that the Senate desired an early adjournment. Mr. THURMAN said if the majority were resolved on passing the measure he saw no object in prolonging the debate. The question was called, and Mr. SCHURZ's amendment was lost by yeas 22, nays 26. Mr. SUMNER's amendment, relating to the Civil Rights bill, received only his own vote. Mr. SUMNER offered another amendment, that legislation to promote a return to specie payments shall first be made, which was lost. He then renewed his Civil Rights amendment in another form, and a scene followed.

Mr. HAMLIN—Mr. President, that is a very important and solemn amendment; and as we ought not to vote upon it without great deliberation, I rise to inquire whether it would be in order to sing "Old Hundred" before we vote? [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator from Maine (Mr. HAMLIN) had better lead off. Sir, I do not believe that the right of the colored people of this country ought to be trifled with in this Chamber. There is a time that they can sing—at the ballot-box.

Mr. CARPENTER—They can't sing it after the 29th of May. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—I do know that I plead for the absent, the disabled, the insulted. I am alone; I hope I shall not always be so, but I have been alone in other days. I make this sincere effort to press upon the Senate its duty. I could not do otherwise without feeling that I had neglected a duty.

Mr. CONKLING—Question!

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 41 to 4, only Messrs. RICE, SPENCER, SUMNER and TIPTON voting in the affirmative. The resolution, unamended, was then passed by a vote of 36 to 12, Messrs. Sherman, Sumner, Tipton, Sprague and Schurz being the only Republicans who voted against it. The Senate, after an Executive Session, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented from EDWARD QUINTARD, D. T. MARSHALL and others, officers of savings banks, for a repeal of the tax of one-half per cent., as being a tax upon the mechanics and working men of the country; of the employes of GREGORY & CO., Jersey City, N. J., against a change of the existing Tariff laws, abating or abolishing duties upon such articles as are successfully produced in this country; of ALLEN REYNOLDS & CO. and others, of Paterson, N. J., for a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on all descriptions of manufactured tobacco.

A CURIOUS PENSIONER.

This being private bill day, a large number of pension bills were presented and passed. One of them was reconsidered on motion of Mr. COX, and the proposed pensioner, ADAM CORRELL, of Ohio, was denounced by Mr. CROSSLAND as a robber, cut-throat, and a thief, who had hung around the skirts of the Union Army. After that denunciation the bill was recommitted.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION AND PENSION LIST.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil Appropriation bill. A proviso was added to the item which appropriates $400,000 to pay judgments of the Court of Claims, directing that no part of the amount should be paid on any judgment rendered in favor of GEORGE CHARPENNING growing out of any service rendered in carrying the mails. The last section of the bill, which directs that no claim shall be considered or paid by the Government unless filed within seven years from the time the claim occurred, was struck out. An amendment intended to put some restriction on the public printing, was adopted, after a debate in which attention was called to the extravagant expenditure in printing the *Geological Survey of the Fortieth Parallel*, each volume of which must cost $25. It was suggested, on the other hand, that the objection to this expenditure should properly have been made when the expenditure was ordered. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House. The amount appropriated by it is about $1,700,000, under the following heads:

Pay and mileage and expenses of the Senate, $663,000; pay and mileage and expenses of the House of Representatives, $1,461,000; Capitol Police, $58,000; Public printing, $2,007,000; Library of Congress, $58,000; Executive, $52,000; Department of State, $133,000; Mexican, Spanish and British Commissions, $84,000; Treasury Department, $2,871,000; For Independent Treasury, $466,000; Collection of Internal Revenue, &c., $5,200,000; Mint and Assay Offices, $631,000; Territories and District of Columbia, $190,000; Interior Department, $1,198,000; Department of Agriculture, $164,000; Bureau of Education, $26,500; Post-office Department, salaries, &c., $112,000; War Department, salaries, &c., $590,000; Navy Department, salaries, &c., $133,000; United States Courts, &c., $375,000; Court of Claims and Judgment, $431,000; Department of Justice, $127,000.

The Pension bill, appropriating $30,480,000, was also disposed of, and the Committee then rose and reported both bills to the House, and they were passed, with the understanding that to-morrow's shall be for general debate. The House at 3:20 P. M. adjourned.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Destructive Fire at Pleasant Valley, Penn.—Dull Times at the Mines.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 26.—A hotel and brick dwelling, a hall, a grocery-store, a drug-store, a tin-shop and a barn were consumed by fire at Pleasant Valley, in this county, yesterday. One of the inmates, named ANTHONY MCDONNELL, was suffocated, and died shortly afterward.

Twenty-four engineers have been discharged from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in consequence of dull times. The Von Storch Mine at Providence, belonging to the Delaware and Hudson, is idle. The Continental Mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company is also idle. E. R. W.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

The Missouri Liberal Republican Convention Only a Mass-Meeting—Exaggerated Reports.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—The Associated Press report of the so-called Liberal Republican Convention, at Jefferson City, on the 24th, was a gross exaggeration of the importance of the whole affair. The meeting was simply a mass-meeting, without delegate representation, and there were no prominent or leading men of this State, now known and regarded as Republicans, who were engaged in it. The Republicans of this city feel greatly outraged at the character of the report sent out.

The Weed Will Case—The Estate Valued at Upward of Half a Million Dollars.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Jan. 26.—A contested will case, involving property to the amount of more than $600,000, is on trial before the Superior Court, now in session in this city. From the social stand of the parties, and the large amount at stake, unusual interest is felt in the case, and the Court-room is crowded daily with interested spectators. The suit is brought by the widow of the late NATHANIEL WEED, of Darien, Conn., against the executors of her husband's estate, upon the ground that he was of unsound mind at the time the will was made. By this document Mrs. WEED, (who was the testator's second wife,) is made the recipient of an annual income of $5,000, and is given the use of the homestead, the furniture, &c., during her natural life, the bulk of the property being left to Mr. WEED's son by a former marriage, and at his death to the grandchildren of the testator. Eminent counsel have been retained on both sides, the plaintiff's attorneys being Messrs. OLMSTEAD, of Stamford, and TILTON E. DOOLITTLE, of New-Haven. For the defense are Hons. SIDNEY B. BEARDSLEY, of Bridgeport, and CALVIN E. CHILDS, of Stamford, (United States District-Attorney.) The trial of the case has already occupied five weeks, and shows no prospect of coming to a speedy termination.

Helen Josephine Mansfield Hooted in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Several young men, drummers and others, who were fellow-passengers with HELEN JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD on the train which arrived here this morning from New-York, hooted and hustled her in the depot, creating considerable disturbance. Some hackmen and railroad officials helped her out of the crowd to her carriage, and she departed.

The Marlow Murder—Difficulty in Obtaining Jurors.

MAYVILLE, N. Y. Jan. 26.—The trial of CHAS. MARLOW, the Jamestown brewer, indicted for the murder of WM. BUCHNAUN, in August last, commenced at Maysville, Ky., yesterday. This case was tried last October, and the jury failed to agree. Only five jurors were obtained today from a list of 180. Two hundred and fifty talesmen were drawn to appear here on Monday next, to which time the Court adjourned. The jurors were allowed to go to their homes unattended.

The Baltimore American Libel Case.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The libel case against the Baltimore *American*, brought by SNYDER, a newsboy, claiming $10,000 damages, which has been before the Courts for three years, resulted, this morning, in a verdict for the *American*.

Telegraph Extension.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 26.—The International Ocean Telegraph Company have extended their branch line from Gainsville, Alachua County, to Pilatka, Putnam County, Fla., and it was opened for business yesterday. This new line will be of great use to the invalids from the North who resort to Pilatka during the Winter months.

Mutiny on Shipboard.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26.—A mutiny occurred on board the brig *Cascatelle*, Capt. SIMMONS, in the harbor, this afternoon. The crew were drunk, and had just been put on board. They went into the forecastle, and with drawn knives threatened the lives of any who should approach. While there, they got into a fight among themselves, and two of them were horribly cut and gashed. The whole crew were afterward taken to the Station, where the wounds of the injured men were dressed.

A Lottery That Was Not Drawn—Enraged Ticket-Holders.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Jan. 26.—The $50,000 lottery to have been drawn in this city today by JOHN H. ELLIS, ostensibly for the benefit of the charity fund of Post Sheridan, of the Grand Army of the Republic, did not come off. The property is being attached by Boston parties because not paid for. ELLIS' office is closed, guarded by officers, and surrounded by the enraged ticket-holders, who declare the whole thing a swindle.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The New-York Deficiency Bills Ready for Signature.

Superintendent Miller on the Inquisitorial Rack.

A Democratic Sentiment on Official Morality.

Revival of an Excise Law of Twenty-Five Years Ago—Hypocritical Members Swindling Their Constituents—Short-Lived Resolve to Work Steadily.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 26, 1872.

The Twombly substitute, as amended in the Senate by striking out the name of Gen. COCHRANE as one of the Board of Audit, came down to the Assembly for concurrence this morning, and gave rise to another long debate. The friends of the bill as it originally passed the Assembly were somewhat taken aback to see some of the leading advocates of the Hawkins bill now taking sides with the Twombly substitute, at least so far as to oppose the amendment striking out the name of Gen. COCHRANE. Mr. JUDD led off in the opposition, and claimed that if we were to have a Board of Audit, which he thought wholly unnecessary, there was no good ground for striking out the name of Gen. COCHRANE, who was as good a Republican as Mr. VAN NORT, who was left in. He could not see the consistency of those who advocated the Twombly substitute from a party point of view, now favoring an amendment that left the Board in the control of Democrats. He also called attention to a serious defect in the bill, which its friends had probably overlooked. They had appropriated eight and a half millions of dollars to pay claims for which Mr. GREEN only asked four and a half millions. By the second section of the bill payments would be confined to claims and liabilities, including salaries accruing prior to the 1st of January instant, and although the bill contemplated payments up to May 1, yet it appropriated no money with which to make any payments beyond the beginning of the year. He said that great efforts had been made by Democratic journals to represent the contest on this bill as a split of the Republican Party in the Legislature, and as a victory for one faction of the party. No such considerations entered into his mind or that of his friends in supporting the Hawkins bill in preference to the one now before the House. He voted conscientiously, and as his judgment dictated, and he presumed those who voted on the other side did the same. But since it had been decided to constitute a Board of Audit to settle these claims, he could not see the reason for striking out the name of one Republican and leaving the other in, and should therefore vote against concurring in the Senate amendment. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Alberger, Miles, Moulton, Vedder, Smythe, Fort, Alvord, Hawkins, and others, and the whole ground was gone over again with regard to the merits of the Hawkins and Twombly bills, and the absurdity of mixing up party considerations in discussing them. Mr. JACOBS said he wished to correct a misapprehension that appeared to exist on both sides, and that was that the bill, as amended by the Senate, would leave the Board of Audit two Democrats to one Republican. He said that Mr. STEBBINS, the President of the Park Commission, was not a Democrat, whatever Mr. GREEN might be. He left the Democratic Party ten years ago, having resigned his seat in Congress on the express ground that he could no longer act with the party that elected him, (the Democratic,) and having ever since acted with the Republicans. The vote was finally taken on the motion to concur, and carried by 66 to 39—one more than enough to pass it. It will doubtless be signed by the Governor today.

THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

The testimony before the Insurance Committee, last evening, relative to the printing for Superintendent MILLER's Department creates quite a sensation here. MILLER would fain have people believe that he knew nothing about the transaction of SOUTHWICK, whereby WEED, PARSONS & CO. agreed to pay twenty-five per cent. of the printing bills to a third party in order to retain the printing of the Department, but, as an Albany Democrat remarked today, if MILLER was green enough or stupid enough to permit such a bargain to be made without his getting his "rake," he ought to leave the Democratic Party forthwith. The Insurance Committee will go to New-York to take testimony before they get through, and will subpœna a few insurance offices to testify as to MILLER's fees for examining into their affairs. The probability is that the Committee will report, as the result of their investigation, a bill abolishing MILLER's office as a distinct Department of the State Government. If not, his powers will be largely curtailed, particularly in the matter of examinations.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate was occupied during the greater part of the morning in the consideration of the Assembly bill fixing the number and compensation of employes of the two Houses. Mr. D. P. WOOD, Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that if the bill became a law the aggregate of all expenses of the character provided for in it would be $78,100, whereas the same class of expenditures last year reached the sum of $145,000 and upward, thus effecting a saving of $64,000. He showed, in a forcible manner, how utterly reckless the Democratic Legislatures of the past ten years had been in the matter of multiplying useless offices, and voting gratuities and increased salaries to their employes. Mr. HARDENBERGH, Democrat, attempted to reply to these damaging statements. He said the aggregates mentioned included extra compensation voted at the close of the session, and there was no reason to suppose that the same thing would not occur at the close of this session. Mr. HARDENBERG, in a half jocose vein, denounced the spirit of picayune economy which was manifested by some Senators, and said that if the employes of the Legislature were paid starvation wages, they were almost justified, by the law of self-preservation, in stealing. Mr. WOODIN, Republican, replied with much force that the law of self-preservation was not applicable to the cases of men who flocked here from all parts of the State importuning members for their appointments, knowing perfectly well what pay was attached for them; if it were not sufficient to maintain them they had the privilege of stopping at home. Mr. WOOD called attention to the provisions of the bill, which expressly forbade any extra compensation to any officer or employe. A motion was made and adopted to increase the per diem of the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistant, the Doorkeeper and assistants, the Librarian, assistant Librarian and Postmaster to $6, instead of $5. The bill then passed 28 to 1, and was sent at once to the Assembly, which concurred in the amendments. The passage of this bill will be a great relief to many anxious candidates who have been laying around the Capitol for weeks waiting for appointment to the petty offices provided for by it, and who have been kept in suspense by the unavoidable delay in settling upon the proper number and compensation of officials to be employed.

A NEW EXCISE LAW.

Senator WOODIN introduced a bill to enable the legal voters of any town, county, city or ward to determine by ballot whether the sale of intoxicating drinks shall be prohibited, and to provide for the enforcement of prohibition when the same shall be voted for by the majority. In its leading features the bill is very similar to a law of this State passed some twenty-five years ago and subsequently repealed.

ANOTHER RECESS.

An earnest effort was made to follow the precedent set a week ago and keep the Legislature in session through Saturday and Monday, but it failed. The fact was that the members, always rather numerous, who resolve to go home at all events on those days, and make a parade of their virtue by voting against any adjournment, have been warned not to repeat their little game, and acted upon the hint. So, as go home they must, they faced the music today, and threw their votes into the scale for the proposition to adjourn till Monday evening, which was carried in the Assembly 56 to 45, and in the Senate 14 to 13. There was a rather humiliating exhibition of moral cowardice in connection with this matter, several members among the most anxious to get away dodging the question and holding back their votes until it became evident that the proposition would be lost without them.

RELATIVE TO CORPORATIONS.

Senator WOOD introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for any corporation organized under the laws of this State, and transacting business in several States, to acquire, hold, and convey in such States, with the consent thereof, such real estate as shall be requisite for such corporation in the convenient transaction of its business.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill providing that the American Bible Society named, in addition to its present powers, may take and hold real estate by bequest, gift or devise.

The Ring Criminals—The Recent Decision of the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The Supreme Court while affirming Judge LEARNED's decision reducing CONNOLLY's bail to half a million of dollars, at the same time passes no judgment upon the important question of the right of the Attorney-General to bring suits on behalf of the State. The question will be brought on a demurrer before the Court of Appeals at the General Term. The Court will have to pass upon the right of the people to bring these suits. As the case now stands nothing has been finally adjudicated upon.

MEXICO.

Quietude in Military Affairs—No Hopes of an Early Peace—The Rebel Chieftains Quarreling.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan 18, via HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The military operations of the Government remain inactive. There have been no successes since the fall of Oaxaca, which is not considered a great advantage. Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ failed to embark at Puerto-Angel, and now menaces the State of Vera Cruz. No hopes of an early peace are entertained. The revolutionary chieftains in the north have been quarreling, and several bodies of troops have been disbanded. The Government has collected an advance on the taxes of the present year in the capital, and are now seeking to contract a loan. A change in the Cabinet is again rumored. M. IGNACIO MAISCAL is mentioned as Minister to Washington. The revolutionists in the north number 6,000, and are scattered over several States. Gen. GUERRA, from Mazatlan, has arrived at Durango. Supplies of money, arms and ammunition are sent from Durango to SAMANA and others who are co-operating with Gen. GUERRA against ZACATECAS.

Gen. NERI is between Zacatecas and Durango with 4,000 or 5,000 men. Gen. CORONA has sent forces from Guadalaxara to unite with the reserves in Zacatecas. If Gen. NERI is defeated, Zacatecas will fall, and San Luis Potosi will become the next point of interest. Gen. ROCHE has not gone to Vera Cruz, but has arrived at the Capital. Gen. CASTRO has been appointed temporary Civil and Military Governor of Oaxaco. Gen. TREVINO urges Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ to come north immediately.

The Legislature of Guadalaxara has refused to grant Gov. VALLARTE extraordinary faculties. The annexation fever is increasing. Business, especially in the interior, is almost suspended. Much alarm was caused by a resolution introduced in Congress by M. BERNSUDEZ, to grant the Finance and War Departments extraordinary powers.

A railroad train at Puebla was attacked by robbers, and the engineer and fireman of the train, and seven passengers, including a girl seven years of age, were killed. Capt. ANTONIO LEONI, formerly a Garibaldist, and at one time serving in the United States Army, is dead. The Jewish rite of the circumcision was recently performed at the capital, for the first time in the history of Mexico. The *Siglo* says the revolution is as imposing as ever. The journals say that many of the revolutionists were formerly Imperialists, and cite a number of names.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen very generally east of the Rocky Mountains; is lowest in Maine. Light northerly winds, with rain and rising temperature, have continued on the Gulf Coast; north-west winds, with rain and cloud, on the South Atlantic. The area of clear weather is confined to the immediate coast of Virginia to Maine. Cloud and snow with diminished south-west winds on the lower lakes. Westerly winds with cloud and snow on Lakes Michigan and Huron. Cloudiness in the north-west continues with south-westerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall on Saturday over the lakes and New-England, with westerly winds and cloudy weather. Snow continues on the lower lakes. Cloudy weather and possibly rain prevail on the Gulf and South Atlantic coast; rising barometer and cloudy weather at the Rocky Mountain stations.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night.

IN THIS CITY.

Yesterday was clear and cold. Indications of the thermometer: 6 A. M., 17°; 11 A. M., 23°; 2 P. M., 30°; 9 P. M., 26°. Barometer, 29.95, 29.94, 29.87, 29.88. Corresponding date last year: 7°, 11°, 16°, 19°.

A Minister Arrested for Theft in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 26.—HEN. MORGAN, a young Baptist minister, who has been for about five months preaching to a congregation in Cheviot, a suburb of this city, was arrested yesterday by detectives for stealing books from the theological and religious departments of the public library. MORGAN confessed his crime, saying that he needed the books and had not the means to buy them. He is now in the Station-house. He was ordained, and came from Wales two years ago.

A Japanese Judge Presiding at a California Murder Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan attends the Fifteenth District Court regularly, and is seated alongside of Judge DIVINELLE, on the bench, his attendants taking down all the proceedings in the trial of IKE BROKEN for the murder of ROBERT EVANS.

Course of the California Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Mining Stocks: Original Hidden Treasure, 7½; Eureka, 19½; Overman, 59; Nevada, 27; Segregated Belcher, 59; Kentuck, $202½; Belcher, $6; Yellow Jacket, 63; Crown Point, $6 70; Chollar Potosi, 52; Raymond & Ely, $109½; Meadow Valley, 16; Ophir, 54; Gould & Curry, $126; Savage, 66; Hale & Norcross, $182½; Imperial, 55. The market is excited and transactions are unprecedentedly large.

Regulating Marriage in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 26.—The Legislature has under consideration a bill regulating marriage. It provides that males of fifteen years and females of twelve years of age may contract marriage with the consent of parents or guardians. No allusion is made to the plurality system.

The Union Pacific Railroad Blockade.

OMAHA, Jan. 26.—There is no important change in the condition of the Union Pacific Railroad today. The trains bound west are at Cheyenne. It is snowing at Laramie. A train left Laramie today for the east, following shovelers.

The Mutual Insurance Companies and Superintendent Miller.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Mutual Life Assurance Society is an association of a number of prudent, thoughtful persons, each paying so much into a common fund, with the laudable object of providing for their widows and orphan children, in the event of their death occurring before they are able to save as much as would supply their wants. The officers of the Society are appointed (theoretically) by the members, and intrusted by them with the care and management of the funds of the institution; their power, however, being restricted within certain limits by the constitution of the Society. How have the members of our Mutual Life Assurance societies given their officers power to pay hotel bills and steam-boat excursions of as many conventions as Mr. MILLER or any other Insurance Commissioner choose to bring together? If the members of mutual societies have invested such powers in their officers, the sooner they are revoked the better for their own interests and the morality of the officers themselves. This is merely supposing such powers were invested in their officers; but it is easy to see there are no grounds for believing such a thing to be the case. In a proprietary company the stockholders appoint the officers, who are thus responsible to them, but the position of a mutual company is radically different. Here the whole body of the members are the shareholders, and the officers are responsible to them directly.

Unfortunately when a general meeting is called many members are too indolent to attend and many others are prevented by various causes from so doing; and, therefore, it is not difficult to pack a meeting and pass resolutions only representing the wishes of a small clique. But in a matter such as this, which involves the whole principle at issue, members would probably make it their especial business to attend, and by their votes show their opinion on such a vital point.

Once admit the right of the directors of a mutual society to assume the responsibility of dealing with the funds (a responsibility which belongs only to the whole body of members) and there is no end to the consequences which may result from such an admission. In this particular instance of Mr. MILLER the error is a very grave one, and besides quite unnecessary. Are not the Commissioners paid for performing their duties, without calling on the Companies in this manner. Mr. CLARKE, the Insurance Commissioner for Massachusetts, evidently thought so at any rate, when he paid his own expenses and refused to put the companies to a cent of expense on his account. Perhaps he thought, as we think, that money paid for such purposes was a malversation of the funds of the companies. It would be well for members of the societies to appoint a committee to demand from their officers a detailed account of what has been paid, and examine the figures carefully, and if a close investigation should prove that the officers have exceeded their duties, they should be strictly called to account for it.

As there is an Investigation Committee appointed by the Legislature at Albany, to thoroughly inquire into Mr. MILLER's administration, it is very probable that these and many other abuses will be brought to light before their labors are concluded. J. B.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The ice men on the Hudson have all resumed work.

The severe north-west storm in California is ended; it extended throughout the State.

The Quarantine on vessels arriving at Havana from Key West, has been abolished.

The Havana Board of Health asserts that the small-pox is epidemic there.

ALBURGER's pork-packing establishment, in Philadelphia, on Reed-street, was burned yesterday. Loss, $20,000; no insurance.

Judge LOWELL, of the Boston United States District Court, has declared the Independent Insurance Company bankrupt.

A memorial has been adopted in the Wisconsin Assembly favoring the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

The California State Senate has adopted a resolution inviting the Japanese to visit the capital. The Assembly has not yet done so.

The steam-ship *Thuringia*, from Hamburg, for New-York, arrived at Halifax, yesterday, short of coal.

The annual regatta of the New-Hamburg Ice-boat Club took place yesterday over a twenty-mile course.

JOHN BRACKEN, aged twenty-five, was crushed to death by the fall of an embankment yesterday afternoon in Baltimore.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that maturing State bonds must be paid in coin.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS attended the ball of the Home Circle Club, St. Louis, last night.

ROBERT BLAKELY, who killed JOHN DONOHOE, of Buffalo, N. Y., last May, near Evansville, Ind., was acquitted yesterday.

The candy manufactory of M. NATHAN & Co., Cincinnati, was burned last evening. The loss on the stock and building is about $45,000.

Col. G. E. LEONARD, of the staff of Gov. WARMOTH, had an interview with the President yesterday in relation to affairs in New-Orleans.

Archbishop SPAULDING, of Baltimore, is again seriously ill. Apprehensions are felt by his physicians as to his ultimate recovery.

The Missouri State Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the St. Louis Board of Water-works to issue bonds to the amount of $1,385,000.

An expedition sailed for the Arctic Ocean, from San Francisco, on Thursday, to endeavor to find the Winter haunts of the fur seal.

Gen. EWELL's funeral took place at Nashville yesterday. The remains were buried in the old cemetery.

A. H. KINGMAN, mate of the bark *Warren Ballett*, accused of shooting GEORGE LITTLE, was held for trial in $5,000, in Boston, yesterday.

A baggage and smoking-car on the North Missouri Railroad, was thrown off the track between Bridgeton and Graham, yesterday. No lives were lost.

Gov. BROWN has vetoed the bill to pay maturing Missouri State bonds in greenbacks. The Senate made the veto a special order for next Wednesday.

CHARLES WRIGHT was sentenced yesterday, at Hollidaysburg, Penn., to five and a half years' imprisonment for the murder of Mr. DEVINE, at Altoona, in July.

The Illinois Supreme Court has refused the application for supersedas in the case of Alderman GLADE, of Chicago, recently convicted and sentenced for bribery.

JOHN MCKENZIE, a miner in the Kenosha Coal Mines, near La Salle, Ill., was recently crushed to death by the fall of an immense mass of rock.

The Wisconsin Legislature has adopted a memorial to Congress for acceptance of the award of the Fox and Wisconsin improvement arbitrators.

Six prisoners, who were confined two in a cell, on a charge of burglary, have escaped from the Cadiz, Ohio, jail, by digging through the walls to an upper window.

In the Cincinnati Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a resolution to invite the Grand Duke ALEXIS to visit Cincinnati, was lost for the want of the constitutional majority. The Germans voted almost solidly against it.

In the United States District Court of Baltimore, VALENTINE GRUMMER has been found guilty of carrying on the business of brewer without having paid the special tax, and is fined $500.

Costly American outfits are being prepared in San Francisco for the Japanese Princesses, and they will not appear in their picturesque oriental costumes of embroidered satin after leaving San Francisco for the East.

ROSE KELLEY, a beautiful girl, drowned herself in San Francisco Bay on Thursday night, and ALBERT LANMANN, a young German, shot himself through the head. The cause in both cases was disappointment in love.

In the Minnesota House, on Thursday, a bill in aid of the sufferers by the late prairie fires was passed providing for a loan of $20,000 to enable them to buy seed for the next crop, each loan not to exceed $30.

IKE BROKAW is now on trial in San Francisco for the murder of ROBERT EVANS, alias White-headed Bob, last Summer. It is alleged that the intimacy of EVANS with BROKAW's wife is the excuse for the murder.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* argues that the adjournment of the Pennsylvania House from Friday until Wednesday next, without the consent of the Senate, is unconstitutional and revolutionary, and advises that the people choose new Representatives.

For the information of notaries public in New-York, it is necessary to repeat that the Senate has confirmed as reappointments all the nominations sent in by the Governor several days since, and which embraced all holding that office.

Capt. JAMES M. MURRAY, commander of the steamer *Chautauqua*, which exploded upon Chautauqua Lake last August, was yesterday arraigned at Mayaville, N. Y., for manslaughter, and plead not guilty. The indictment was questioned by counsel, and the case was laid over.

GEORGE F. BACHENOWER, agent for DIEBOLD & KINSEL, safe manufacturers, of St. Louis, who was arrested in Cincinnati some days ago, has reached that city in charge of an officer. Ten charges of embezzlement are filed against him for over $5,000.

Cruelty to Children.

MR. BERGH—*Dear Sir:* Every one with a human heart must acknowledge and bless you for the good work you have done in this City. But shall this work end here? I cannot think you will allow it to do so. Can you not prevent the cruelty used toward the little children in our streets? Sufferers as powerless to help themselves as the dumb brutes, and yet with a far greater capacity for suffering.

Probably there is no greater wrong than arises from the drugging of babies and small children by the beggars in our streets. In Fourteenth-street may be seen daily a woman with three children, all drugged and placed in most agonising positions. Think of the suffering endured when these children come out of the stupor—think of the pain in mind and body. Of course the brain becomes diseased from this long-continued drugging, and when the child has grown too large to be longer useful as an object of pity, it is sent adrift on the world, distorted in soul, mind, and body.

This woman is only one out of a hundred instances. There is a man on Broadway with two children by his side, and I have seen him strike the little ones for stirring. I complained of him to a policeman, but it was of no avail. Now, I speak to you to ask you if you cannot have these wretches arrested and sent where they will have to work, and the poor children placed in an asylum of some kind.

In prosecuting your work of mercy for dumb creatures, do not forget the creature whom God made in his own image, and to whom He has given a soul that may be saved by saving his body. These dumb creatures will not meet you in the life to come, but if you rescue but one human being, angels will envy you your reward.

A LADY WHO IS DEEPLY INTERESTED.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24 1872.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Indignation in the Spanish Cortes at the Recent Decree.

The Members Oppose Disbandment and Threaten Revolution.

King Amadeus Refuses to Accept the Ministers' Resignations.

Rapid Progress of the Prince of Wales Toward Convalescence.

The Alabama Question as Viewed in England.

Preparations for the Colonization of Southern Brazil.

SPAIN.

Stormy Scene in the Cortes—The Members Surprised and Indignant—Threats of Revolution.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—A stormy scene followed the reading of the decree of dissolution in the Cortes. The House seemed to be taken by surprise and the members were unable to conceal their indignation. Passionate speeches were made, which were answered with derisive cries by the few supporters of the Ministry. One Deputy exclaimed, "The time has come for barricades!" The greatest uproar and confusion followed, amid which the sitting was declared at an end. It appears that King AMADEUS finally refused to accept the resignation of the Ministry, tendered by Señor SAGASTA, and the decree dissolving the Cortes was issued in consequence. The people generally sympathize with the Deputies, and demand the retirement of the present Government. The King is urged to accept their resignations and immediately form a new Cabinet. The agitation is very great in this city. Disturbances are feared, and the troops are under arms.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Condition of the Prince of Wales—Gladstone and Disraeli Sending Out Their Annual Circulars—Earl Granville and the Republicans.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A dispatch from Sandringham says the Prince of WALES was out yesterday, and walked a quarter of a mile. Messrs. GLADSTONE and DISRAELI have sent their usual annual circulars to their supporters in Parliament—which are always distributed before the beginning of the session—begging them to be present at the opening, on the 6th prox., as important business—the election of a Speaker—will demand their attention. Earl GRANVILLE refused to see a deputation of Republicans, who wished to urge the British Government to use its influence to procure the substitution of civil for military Courts in the trial of the Paris Communists. Five persons were accidentally drowned in the Blackwood Colliery, yesterday.

Mr. Otway on the Alabama Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Mr. OTWAY, M. P. for Chatham, in an address to his constituents to-night, expressed the opinion that the state of Europe was pregnant with complications which might lead to war. He also discussed at great length the *Alabama* question, and in the course of his remarks said that if the claim of the United States was granted war between England and that country would become a necessity. He added that the blunders of the English Government might become the cause of future dissension at home, and deprecated the honors which have been conferred upon the negotiators of the Treaty of Washington.

FRANCE.

Mournful Observance of the Capitulation of Paris—Activity of the Bonapartist Agents—More Trouble Brewing.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—All places of business will be closed on the 28th inst., the anniversary of the capitulation of Paris. The Bonapartist agents are very active in the Army. They are distributing pamphlets urging the restoration of the Empire as the ending of all the woes of France. Copies have been found in the barracks and seized by the Police. A new national federation, on a Communist basis, is organizing in Paris. A protest against the pending Education bill, signed by fifty-one Bishops, has been sent to the Assembly.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Assembly, today, by a vote of 466 against 260, adopted the first clause of the Merchant Navy bill, establishing an additional tax of seventy-five centimes per 100 kilogrammes upon goods imported in foreign bottoms from ports in Europe.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Appalling Steam-Ship Disaster on the Coast—Eighty-Seven Lives Lost.

LISBON, Jan. 26.—The mail steamer *Rio Janeiro* has arrived. She brings news of a terrible steam-ship disaster. The steamer *America*, plying between Rio and Montevideo, while on the trip from the latter port on the night of Dec. 22, took fire; the flames spread with great rapidity, and the vessel was soon burned to the water's edge. A large number of passengers were on board, of whom eighty-seven lost their lives, being either burned to death or drowned. The Empress Dowager of Brazil has freed all her personal slaves.

BRAZIL.

Project for the Colonization of Southern Brazil.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—It is announced from Bristol that the Brazilian Government has forwarded a request to the Messrs. KITTS, Emigration Agents at that port, asking them to send an agent to Rio Janeiro authorized to close a contract for the colonization of Southern Brazil, where the emigrants are to be permitted to select their own lands. It is proposed to send forward 10,000 emigrants annually from Bristol.

Cable Brevities.

The Princess VICTORIA, wife of the German Prince Imperial, is *enceinte*.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil leave Paris on the 30th of January.

The Court of Appeals at Paris has sentenced VICTOR PLACE, late French Consul-General at New-York, to two years imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs.

Deputies to the Assembly from the Eastern Departments of France are contributing to the national subscription to pay the German indemnity, and 150,000 francs have been contributed from the City of Nancy.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, refuses to be renominated for Congress.

The Republicans of North Carolina will hold their Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and the other State officers in Raleigh on Wednesday, April 17.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* doubts if the mass of the Democratic Party will approve the postponement of the National Democratic Convention until the plans and purposes of the Republicans are developed. It adds that "the State elections in several important States occur the first week in August," but it neglects to enumerate them.

To the North Carolinians who called upon him, in Washington, on Thursday, Vice-President COLFAX spoke in terms of cordial approval of the Administration of Gen. GRANT, and said that he thought his re-election no less important to the country than was that of Mr. LINCOLN in 1864. In relation to their expressed wishes respecting himself, he said the Republican Party has men who are worthier than he is for Vice-President, and that any one of them, selected by the Convention, will have his cheerful and earnest support.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* urges the nomination of Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON, of that State, for Vice-President. It says: "Knowing Mr. DENNISON for a cordial and unflinching friend to GRANT's Administration, and one of the first, if not the first, of our eminent public men to declare in favor of GRANT's renomination, feeling that he is all that could be asked as to capacity and fitness, we suggest for the consideration of the Philadelphia Convention as a handsome, well-sounding, reliable, and invincible ticket—GRANT and DENNISON."

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Testimony Before the Congressional Committee Yesterday.

Gratuities to Inspectors—Leet & Co.'s Superintendent Gives His Testimony—His Experience in General Order—The Irrepressible Mudgett on the Stand Again.

The dearth of witnesses apparent on Thursday evening, when the Committee was compelled to adjourn from lack of material upon which to work, did not exist yesterday. There was no halt in the proceedings from the hour of commencing until the adjournment for dinner. Several witnesses were in waiting, and two were excused until today. All the space behind the railing was filled with spectators, who appeared to follow the testimony with considerable interest.

JAMES JOHNSON, like his partner, Mr. BIGELOW, knew of only one case in which a gratuity had been paid to an inspector, and he was not quite sure that the man to which that was paid was an officer of the Customs. He only thought so. CHARLES W. VAN SONN has been superintendent of LEET & Co.'s General Order store since October, 1870, and has been in the warehouse business for ten years past, during all of which time he has been connected with General Order stores. The warehouses of LEET & Co. are as good as any he has ever known, and the charges are the same as they have been since the business went into private hands; the average charge for storage is fifty cents a package, to which cartage is added. No special agreement as to charges have been made with A. T. STEWART & Co., but complaint having been made of a charge of $2, it was reduced by witness, on his own responsibility, to $1 75, and orders were given that no higher rates than that should be charged in future. He said that the testimony of Mr. GALE, that $2 50 was sometimes charged for the same packages, which at other times were charged at only $1 25 or $1 50, was not correct. In the instance in which a portion of a lot of cases was left on the sidewalk, a special officer was employed to guard them, and if they had been taken into the store the charges would have been correspondingly higher. The insolence complained of by Mr. GALE, according to this witness, was pretty much on one side. He was so abusive in his language that Mr. LEET gave orders that in future he should not be admitted. The theory of profits derived from cartage charges was denied to be correct, LEET & Co. charging only what is paid to the carmen. The rates are lower than when the General Order business was in the hands of Mr. BIXBY, and considering all the expenses could not be less and leave a profit.

The unfortunate MUDGETT having been recalled to repeat some of his former testimony, was thoughtless enough to bring to the notice of the Committee the brief biographical sketch with which he had been honored in the TIMES on Thursday, for the purpose of denying the correctness of the account of his interview with Gen. PORTER. On being questioned by Senator STEWART, concerning the correctness of the other portions of the article, he first charged the Senator with impertinence—for which he was rebuked by the Chairman, and immediately apologized—and then admitted their general truth. He had known that LEET was receiving a portion of the profits of the General Order business while it was in the nominal possession of BIXBY, in the same way that he had known that PORTER and LINDSAY were mixed up in the matter—that is, he had heard loose talk to that effect. Upon hearing that Gen. PALMER had been removed from the Collectorship on account of his (witness') appointment as Assistant Appraiser, he wrote a letter to Mr. BOUTWELL, charging the President with being mixed up with a set of adventurers who had come here to sell privileges and to plunder the merchants. A long and searching examination elicited no facts, though there was abundance of hearsay and opinions. He never had believed that the President was personally corrupt until he had found that he was opposed to him (witness.)

A. P. MILLER, a warehouse-man on Washington-street, testified in regard to the charges for storage, cartage, &c., under General Order.

MORNING SESSION.

The first witness examined was JAMES JOHNSON, of the firm of BIGELOW & JOHNSON, iron brokers. He said, in answer to the questions of the Chairman: My experience in the matter giving gratuities to inspectors is not very extended. I know of only one case. There was a lot of iron coming to me, and as I wanted it very particularly I requested the officer, without violating the law, to give me notice when the permit should be sent to the best advantage. I don't know the inspector's name, but I believe him to be an officer of the Customs. The name of the vessel by which the goods were brought was the *Johanna Ingels*.

To Senator Casserly—I can conceive that many merchants would be unwilling to come forward to give testimony here against Government inspectors as they might afterward be subjected to a good deal of embarrassment.

EVIDENCE OF C. W. VAN SANN.

CHAS. W. VAN SANN, sworn and examined by Mr. HOWE, said: I am Superintendent of LEET & Co.'s General Order stores since October, 1870. Have been in the warehouse business sixteen years, and have all that time been connected with the General Order stores. Previously I had been with BIXBY & Co. and HOPKINS & Co.

Q.—How do the accommodations furnished by LEET & Co. compare with those of other store-keepers? A.—They are as good as any I have ever seen—perhaps the best that could be had.

Q.—How do the charges made by LEET & Co. compare with those of other warehouse-keepers? A.—They are the same as they have been since the business went into private hands. I have watched the business and regulated the charges accordingly. Have never been connected with the General Order business without having complaints made of it. Some will complain of the mildest charges.

Q.—What is the rate charged by LEET & Co.? A.—It averages from one cent to $1 for storage. For ordinary-sized cases of dry goods for storage and labor it is fifty cents each; cartage, of course, is added. Goods are delivered from LEET & Co.'s stores with more promptitude than I have ever seen in any stores I have been connected with. I know the location of the stores of the Hamburg and Bremen lines, and I don't believe they have any advantage over us in that respect. The entrance to the stores vary in their width, but the difference does not exceed more than eight to nine inches, perhaps. In the Leroy-street warehouse there are from fourteen to sixteen openings, and we could deliver from all of them if occasion required. We are not permitted to deliver goods through any opening except under the supervision of a Government officer. There are two officers who are called store-keepers.

Q.—What is the extreme length of time you know carmen to be kept waiting in your stores? A.—I have known them to wait an hour and a half, but they would not be actually waiting for their goods. They should wait their turn and wait their bills.

Q.—It is said the firm made a special agreement for the storage of A. T. STEWART & Co.'s goods—do you know anything concerning it? A.—There was no such arrangement. One bill was objected, and it was reduced to $1 75 per package for that lot of goods. Mr. SAVAGE, of Mr. STEWART'S Co., came down on another occasion, and said they were not going to pay more than $1 75 a package. I objected, but finally took the responsibility on myself, and let the goods go at that price. Afterward I gave the clerks an order not to charge them more than $1 75, except in extraordinary cases. I heard Mr. GALE give evidence the other evening. He said we sometimes charge $2 50 for goods that at other times we only charge $1 50, and that sometimes our prices for the same package were $1 25 and $1 50. We charged $2 50 for very large packages. Mr. GALE was generally very offensive when he came to the store, and used such profane and improper language that Mr. LEET gave orders he should be put out of it was repeated. We never charged $2 50 for a package which at other times we only charged $1 50. When the goods are delivered at the store the receiving clerk determines the size and the rate to be charged under my instructions. Ordinarily he cannot know to whom the package belongs, except in the case of A. T. STEWART and a few others, whose initials are branded on the outside of the case.

Q.—Can you conceive it possible that any clerk in the store should make such a mistake as to charge $2 50 where the charge should only be $1 50? A.—It is possible it might occur in the outside office, but, if attention was called to it, it would be immediately rectified. I remember the case where $90 was charged for machinery and $53 only charged for taking it back. I spoke to the carman who did it, and I found it was the same man brought as took it away. The reason he offered for the reduced rate was that he was doing nothing the day he took them away and he did not care to be idle. Some of these packages were not taken into the store, but were left in the street. It was rainy weather, and if the packages, which were very heavy, had been taken inside the charge would be greater. A special watchman was detailed to watch them. I never heard that it was complained they were injured until the matter came before the Committee. In the case of Mr. TILLOTSON, where we charged fifteen cents and fifteen cents for wire there was a complaint made, and it was reduced to ten and ten. We could have charged in that case sixteen and sixteen. I heard Mr. HUTTON'S testimony given here, in relation to our charges. I have made out General Order charges for Mr. HUTTON for a number of years, and I never knew him to be satisfied. He seems to think that the charges should be deducted from the duties. Mr. GALE complained of insolence there, but the circumstances were these: He had the charge on a package reduced by twenty five cents, and he came into the store exclaiming, "Here, you —— swindlers, give me my twenty-five cents!" The young man to whom it was addressed became indignant, and replied somewhat warmly, as he was justified in doing. LEET & Co. first learned this matter, I believe, from the storekeeper. Mr. GALE went there and represented himself as Mr. AYMAR, a well-known importer, stating he was insulted.

Senator Pratt—What arrangements have your firm brought to bear upon inspectors to hurry goods to your store? A.—None whatever. There has been no influence of that description brought to bear upon them. The amount of General Order goods, I presume, increases with the amount of imports, and that has been increased within the past few years.

Q.—What profit has LEET & Co. from the cartage? A.—None, Sir; they simply charge what they pay themselves. The greater part of the goods landed on this side does not go beyond half a mile. The rates of cartage are regulated by certain prescribes. We pay the carman no more than is laid down in these rates, and have occasion to curtail their prices by every steamer. I don't think that any reduction of the charges now existing could be made, and considering all the expenses would leave any profit.

Q.—Would the uncertainty of their tenure of office constitute an element in their charges? A.—I don't think it would. Complaints made against our charges would average, I suppose, about two in the month. If the complaints are brought directly to us I try and satisfy them by reducing the rates a little, but if they go to the Custom-house first we insist upon our prices.

Q.—It is said that pillaging could take place in your stores and a man could be lost there for hours? A.—That would be impossible, because we have such a number of men there. There has been no case of pillaging in our store since LEET and STOCKING assumed charge of it.

To Senator Stuart—What Mr. STEWART paid $1 50 for in 1864 and 1865 he now pays only $1 25; and what he paid $2 16 for, he now only pays $1 50. I know that these were the charges of Mr. HUMPHREY. Where goods are charged $1 75 for now, $2 25 were charged then, and where $2 25 are now charged, $3 were charged then. After Mr. HUMPHREY died, I went to Mr. BIXBY'S store until October, 1870, when I went to W. LEET & Co. During all this time the charges at present are lower than they were then, except perhaps by MASON & Co. and SQUIRE & Co., who charged five cents. The charges on the other side of the river I know are less. For an ordinary package they charge but $1. There were always complaints against charges in every General Order store. The complaints I think by reason of the lower rates of the bonded warehouse. In the General Order store the expense is very much greater. There are more men employed, the goods are more frequently handled, and the labor and trouble is consequently greater.

To Senator Bayard—The goods in the bonded warehouse are not so difficult of access as those in the General Order Store.

To Senator Casserly—In some bonded warehouses they take goods for fifteen cents labor and fifteen cents storage. We are entitled to eighty cents and eighty cents, but we only charge seventy-five cents and seventy-five cents. Through competition, telegraph wire and such articles could be stored for almost two cents and two cents. I have offered to take them for nothing and pay labor sooner than have another store get it. Our General Order store is also a bonded warehouse. We have charged Mr. TILLOTSON as much for bonded warehouse as for General Order, because it is optional with us what we charge. It is our custom to charge as much for goods in bonded warehouse as in General Order. I can't say that I informed Mr. TILLOTSON he would have to pay as much for bonded warehouse as for General Order, because it was not necessary. He knew very well he should have to pay it. LEET & STOCKING had the whole of the North River business in October, 1870. Mr. MURPHY was Collector then. Since then charges have as a rule been less than the charges for four or five years previously, except in MASON'S and SQUIRE'S stores. In these stores there was really no difference between the rates. I can't say how long Mr. MASON was in the General Order business. He went out of it in the Fall of 1870. In promptitude of delivering goods, I believe LEET & STOCKING'S store is superior to any I have been in.

To Senator Bayard—I have charge of both of the stores of LEET & Co. The proprietors have a good deal to attend to there in connection with the delivery of goods. They go around to the various doors and see that the men are at work, for sometimes they are disposed to lie idle. Carmen sometimes are permitted to go through the stores to get the goods they require. I consider the presence of these men, and as many others as possible, a sort of protection against pilferings or robberies. In paying cartage, we generally pay according to the load.

Q.—Could a system of unreasonable charges exist without the consent and approval of the Collector of the Port? A.—No, Sir. I don't think that there is the same difficulty in getting goods from the bonded warehouse as from the General Order stores.

To Senator Bayard—If goods remained in the store a long time instead of only a few days it might be necessary to have more or larger stores; but we have never yet refused goods from want of room. If they remained one month there are times when we could not have accommodated all General Order goods.

Q.—Why then should your storage charge be more than in a bonded warehouse, where they are compelled to hold the goods a longer time? A.—On account of the extra labor in overhauling the goods to get out packages which are ordered. In bonded warehouses the goods of each merchant are stored together; in General Order the owners of the goods are not always known, and they may be stored in many different places.

MR. MUGETT RECALLED.

Mr. Mudgett recalled by Senator Casserly—Q.—You knew Mr. LEET and had some conversation with him in regard to the General Order business. Where was this? A.—It was at Clermont, N. J., a few days after my conversation with Gen. PORTER. Mr. LEET told me that he expected to get the labor contract that I then held. I told him that Mr. BOUTWELL was about to destroy one little monopoly (referring to the General Order business) at which the merchants complained. He said that he knew a man who could put his hand on Mr. BOUTWELL'S shoulder. He reaffirmed the truth of his former statements. Witness then denied the truth of the statements in the TIMES of Thursday, so far as they relate to his interview with Gen. PORTER. He also spoke of statements made by the editor of the *Standard* on the same subject, on Gen. GRANT'S authority, the truth of which he also denied.

To Senator Stewart—He admitted the general truth of the article referred to, though he considered the manner in which the charges were treated was outrageous. The labor contract was given to the lowest bidder. Col. LEET put in a bid, but in this case was not able to control the Secretary of the Treasury. The conversation with Gen. PORTER was in the Spring of 1870. Gen. CORCORAN was with us. PORTER stated that neither he nor Gen. BABCOCK had any connection with the General Order business, and he had no relations with Mr. LINDSAY. This was before Mr. LEET had taken possession of the general stores. It was while he was drawing $5,000 from Mr. BIXBY. He knew it, because everybody about the Custom-house was talking about it. He knew it in the same way that he knew Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK had an interest in the business. After BIXBY was displaced he (BIXBY) showed him the agreement as it has been presented to the Committee. He was afterward told by Mr. O. B. MATTISON or JAMES B. TAYLOR that the business was given to PORTER, LEET & LINDSAY. It was common talk. Heard it from HENRY M. WILLIAMS. He stated that he understood that Mr. GRINNELL was compelled to give the business to these men. If Gen. PORTER should deny on oath that he knew nothing of the matter at the time stated, he (witness) would not believe him. Had never made any remarks against the President until after the removal of Gen. PORTER and the publication of a letter in the TIMES, assigning as a reason the appointment of witness as assistand appraiser. Then wrote a leter to Mr. BOUTWELL saying he was bound to believe that the Administration was in the interest of the corrupt adventurers who were plundering New-York. He heard that the President went to Mr. BOUTWELL and told him that he had appointed an enemy of his, and told him of the reported statements about Gen. PORTER. He then resigned, because he did not wish to serve under an Administration which he did not respect. The resignation was not accepted, but he was discharged.

Senator Stewart—What is there in the TIMES article to which you have referred which is untrue? A.—I have said that the whole of it is scurrilous and libelous. I think it is an impertinent question.

Senator Buckingham—You cannot be allowed to say to a Senator that he puts an impertinent question.

Senator Casserly—This is a personal inquisition more severe than any witness has before been subjected to.

Witness then stated that the note mentioned had not been indorsed by him, though there had been a law suit, and he had been compelled to pay it. The statements in reference to the interview with Gen. PORTER were all false. In the conversation in Washington in which he charged Gen. PORTER with being connected with the General Order business, he did not mention the President's name. In his interview with PORTER he retracted nothing; told him what he had heard, and said that he (witness) should like to be able to doubt its truth. He had no feeling against PORTER except contempt on account of his misstatements, and his having disgraced the Administration by his conduct in the General Order business.

To Senator Pratt—He heard of an interview between PORTER and Collector GRINNELL. He was told by one MASON that he was to come, and by HENRY M. WILLIAMS, S. P. HANSCOMB and a Deputy Collector by the name of [illegible], that the interview had taken place. This conversation he had with Col. LEET, at Clermont, was at a public hotel. The language he then used was, "I have a man who can put his hand on Mr. BOUTWELL'S shoulder."

To Senator Howe—There were quite a number of New-York merchants there at the time, and they were discussing the subject of the transfer of the General Order business from Jersey to New-York. I don't remember any one who was there except Gen. COCHRANE. I don't remember who alluded to Gen. PORTER'S connection with it, and the friend of the General's who denied it. I believe I said he was connected with it. This was at the Arlington Hotel, and I was a frequent guest there. Gen. COCHRANE had his residence in New-York City at this time, but I don't know what particular business took him to Washington. I don't believe that on this occasion I said Gen. PORTER was interested with Col. LEET and Mr. LINDSAY in the General Order business. The following evening Gen. COCHRANE told me that Gen. PORTER felt hurt at my remark, and desired an interview. I told him what Mr. MATTESON, Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. WILLIAMS had said to me. I reminded him of the article in the *Sun*, and explained these were my reasons for believing he was interested in it. I also stated that I thought Col. LEET and Mr. LINDSAY were interested with him in it. He denied having any acquaintance with Mr. LINDSAY, and disclaimed all interest in the General Order business. These assurances did not convince me of the truth of what he said, and I told Gen. COCHRANE I had still some doubts upon the subject. I became thoroughly convinced Gen. PORTER was interested in the business when Mr. BIXBY told me concerning Col. LEET'S store.

Q.—Did you state in Washington that money was remitted to Gen. PORTER as proceeds of the General Order store? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say it was transmitted to the White House or to any one in Washington? A.—No, Sir. I believe, of course, that there was a division of the profits between PORTER, LEET, and LINDSAY, after hearing the statement of Mr. BIXBY. I was introduced to Col. LEET by Mr. BOYD, in Washington. It was here Col. LEET made the remark already alluded to. Mr. HUNTINGDON, a merchant of this City, was present at the interview, and a few evenings since he said he remembered it.

Q.—Why did not you give this testimony before? A.—Because I was not asked about it. I did not desire to volunteer it. I cannot say at whose instance I was again summoned. Senator CASSERLY or Senator BAYARD, I think, say that a letter was written, stating that I had more information which was not given in my previous evidence. I knew then what I was going to testify to today. The letter of the Secretary to Mr. GRINNELL, I believe, amounted to a request to have the business transferred from New-York to Jersey City. The letter I wrote, which led to this reply, said I was not opposed to Gen. GRANT'S Administration, but to a set of adventurers in New-York. LEET & STOCKING were the people I referred to. Col. STOCKING was levying tax by the cartage bureau, and the merchants of New-York were indignant at it. It was not Col. STOCKING got up this cartage bureau. It was got up by Mr. JACKSON, I think, under the direction of Mr. LINDSAY. I think Mr. LINDSAY told Mr. JACKSON what he wanted to have done on this subject, and he then completed the plan. I was opposed to the whole thing from the start. I suppose Mr. GRINNELL'S authority gave sanction to that scheme. I don't know any one else who could. I can't say if Col. STOCKING had any other connection with it, except to assume charge at Mr. GRINNELL'S suggestion. I regarded it as the White House or military "Ring." I knew this privilege was sold to Mr. BIXBY, and one thing being sold I could presume other things could also be sold. The taxes were very large, but no one could tell what became of them. One gentleman said his cartage amounted to $400. I believed the whole arrangement was got up for Mr. STOCKING by Mr. GRINNELL'S sanction. I tried to induce Mr. GRINNELL to do away with this thing, but could not succeed. This privilege I referred to as sold, was the sale made by Col. LEET to Mr. BIXBY or the General Order business. These adventures were imported here in opposition to the wishes of the merchants and Republicans, too, of this City. It created a good deal of scandal. I told Mr. GRINNELL it would disgrace him and the Administration, and I think it has. I talked to Mr. BIXBY frequently on the subject, and advised him to give the General Order privilege to some merchant here in New-York. I told him it would ruin him if he submitted it, and he declared he would not, but he afterward did so. The report was that Col. LEET represented the White House. In an interview with President GRANT he told myself and Mr. TAYLOR that if any gentlemen came to New-York as coming from him it would be false. I told this to Mr. GRINNELL, and urged him not to confer the privilege on any of these parties. I don't that I mentioned Col. LEET'S name to him, but mentioned all these gentlemen generally. After the General Order business was given out I never spoke to Mr. GRINNELL on the subject, but frequently urged him to discontinue the cartage business, as it was a matter injurious to him, to his office, and the Administration generally. I believed Mr. LINDSEY was a representative of the White House, and that Mr. GRINNELL was pressed to this thing by the White House. We all knew Col. LEET was here, armed with a document from the President, and that document, of course, amounted to a command, and that LEET was superior in power to GRINNELL. These men induced Mr. GRINNELL to do things which his better judgment was opposed to, as in this instance of the cartage bureau.

Q.—When you speak of the White House do you mean the President? A.—No, Sir, but those that are about him. I did not believe the President was taking an interest in this matter until he made objections to me, because I knew there could be no objections to me except that I was opposing these men. I never believed a word against the President in any way, shape or form. I always thought they were disgracing the President, and I believe so still. I have no knowledge on the subject whether the cartage bureau grew out of the letter of Gen. GRANT. These men were all like brothers here, having the same interest. I don't know if Gen. PORTER had any interest in the cartage bureau. I don't believe Gen. PORTER would be so earnest in the matter except he had an ax to grind. He had an influence I suppose upon Mr. GRINNELL, and I don't believe, notwithstanding the letter of President GRANT, the General Order business would be given out only for Gen. PORTER coming here.

Senator Stuart—Mr. LINDSAY swears he was not interested in it. Do you believe that? A.—I have no reason to disbelieve. I don't believe what Gen. PORTER said, because he made previous misstatements in the matter. I don't know what became of the profits of the cartage, but I don't believe it went into the Treasury. Mr. LINDSAY says he received nothing from it, and he was very foolish to spend his time for nothing. I believe him when he said nothing came to him from it, but I think he must have expected it.

A. P. MILLER EXAMINED.

A. P. MILLER sworn and examined by Mr. BAYARD, said: I am a warehouseman, having business places in Washington-street, Water-street, Houston-street, &c. I am engaged in this business for fifteen years. Our stores were designated General Order stores in 1864 for a short time. I have no knowledge of the present charges of bonded warehouse except from report. Our charges are twenty-five and twenty-five cents. In a single package, I think for the first distance, the charge is fifty cents, and the second distance sixty-six cents. In most loads I think four packages would be a fair load. I think the rates for General Order should be higher than for bonded warehouse goods, on account of the men they employ, it being compulsory on them to receive all goods at all times, and they have to handle them more frequently. They have this advantage, however, that they have a monopoly of the whole business, whereas the bonded warehouses have nothing of the kind. The General Order stores should charge at least fifty per cent. in excess of the charges of the bonded warehouse. It is not fair to base an estimate on the charges you get by shopping around among the stores, because competition has a good deal to do with that.

To Senator Pratt—It would be impossible to estimate what would be the average charge per package on account of the difference in the size. I have no knowledge which would justify me in instituting a comparison between the present rates and those of former years. I think the General Order business was more popular on the other side than it is now.

Mudgett on the Stand.

Informer MUDGETT is uneasy. We gave the public an opportunity to see MUDGETT'S record, and MUDGETT didn't like it. MUDGETT, in despair, contrived to get himself again before the Investigating Committee, yesterday, and there he again relieved himself of another load of broad assertion, loose hearsay and personal belief. MUDGETT'S belief is all-embracing. Probably because jury a of his fellow-citizens refused to believe him when he swore that he had not indorsed a note, and found that he did so indorse it, and the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision, and compelled MUDGETT to pay the note; and because neither the jury nor the public believed MUDGETT, MUDGETT finds it necessary to believe a great deal himself, though he won't believe that Gen. PORTER has not an interest in the General Order business.

Before the Committee, yesterday, MUDGETT having thus introduced himself to the good graces of the Committee, by showing that a jury of his fellow-citizens would not believe him under oath, proceeded to detail a conversation with Col. LEET in which the latter asserted that he "had a man who could put his hand on Mr. BOUTWELL'S shoulder," but immediately followed it by the statement that this same LEET was unable to influence Mr. BOUTWELL to give him the labor contract in the public store which MUDGETT had and tried to get Mr. BOUTWELL to continue, a thing which the latter knew too much to do. Where LEET'S "man" then was he didn't seem to know. MUDGETT then denounced the article in the TIMES of Wednesday as false, but when Senator STEWART asked him what part of the article was false, he said the question was "impertinent," but he finally "simmered down" to the statement that the portion of the article which stated his interview with Gen. PORTER was false. Then MUDGETT fell into the hands of Senators STEWART and HOWE, and when called on for facts to confirm his loose assertion, could only refer to dead men or to "general talk," the substance of it all being that he preferred to believe general talk in the street to believing Gen. PORTER under oath. He finally got tied up in an inextricable confusion as to dates, and left the stand, having accomplished nothing except to show up his compeer, LINDSAY, and to announce to an expectant world that ex-labor contractor and Ex-Deputy Collector and ex-informer MUDGETT don't respect Gen. GRANT any more than the jury of his fellow-citizens respected MUDGETT.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 26.

Petitions were presented for the Pneumatic Tube Road; against Legislative interference with the Erie Road; for palace cars on the Third-avenue; and for increase of Literature Fund. The general bill extending the time for collection of taxes was favorably reported. A bill to allow the Third-avenue Railroad Company to use palace-cars was favorably reported; as was a bill to abolish the office of Register of Taxes in the City of Brooklyn. The Supervisors of Kings County petitioned that the County Judge of that county be paid $8,000 a year. The following bills were introduced:

To authorize a jury empaneled to try a charge of murder in the first degree to find a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. To authorize the railroad corporations of other States to hold real estate in this State. To authorize the voters of any town, ward or county to determine whether liquor shall be sold within its precincts. To authorize the construction of an elevated tubular atmospheric railroad through Chatham-street, the Bowery and Third-avenue to the Harlem River; fare ten cents for any distance under four miles, and two cents for every additional mile.

The Assembly bill fixing the fees of Sheriffs outside of the County of New-York was ordered to a third reading. The bill defining the number of officers to be employed by the two Houses, and fixing their salaries, was passed. The Senate then adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill providing for the payment of the claims against the City and County of New-York was received from the Senate, with amendments. Mr. ALVORD said, in moving concurrence, the bill contained the principle embraced in the Assembly bill. Mr. JUDD opposed the Senate amendments, and a long debate followed, in which Messrs. Niles, J. D. Brown, Alberger, Moulton, Smyth and Fort took part. A large part of the discussion referred to the so-called factions in the Republican Party of the State. On this point Mr. ALVORD said he would point to "the course of a public journal which has ever directed its efforts to breaking down the Republican Party. For himself he trampled under his feet such a journal and any one who stands by its side." Mr. HAWKINS gave the history of the bill introduced by him. It was suggested by Mr. TWOMBLY'S introducing a bill on the same subject. He sent it to Mr. GREEN, and asked him to come up here. When he arrived he told Mr. GREEN some such simple bill only would pass. He had not the slightest idea of making this a political measure or giving it that complexion. Nothing was further from his mind. Then in Committee it was agreed to report this short and simple bill, and it was so reported. But when it came up a substitute was presented, and, as is known, was adopted. This was the whole story. As to the present bill he argued that only one of the fraudulent claims could be brought before the Board of Audit, and what he wanted was to prevent such a possibility. After further debate the previous question was ordered. The Senate amendments were then concurred in by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Aitken, Alvord, D. L. Babcock, Badeau, Bennett, Blair, E. E. Brown, J. D. Brown, Buckley, Buell, Campbell, Chamberlain, Couchman, Crandall, Dunphy, Dykeman, Eastman, Fowler, Goring, Green, Greenhalgh, Gregory, Hart, Haughton, Healy, A. Hill, D. B. Hill, Holdridge, Houghton, Hungerford, Husted, Jacobs, Kingsland, G. P. Lord, Loughran, Lynde, Mackay, Moore, Mosher, Murdock, Niles, Oakley, Peck, Pierce, Preston, Prince, Ray, Roche, Rose, Sage, Smith, Sniper, Squires, Tobey, D. Tompkins, M. M. Tompkins, Tucker, W. J. Van Dusen, Vedder, Wells, West, Whitbeck, Whittaker, Wiley, Woolsey.

NAYS—Messrs. Alberger, J. H. Babcock, Beckwith, Berri, Burritt, Davidson, Enos, Flammer, Fort, Geib, Goss, Griffin, Haight, Hawkins, Hayes, Herrick, Hollister, Judd, Lewis, Lincoln, Lippitt, Morton, Moulton, Osgood, Paige, Pell, Rice, Shepardson, Simson, Smiley, Smyth, Snyder, Speaker, Swain, A. L. Van Dusen, White, Woodward, Wyman, Yeomans.

Among the bills introduced were one repealing the Erie Director Classification act; one for the preservation of the public health by preventing the use of second-hand barrels for packing flour, &c.; one to regulate the sale and use of intoxicating liquors; one to enable the legal voters of towns to decide on the sale of liquors.

Mr. SMYTH offered a resolution calling on the Governor to inform the House whether bills were presented to him last year as passed, containing provisions which were not passed upon by the Legislature, and which provisions were expunged before receiving his signature. On this, Mr. JACOBS, with a view to making the resolution stronger, proposed to debate it, and it was laid aside under the rule.

A resolution was adopted setting forth that by an act of 1871, $200,000 was appropriated to the Quarantine Commissioners to erect buildings at West Bank, and that the amount has been expended and liabilities incurred, and directing the Commissioners to make, within ten days, a detailed statement, verified by their Treasurer, of persons to whom the money has been paid; the amount paid to each; the date of the payment; the nature of the claim; the amount of the liabilities; to whom incurred; the amount due or to become due to each person; under what understanding, agreement or arrangement and for what particular purpose said liabilities were incurred.

The bill fixing the number and pay of the officers and employes of the Legislature, was received from the Senate with amendments, which were concurred in. The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. O'Brien's New Bill Relative to Local Improvement Contracts.

The following is Mr. O'BRIEN'S bill relating to contracts in the City of New-York for local improvements:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All agreements or contracts heretofore made and entered into by any of the Departments or officers of the City of New-York, in the name of or on behalf or for the benefit of the Mayor, Aldermen or Commonalty of the said City, for either regulating, or grading, or paving, or repaving, excepting the repaving of Third-avenue from Fourteenth-street to Forty-fourth-street, or sewering, or curbing, or guttering, or otherwise improving any of the streets, avenues or public places in said City, or any part thereof, which are defective for or on account of a failure to advertise, or an irregularity in the advertising as required by law, of the ordinance or resolution, or proceedings authorizing the execution of such works respectively, or the proposals for contracts for the same, or for or on account of a failure to comply, or any irregularity in complying with the provisions of any law or ordinance relating to said works in the City of New-York, or the execution of the same; or for or on account of a defect in the authority, or want of authority of the Department or officer, or officers to make or enter into said agreements or contracts, are hereby respectively made valid and binding on the part of said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City, upon the Controller of said city certifying thereon that, upon examination, it appears that no fraud was committed in relation to said agreements or contracts respectively, or any of the provisions thereof, provided that the said Controller shall, before indorsing or giving the certificate hereby authorized, make due and proper inquiry into all the facts and circumstances relating to said agreements or contracts respectively, and the execution of the work under the same.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said Controller, and he is hereby authorized to certify to the Board of Assessors of said City all expenses which have been already paid and which shall hereafter be actually incurred by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty in completing the works executed and performed under the respective agreements and contracts certified by said Controller as in the preceding section authorized, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such payments and expenditures, and said Board of Assessors are hereby authorized and directed to assess upon the property intended to be benefited in manner provided by law for making assessments for local improvements in said City, all expenses certified by said Controller as actually paid or incurred as aforesaid in the execution of said works respectively, and all the provisions of law in relation to entering and collecting assessments for local improvements in said City shall apply to all such assessments.

SEC. 3. The provisions of chapter 397 of the laws of 1852, shall be and are hereby applied and made applicable to all works heretofore contracted for, or which may hereafter be contracted for in accordance with, or under the authority of any law authorizing the same, as if the said works had been ordered to be done by contract made and entered into by virtue of an ordinance passed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City.

SEC. 4. In the matter of any assessment for local improvements in said City, which may hereafter be in whole or in part vacated and set aside by any Court of the State having jurisdiction, or any of the Judges of said Court, for or on account of any cause whatever, the said Controller is hereby directed and authorized to investigate into said matter, and, after hearing the parties interested, in such manner as he shall determine, to certify the fair and reasonable expenses of such works, so, as aforesaid executed; and this, without reference to the actual expense thereof, in no case, however, to exceed the contract price therefor, and also the amounts paid for or on account of the assessments imposed as aforesaid, for the purpose of such works, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount remaining unpaid of the expenditure properly incurred and paid by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City, in the execution of said improvements and upon such certificate is not appealed from as hereinafter provided, or in case of such appeal upon the award thereon being filed in the Department of Finance it shall be lawful for said Controller, by an order to be entered upon the books of said Department, to vacate and set aside the entire assessments made in said matter in so far as the same has not been paid and discharged, and the Board of Assessors of said City are hereby authorized and directed to assess and reassess upon the property benefited in manner provided by law for making assessments for local improvements in said City, the expenses so, as aforesaid, remaining unpaid and properly incurred and certified to as aforesaid; provided, that no part of said assessment or reassessment shall be imposed upon any property or the owner of any property who has paid his assessment for said improvements, and all the provisions of law in relation to entering and collecting assessments for local improvements in said City shall apply to all such assessments and reassessments hereby authorized; provided, further, that the order by said Controller vacating assessments as herein provided shall only be entered in said Department and take effect so as to relieve the property assessed of the lien of the said assessments upon the date, when the assessments or reassessments hereby authorized for the expenses so, as aforesaid, remaining unpaid and properly incurred as aforesaid are entered as herein provided.

SEC. 5. Any party aggrieved by the decision of the Controller under the first or the fourth section of this act, shall, within —— days after being notified of such decision, serve upon said Controller a written notice that he appeals from such decision, in which case, within —— days thereafter, the said Controller shall, in writing, notify such appellant that he, the said Controller, has appointed an arbitrator, naming him in said notice, whereupon the said appellant shall, within —— days, appoint another arbitrator, by an appointment in writing, to be filed in the Department of Finance, and the said two arbitrators shall, in like manner, appoint a third arbitrator, which three arbitrators shall be sworn honestly and justly to hear and determine the matter so decided by said Controller, and to make a just award therein; and such award so made by the said arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall be filed in the Department of Finance, and shall be the final end and determination of said matter.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act contained shall affect any action or proceeding now or heretofore pending or had in relation to the rights of persons interested in the property affected thereby.

SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Illness of the Prince—A Nation's Loyalty—The Government and the Drama—Effect of Republican Demonstrations—Home Rule for Ireland—"Work and Wages"—Mr. Spurgeon on Rome.

From a Special Correspondent.

MALVERN, Eng., Saturday, Jan. 6, 1872.

Her Majesty and all her royal Court are going to make a solemn procession to St. Paul's to give thanks for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, and the day, not yet fixed, is to be kept as a national Thanksgiving. This is a thing impossible for Americans, but quite in character for bees or Britons. Loyalty—personal loyalty—is a strong sentiment in the whole Teutonic stock, but it has died out on the other side of the Atlantic. As we go East the sentiment increases in strength. In Russia, the Emperor is looked upon as the father of his people, and the feeling of love and loyalty with which he is regarded is one of devotion, and almost adoration. Two months ago a stranger might have thought that loyalty had died out in England. Republican Clubs were forming on every side, newspapers had a standing heading of "The Republican Movement," Sir CHARLES DILKE was mobbed from town to town. But then came the happy calamity of the dangerous illness of the Prince of WALES, and all was changed. Republican meetings ceased—Sir CHARLES subsided. The whole nation was reading bulletins of the progress of the Prince's fever, prayers were offered in all churches, everybody prepared to go into mourning. Then came the news of the turn of the disease, and the slow but steady recovery. Bells rang for joy; Christmas was a special Thanksgiving, and loyalty was rewarded. There has been scarcely a lisp of the Republican agitation. A small meeting has been held in London to organize a demonstration in honor of Sir CHARLES DILKE, just before the meeting of Parliament, under the presidency of the Martyred ODGER.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE DRAMA.

The Government has not been unmindful of its duties in this crisis. The Press of England has no censorship but public opinion and the laws of libel and sedition, but there is a rigid censorship of the drama, and it has transpired that not only every allusion to the Queen and Royal Family has been struck out of the Christmas pantomimes, but that the Lord Chamberlain has thrown his protecting ægis over her Majesty's Ministers, and carefully run his pen through all allusions to Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. LOWE. Demon nor fairy, clown nor pantaloon must take their names in vain. We ought to be grateful for such oversight, care, and protection, but the comparatively free Press expresses some surprise at the restrictions placed upon the drama. NAPOLEON III. permitted "Ernani" to be played in Paris, with a crowd of Red Communists applauding every political allusion which could be turned against the Empire. In England they will not tolerate a Christmas joke at Mr. LOWE.

EFFECT OF REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

Dean CLOSE, of Carlisle, has given expression to the at present predominant English feeling in a political sermon in the Cathedral, in which he said:

"Indignant loyalty had been insulted by Republican insolence. Men had been going about babbling treason and trash, when the illness of the Prince of WALES evoked the remarkable expression of loyalty which had been witnessed, to the astonishment of the people of other nations. Under God, this British nation had, by the experience of a thousand years, learned the wisdom and goodness of those who had gone before. They were always willing to repair the old ship, to remove the rotten beams, and put in better materials. They were not going to sink the ship, but make it float again over many a stormy sea such as it had often weathered before."

This Dean is a character—a fierce temperance man, a still fiercer anti-tobacconist, with a horror of disloyalty and the use of railway whistles at the Carlisle Station. But his sermon was one of thousands of a similar character called out by that most fortunate event, the Prince's fever. There is an old proverb—"A fever in the Spring is physic for a king." This princely fever has been medicine for a kingdom.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

A home-rule-for-Ireland demonstration has taken place this week at Liverpool. A letter was read from Sir GEORGE BOWYER, who has given in his adhesion to the cause, and who, after nineteen years' experience in the British Parliament, has become satisfied that it can never legislate to the satisfaction of Ireland. Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN, of the *Nation*, delivered an address on "Home Rule." Rev. Prof. GALBRAITH, of Trinity College, Dublin, moved a resolution expressive of pleasure that men of all politics and creeds recognized in the home rule movement a common platform.

"He denied that the Catholics of Ireland were indisposed to appreciate the efforts of Protestant Irish patriots, and he declared that the Irish Parliament when it was in existence was ready to grant justice to Irishmen of whatever faith. The 'infernal measure' of union could never have been carried had not the Catholics and Protestants been deliberately set in antagonism to each other. Had they been united no power on earth could have carried the union, and if they were to come together again no power could prevent them gaining their rights. The reverend gentleman then, at great length, contended that the legislation which had robbed Ireland of an independent Home Government had been a complete failure to produce either political security or social and religious happiness and contentment in Ireland. As an Irish Protestant clergyman, had the home rule question been a merely political and party question, he should not have been present on that occasion. He regarded it, however, as a question in which the safety and happiness of Ireland, nay, the safety and integrity of the Empire, were involved."

You observe that Ultramontanes and ultra-Protestants are alike taking part in this movement. Mr. BRIGHT is in favor of it. Mr. GLADSTONE has declared that it never can or shall be. Mr. BRIGHT expects to take his seat in the House at the opening of the session, but he may not be able to take the lead in the coming contest.

"WORK AND WAGES."

If the republican movement is in abeyance, that of "work and wages" is in full progress. A daily paper before me has nearly two columns devoted to the disputes, meetings, strikes in various trades and districts. The operative iron-spoon forgers began a strike on New-Year's against paying shop-rent and firing; the boat-builders of the Midland Canal system have got their nine hours a day; the locksmiths and key-makers demand ten per cent. advance in wages; the nailers threaten to strike for an advance; the miners want their condition raised "socially, morally and intellectually," and measures taken to secure the "better protection of their lives while at work." At a large meeting of the Dudley Colliers, they opened the proceedings by singing in full chorus:

"Britannia's sons, though slaves ye be,
God, your Creator, made you free;
He life to all and being gave,
But never, never made a slave."

They want the nine hours a day instead of working at stints. Finally, the railway engine drivers, who now run sometimes sixteen or eighteen hours a day, are clamoring for nine hours. A driver writes:

"From experience I can say that nine hours is quite enough for anyone to be rattling about on a railway engine. It is enough by day, and it is quite enough by night, when the natural feeling will have its course in the system. I was reading some time past in your paper about a scientific traveler who discovered, when traveling in a railway carriage, that a great quantity of dust he collected upon a paper spread in the carriage contained coal-dust and iron in large quantities. Now, if this unpleasantness is experienced in a carriage, let me ask all sensible men to try and think what enginemen are subject to? Let me refer you to the 1st day of January, 1872, when the winds were terrific, and think of the March storms that are yet to come; if we should live we shall have to face them. Think of the blinding snow, the fierce hailstorms, and the drenching rain. It is very nice to sit in a railway carriage and listen to the howling winds and the rain beating against the windows. You are nicely sheltered; but think there are two human beings on the engine that are possessed of the same feelings as you are, but they must stand to their post; there is no escape from it. Considering the responsibility and the anxiety and the exposure that enginemen are subjected to, you must feel convinced that nine hours is quite enough for a day's work, and that enginemen are not paid according to their responsibilities."

And these men, engineers and stokers, are perfectly unsheltered. I have never seen a locomotive in England with any shelter or protection. Rain, snow, hail and the fiercest winds have full sweep. The American engine, with its roof and glass sides is quite unknown to the engineers—drivers, as they call them—in this country. The steersmen on the steamers are at the stern of the boat and equally unprotected.

MR. SPURGEON ON ROME.

Mr. SPURGEON has come back from Rome, and given an account of his visit to one of the largest audiences that ever crowded his great Tabernacle, which he thought one of the largest places in the world until he saw St. Peter's and the Colliseum. On the whole, he approved of St. Peter's, though the dome has a squat appearance, and it has nothing of the grandeur of our own St. Paul's. But it grew upon him and filled his soul with awe.

"What shocked him was to see the statue of St. Peter there. Some people said it was the statue of Jupiter, and to that it had been replied if it was not Jupiter it was the Jew Peter, so it did not matter. The amazing thing was to see the people kissing the toe of the statue. His audience laughed, but it was actually done. He saw gentlemen wiping the toe with their handkerchief and kissing it, old women being helped up to do the same, and little children lifted up to follow the example. There also was the chair in which Peter never sat, and people bowing down to pay homage to it. It was in truth a big joss-house; an idol shop, and nothing better. It was not the worst image-house in Rome, but it was bad enough, and whatever might be said by those who turned to and professed the Catholic faith, if they were not idolators there were no idolators on earth. Indeed any beastliness would do for a god in Rome. The Egyptians worshipped onions; but these men, with their bones, scraps of hair, and the like, worshipped that which might have manured the onions. He wondered how humanity could have fallen so low."

Mr. SPURGEON'S notions about the Eternal City, give us a pretty good notion of Mr. SPURGEON, and of the people who habitually listen to, and laugh at, and cheer him.

MONADNOCK.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Very Queer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I trespass upon your time by asking a number of pertinent questions through your valuable daily? What are the "Reformers" about, to allow "thief TWEED" to manage the Legislature through "HANK" SMITH? Are they aware how SMITH is using his position to accomplish his end? For instance, A. L. VANDUSEN, a reformed member, voted for ALVORD! VANDUSEN'S son, an incompetent Sergeant on the Police force, was immediately promoted to a Captaincy, and a reliable Captain, an American, put on the retired list. Will you also ask why A. L. VANDUSEN was absent when the vote was taken on HAWKINS' bill? and oblige

A REFORMER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1872.

The District-Attorney's Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A bill was presented a short time ago in the Assembly, by Hon. CHARLES A. FLAMMER, praying for an investigation into the affairs of the office of the District-Attorney of this City. It passed in the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate, they presenting the lame excuse that the Judiciary Committee could not be spared. There are thousands of indictments laying in the pigeon-holes of that office, and the people demand an investigation. Let some of our members again present the bill, and he will be sustained by the honest community of New-York.

CONSTANT READER AND TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872.

Hank Smith's Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the last ten years I have been a constant reader of the New-York *Tribune*, always supposing it to be a paper devoted to the interests of the Republican Party and Reform, but for the last six months I have come to the conclusion that it has gone over completely to the Democrats. I imagined this morning that I must have made a mistake, and was reading the *World* instead of the *Tribune*.

All I could find in it were Custom-house frauds, Senator WOOD'S frauds, Mr. TERWILLIGER'S frauds, Corruption in Albany, &c., and not a word about "HANK" SMITH or the Bowling-green Savings Bank fraud. Now, why is this? The depositors of the Bowling-green Bank are quite as anxious to know about this fraud as any of the above-mentioned ones, and I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will try and give us the information the *Tribune* denies us. Yours,

RHINELANDER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 26, 1872.

The Wharton Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the Wharton trial has closed, and the verdict of the jury has been rendered, it seems to be the proper moment to make a few observations which have been suggested by the course of the experts in this now famous case.

In the first place, the science of chemistry should not be held responsible for the shortcomings and failures of any of its self-styled disciples. Unfortunately, the manner in which professorships are filled in our colleges does not allow us to accept even the mere fact of a person's holding the chair of chemistry as *prima facie* evidence of his competency, and the profession, at least, was fully prepared for the developments that occurred subsequently, when it was announced that Prof. AIKEN had been retained for the prosecution. It seems strange that, in view of the unenviable reputation which that gentleman succeeded in making for himself during the Schoeppe trial, he should ever again have been intrusted with an investigation on the results of which might depend the life or death of a human being; strange that as his assistant a gentleman should be selected who, to say the least, is only a beginner—and all this while the services of men whose ability and reliability as chemists are recognized throughout the country were available in the same city. Chemistry is, as you say truly in your article of yesterday, a positive science, and especially so in the methods which it prescribes for the medico-legal search after metallic poisons; but in the hands of incompetence it would be too much to expect from it anything but conflicting, inaccurate and unreliable results. If Dr. AIKEN had reserved a portion of the stomach in the condition in which he received it, instead of using up the whole in his analysis—a thing which should never be done, unless the material under investigation is too limited to admit of division—if he had produced the metal and proved it to be antimony beyond peradventure, which is certainly not one of the most difficult tasks of analytical chemistry, the result of the trial might have been different, as certainly the professor's reputation would be higher than it is at present.

In the second place, it must be confessed that the testimony of experts in criminal trials is considerably lowered in value by the fact that they are retained by the prosecution or defense, not so much to bring out the actual facts of the case, as to produce theories, manipulate facts and find objections, in order to strengthen the legal argument on either side. In whatever light such an arrangement may be viewed in patent cases, &c., it is obviously improper and out of place in a criminal proceeding. In the case under discussion, all that science should have been called upon to do was to establish the fact whether a metallic poison was present or absent in the *corpus delicti*, leaving it altogether to the legal proceedings to connect the poison, when found, with the person that administered it with guilty intent. In view of this, I would make the suggestion that in cases of this kind the investigation be intrusted to a commission of three competent experts, one of whom should be designated by the Court, a second by the prosecution, and a third by the defense, all of them, however, to be paid by the State. A commission thus selected, in which each member was chosen with reference to his fitness and character, would doubtless be able to furnish to the Court a solid basis of fact as the result of their investigations, facts which it would be next to impossible to question or to impugn, while still leaving an ample field for legal argument and the discretion of the jury.

I. W.

RAILROAD REFORM.

The Various Propositions for Remedying Fourth-Avenue Evils.

Interview of the Citizens' Committee with Commodore Vanderbilt—Several Plans Discussed—No Definite Decision Arrived at.

The Subcommittee of the Citizens' East-side Association held an interview with Commodore VANDERBILT, yesterday, in the offices of the Railroad Company, in the Grand Central Depot. The object of the meeting was to ascertain what Commodore VANDERBILT is inclined to do in relation to the sinking of the tracks upon Fourth-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Harlem River. Some twenty gentlemen, officers of the road and members of the Committee, were present.

At the opening of the meeting, Commodore VANDERBILT stated that a plan had been drawn up by the engineers of the Harlem Railroad, which would obviate the causes of complaint. The plan had not been prepared in the interests of the Harlem Road, the engineers having endeavored to devise the best method for attaining the object desired to the accommodation of the public. The Directors of the road, he stated, were not wedded to any particular plan, but were ready to adopt that which would be the most feasible, and best adapted to the interests of the community. A project had also been submitted by the Citizens' Association, drawn up by Mr. PRAGUE, which had been referred to the judgment of competent engineers.

It was then suggested that the Committee adjourn to the engineer's room to inspect the plans offered, and listen to the explanations of the engineers. The Committee and the officers assembled accordingly visited the office of Mr. J. C. BUCKHROUT, Chief Engineer of the Harlem Road, where the plans were exhibited. The first plan considered was that drawn up by Mr. PRAGUE, and submitted by the Citizens' Committee. It was explained by Mr. CAMPBELL, a former President of the Harlem Road, and a well-known engineer.

This proposition contemplates the sinking of the Grand Central Depot and the adjacent tracks to a depth of ten or twelve feet, the sinking and arching over of the Fourth-avenue tracks from Forty-second-street to Ninety-seventh-street, and thence the construction of a viaduct road across the flats to Harlem River. The estimated cost was $4,000,000.

Mr. CAMPBELL stated that the engineers considered this plan impracticable. The sinking of the depot would involve a serious risk to the building, if not its entire demolition.

The plan also provides for sinking all the tracks in the neighborhood of the depot. This would involve the excavation of some ten acres of ground to a depth of ten or twelve feet, which would be an enormous undertaking, although not impossible, and would involve an immense expense. It would also disturb the adjoining property, and, as Mr. BUCKHOUT afterward stated, make a perfect mudhole, unless great expense was incurred in putting in sewers, to drain off in the direction of the East River. It also contemplates arching over this entire space, which would make it like a dark cellar, into which they would be obliged to run their trains. The engineer thought it would be impossible to run the ordinary locomotives through a tunnel of the length contemplated, on account of the smoke, which would be suffocating. Other objections were also stated, which, in the minds of the engineers, rendered the plan proposed by the Committee impracticable.

Mr. J. C. BUCKHOUT then explained the plan which had been drawn up by the engineers of the road. This plan advocates sinking the tracks, beginning at Forty-eighth-street, and running to Ninety-seventh-street. From there to the Harlem River it was proposed to construct a viaduct, the same as in the plan proposed by the Committee. In this plan, however, the tracks would be left uncovered, with a parapet wall and railing along the sides. The bed of the track would be about ten feet below the present grade of the avenue. At the intersection of the streets elegant bridges would be constructed, so arranged that horses could not see approaching trains. At the crossing of the streets between the depot and Forty-eighth-street, the plan provides either for bridges over the wide space occupied by the side tracks, or by tunnels under them. Either plan was feasible, and it would be left to the judgment of those interested to discover which was best. Both plans provide for four tracks, occupying a space of fifty feet, in the centre of the avenue. With the open track this would leave thirty feet of carriageway on each side of the parapet, with fifteen-feet sidewalks.

After the description of the plans the gentlemen returned to the President's room, and entered into a general discussion of the plans proposed. In referring to the plan proposed by the citizens, Mr. CAMPBELL stated that there were iron rods, three inches square, running across from girder to girder, binding together the arches. If the floor of the depot was sunk these would have to be removed, which could not be done, as there was no other way of supporting the arches. Mr. BEEKMAN suggested that they might be supported by buttresses or wing walls on the outside; but the reply was made that at the time of the construction of the building the engineers decided that the only way to stay the arches effectually was by means of the string rods.

Commodore VANDERBILT stated that the suggestions made by the engineers accomplished the end in view. He was not interested so much in their plans for rapid transit, but that would come of itself. The business of the Harlem Road was to provide for the safety and convenience of the public. He did not wish to enter into any controversy with the Committee, but was desirous of treating the whole matter in the most liberal manner, and for the best interests of all concerned, and not to give any undue prominence to the interests of either side.

The meeting then adjourned, the Subcommittee to report back to the General Committee this evening at 8 o'clock, when a meeting will be held at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

At present the prevailing sentiment of the citizens is in favor of the tracks being covered the entire distance from Forty-second-street to Ninety-seventh-street.

TREASURE TROVE.

Strange Discovery of Ancient Coin in Philadelphia.

As stated by telegraph, several curious ancient coins were found in Philadelphia, on Monday afternoon last, by men engaged in excavating a cellar. The coins were wrapped in a decayed piece of brown parchment, were of gold, and varied in size. Of them the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of Wednesday, thus speaks:

A number of connoisseurs in coin matters inspected the specimens, and pronounced them to be very valuable, expressing the opinion that the lot would be worth if it could be brought together at least $25,000. The pieces, are, however, scattered about among so many different parties that it is difficult to tell how many of them there were altogether. One man who drove a cart is said to have thirty in his possession, and several boys have a large number. Now that they have ascertained the real value of the treasure, they are unwilling to part with it for any inconsiderable sum.

When the discovery was first made, the boys were disposed to treat the precious coins with contempt, and shied a few pieces at one another, under the impression that they were brass. It was not until they began to get into communication with the jewelry-store that they appreciated the value of the discovery. The impression is that the coins were deposited there for safety by some one of the early settlers who came over under WILLIAM PENN. This idea was indorsed yesterday by a gentleman well versed in coin matters, and is sustained by the fact that many of the coins bear the image of CHARLES II., and are dated at the time of the early settlement by PENN and his successors. The mysterious package of money was buried at least ten feet below the level of the street, and immediately under an old-fashioned hearth-stone. As to how it came to be deposited there and lost sight of, of course there can be no answer given but speculation.

A reporter of the *Inquirer* yesterday inspected several of the oldest coins. They appear to be very old, and are of the pure metal. Some of them have had the edges trimmed down until they are of the same thickness as the larger coins. It was suggested, as an explanation of this yesterday, that the coins were probably in use in this country when the circulating medium was scarce and change could not be made, so that cutting down the coin was adopted as an expedient.

The oldest coin of the lot, the date of which can be deciphered, bears the figures 1603. It has the image of some king upon the face, and around the edge the letters F. R. E. T. Nav. Rex. On the reverse are four "L's" and an "A" in the centre. One dated 1696 is similarly inscribed. One dated 1720 has a Maltese cross and the motto, "*In hoc signo vinces.*" On the reverse is a crown and the following letters: "I. O. N. N. E. S. U. D. G. P. O. R. T. A. L. G. R. E. X. 4000."

Another coin of very ancient pattern has the letters I. B.

One, which appears to be French, has the head of a female and the inscription "Lud. V. V. G. F. R. et Nav. Rex." Also, on the other side "Chrs. Rego, Imp. 1747."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The following is the calendar in the Court of Appeals for Jan. 29: Nos. 13, 42, 74, 75, 77, 81, 82, 83.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 26.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of the petition of Louisiana St. John to vacate assessment for building sewer in Fifth-avenue from Seventy-ninth-street to Eighty-ninth-street; order granted.

Griscom *vs.* Leonard; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of the petition of Mary McMullen for payment of money; report confirmed and order granted.

Walsman *vs.* Walsman; writ denied.

Spies *vs.* Central Savings Bank; injunction modified.

In the matter of Carlisle Norwood, receiver; referred to Hon. Josiah Sutherland to take proof and report, with his opinion as to the propriety of the order applied for.

Tuthill *vs.* McLeod; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Lewis, &c., *vs.* Newberger et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Conkling *vs.* Lawrence; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Smith *vs.* Kobbe; motion for a reference granted; order to be settled on two days' notice, when referee will be selected.

Orr *vs.* Gilmore; stay granted without security.

Thorne et al. *vs.* Van Orden; motion granted.

Rashford *vs.* Moran; defendant must pay the Sheriff's fees, no other costs, and no costs of this motion.

Meyers *vs.* Van Brunt; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Waddy *vs.* Egan; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Dietz *vs.* Dietz; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted; custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

Chambers *vs.* Baldwin; motion granted, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 26.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Engelhard *vs.* Levy; Brown *vs.* Wells; Day *vs.* O'Brien; Davenport *vs.* Rosey; Van Hoesen *vs.* Kolle; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 26.

By Judge Loew.

McCallum *vs.* Pinney; motion granted.

Banton *vs.* Powers; I think the certificate is insufficient, and the party should file another within two days from a service of a copy of the order.

Simon *vs.* Simon; motion for referee granted.

Orange County Milk Association *vs.* Brady; stay of execution granted till 30th February next.

Tewes *vs.* Muller; motion to vacate order of arrest granted, defendant stipulating not to sue.

Banton *vs.* Powers; motion to vacate order of 13th of January, 1872, granted.

Murphy *vs.* Carpenter; motion to restrain defendant granted.

Goldberg *vs.* Utley; motion to vacate judgment granted.

Knickerbocker Ice Company *vs.* Eldridge; motion that defendant furnish further bill of particulars granted.

McLaughlin *vs.* Berry, impleaded; motion granted.

By Judge Robinson.

Devlin *vs.* King; extra allowance.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Wolf *vs.* Coulter; motion denied.

Buntor et al. *vs.* Powers; sureties appointed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 88.—*Steam-ship Western Metropolis* vs. *John Love, Jr.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was a libel filed by the owner of the schooner *Triumph* to recover for the total loss of that vessel and cargo, which was sunk by the steam-ship *Western Metropolis*, while on a voyage from Gloucester, Mass., to New-York, at a point near the Cross Rip Light-ship, on the morning of March 17, 1864. The libel alleged that the schooner held her course, pursuant to rule, but that upon the discovery of the schooner by the steamer's officers, the pilot, without waiting to see which way she was heading, ported his wheel and kept it aport, and by this manœuvering struck the schooner, under whose stern he would have otherwise passed. The decree in the District Court sustained the libel, and the decree was affirmed at the Circuit. It is here maintained that the schooner had no light, and that the steamer was navigated with proper care and caution, and cannot be blamed for porting her helm at the crisis of collision. The appellees say that no new evidence upon the merits having been presented to this Court, the decree of the District and Circuit Courts will not be disturbed here because of doubts raised by the counsel.

J. H. Ashton for appellant; R. D. Benedict for appellee.

No. 89.—*The Warwick and New-York Transportation Company* vs. *William A. Wright et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut.—This suit was brought *in personam* against the Navigation Company, the owners of the steamer *City of Norwich*, to recover for the loss of the schooner *General S. Van Vliet*, by collision on Long Island Sound, on the morning of April 18, 1866. The schooner was sunk with all her cargo; the steamer took fire, and also sunk with her cargo, but has since been raised. Some of the libelants were owners of the schooner, others of the cargo; and the charge was that the collision was caused by the negligence of those in the management of the steamer. The decree was for the libelants for the whole amount of their damages in the District Court, and that decree was affirmed at the Circuit. It is here contended that the respondents should have been permitted to show the whole amount of loss caused by the collision, to all parties affected thereby, and that the decree should have been so framed as to give the libelants only such part or proportion of the amount of damages sustained by them, as such value of such interest of the respondents bore to the whole amount of damages sustained by all parties by the collision.

E. H. Owen and G. B. Hibbard, for appellants; R. H. Huntley and C. R. Ingersoll, for appellees.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II. —JAN. 26.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

WALL-STREET OPERATIONS—A HEAVY VERDICT.

Merrick G. Reade et al. vs. *Euclid Waterhouse et al.*—Plaintiffs in this case sue on a note for $10,000, against which the defendants claim that they hold a demand for $18,000, due James F. Cummings on stock transactions between him and William H. Marston, in the name of the plaintiffs, Reade & Chase. The question involved is the agency of Marston for the plaintiffs, they denying the agency, and the defendants insisting that for a long time before the transaction in question there were large operations between their firm and Reade & Chase, all the business in reference to which was conducted by Marston, who, being insolvent, used the name of Reade & Chase to carry on his business.

Verdict in favor of defendants, $13,366 75.

A. Smith for plaintiffs; John E. Parsons for defendants.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS WANTED.

An Effort to Thwart the Wishes of a Liberal Virginian—His Will Contested.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 26.

The argument in a suit involving the validity of the will of the late SAMUEL MILLER, of Lynchburg, is now going on in the Circuit Court of this city. The suit involves not only important legal questions, but the largest amount of property ever litigated in any suit tried in this State. It will be recollected that Mr. MILLER, after giving several legacies amounting to about $300,000, devised the residue of his estate to the Board of the Literary Fund, to establish a school on the place of his birth, in the County of Albemarle, for the education of the poor orphan white children of that county. This residuary bequest amounts to about $1,000,000. He limited this bequest over upon the happening of certain contingencies to his illegitimate children by MARY D. DAVIDSON. A bill has been filed by the next friend of these children, insisting that the contingencies have happened and the estate vested in them, and asking that the subject of the residuary bequest be paid over to them by the executor.

A bill has also been filed by the executor asking the Court to construe the will, and to settle several important questions involving the ademption and satisfaction of some of the legacies—among them the legacy of $150,000 to the Lynchburg Orphan Asylum. It is insisted that these legacies are specific, and were adeemed by the testator in his lifetime by the sale of the stocks which formed the subject of the bequest. It is further insisted that the legacy to the Asylum was satisfied by a gift to the Asylum by the testator in his lifetime, and after the execution of his will, exceeding in amount the value of the legacy. If the legacies shall be held specific and adeemed it will increase the residuary bequest.

The following counsel have been retained: Judge Wm. J. Robertson, and Messrs. Slaughter and Craighill for the executor; Judge Meredith for the residuary legatee; Judge Wm. Daniel, Gen. Early and Wood Bouldin for the Asylum; Messrs. Charles L. Mosby, Kean and Brown for the Davidson children, and Messrs. Kean and Andrew Johnson for the other legatees.

Disreputable Balls in Boston.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 25.

Public attention has recently been called to the character of masquerade balls given in this city, some of which surpass even those of wicked Paris in their disgusting exhibitions and immoral tendencies. They are now repudiated, because of their indecencies, by men who have in former years endeavored to give character to them. They are and have been a disgrace to the city, and we trust that the police will take measures to prevent these violations of the law, and these scenes of dissipation, in the future.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 26.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110⅛	100 Quicksilver Pref.. 30⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.110⅛	200 do........... 30
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........s3.110⅜	100 West. U. Tel....... 72⅛
43,000 Missouri 6s...... 95	65 Pac.Mail..bet.call. 56⅜
6,000 Ark. 7s, Iss. to Lit.R. & Ft S. 60	100 do........... 57⅛
4,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 95	100 Adams Ex........ 91⅛
17,166 Va. 6s, Def'd.... 16	280 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 61
1,000 Erie 5th......... 91	200 U. S. Ex......... 61
1,000 H. R. 2d, S.F.B.106½	100 N.Y. Cen. & H. R. 97⅜
3,000 Mich.So.,S.F.B.104	100 do..bet. call. 97⅜
2,000 Cen.Pac.Gold B.102⅛	100 Erie......bet. call. 33⅜
5,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 92¼	200 do......b10. 33⅜
2,000 C. & N.W. Con.. 95½	200 do........... 33⅜
8,000 C., R.I.&Pac.7s.104	200 Union Pac........ 38⅛
3,000 Han.&Nap. 1st. 90	200 do..bet. call. 38⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d..101⅛	100 L. S. & M. S....b. c.90⅞
4,000 P., Ft.W.&C.2d.103	100 do........b3. 91
3,000 Ohio & Miss.1st. 99½	100 do........... 91
6,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 86½	100 Ill. Central.......130⅛
3,000 Harlem 1st.......102	300 Chic.& N.W..b. c. 73
3,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st.107¼	200 do.......b10. 73
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. Iowa Div........ 89	5 Chic. & N.W.Pref. 91⅛
16,000 C.C. & I.C.1st.. 93⅛	100 Chic. & R. I..b. c.110⅜
1,000 Cedar F.&M.1st. 84⅛	40 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar. 96⅛
1,000 do........... 84⅛	20 Del., L. & West....104
2,000 W.U.Tel. 7 Bds. 95⅛	10 Chic. & Alton.....121
8,000 Lake S. Div. B.. 96	100 Mor. & Essex 92⅜
10 Bk. of Commerce.115⅛	17 do........... 93
17 Ocean Bank....... 22	100 H. & St. Joseph.... 53⅛
200 Spring M. Coal... 67	100 Col., C. & I.C..b30. 23
100 Quicksilver Min... 26⅛	300 do........... 22⅛
550 do........... 26	200 do........... 22⅛
	200 Tol.,W. & W..b. c. 74⅛
	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 47⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.110⅛	10,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88 99⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, C.B., 2d series.110⅛	100 Cons. C. of Md.s30. 39⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.112⅜	100 do........... 40
35,000 do.........c.112⅜	100 Mariposa Pref..... 3
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.110⅛	600 West. U. T...b. c. 72⅛
10,000 do.........s15.110⅛	100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.. 56⅛
10,000 do.........b3.110⅛	400 do..bet. call. 56⅛
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 28	300 do........... 56⅛
4,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 95⅛	100 Erie Pref......s60. 65⅛
10,000 do........... 96	200 do........... 66
50,000 do........... 96⅛	200 Adams Express.... 91
100,000 do........... 96⅜	100 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 90⅛
20,000 Ark.7s,M.& L.R 70	5 N. Jer. Cen........112
4,000 Va. 6s, Cons..... 53	100 Tol.,Wab.& West. 74⅛
2,000 Erie 4th......... 93⅛	100 Del., Lack. & W..104
25,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 92⅛	300 do........... 104⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 87⅛	25 Chicago & Alton...122
2,000 W.U.T. 7s, bds. 95	100 Ohio & Miss...... 47⅛
5,000 E.T.,Va.& G.1st 93	100 Morris & Essex.... 92⅛
1,000 Mor. & Ess. 2d.101⅛	50 Han. & St. Jo...... 52⅛
	200 do........... 52

FRIDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

The sales of Gold for the day were nearly all at 109⅛ ℘ cent. The market is steady as to price, while the demand continues free to pay Customs Duties.

The supply of Foreign Bills is on the increase, and the business for Saturday's steamer was done mostly at 109 ℘ cent. 60 days, and 109⅝@109⅞ ℘ cent. sight and short sight. The offerings of short sight drawn against recent negotiations abroad are quite large and from a variety of sources.

In the Money market the ease among the Brokers at 7 ℘ cent., with frequent exceptions at 5@6 ℘ cent. on call loan is, perhaps, more manifest because of the sudden dullness which has come over the Stock Exchange speculation. There is so little new business doing in the Railroads and Miscellaneous Shares that the occasion or necessity for shifting or increasing Money loans is greatly diminished from the early part of the week. At Bank there is a good demand for mercantile discounts, and some applications have been made to both Banks and Trust Companies for temporary assistance for the Savings Institutions desirous of strengthening their ready Cash against sudden contingencies.

While there is a continued good investment demand for the Public Funds and for the established Railway Mortgages, the dullness in speculation in other departments of the Exchange is remarked upon by nearly all the Brokers today, and this inaction is marked by apparent steadiness in prices on many of the Roads which participated in the recent *Bull* movement, which has the effect, for the time, of discouraging *Short* sales as much as the prevailing dullness restrains new buyers. There was something of a *corner* in the deliveries of Reading Stock, and the Cash price advanced to 114¼ ℘ cent. In the Quicksilver Shares there was a sudden let down of 2@3 ℘ cent, and a rise of 1@1½ ℘ cent. in Missouri State Bonds.

After the Boards the market continued dull, on a small business in the hall of the Exchange, while there was little inclination to sell for a decline, and about as little to venture upon another decided *Bull* movement. The following prices were made as compared with Thursday night. In Gold the sales increased to 109⅜ ℘ cent., after regular hours, and the market left off firm. Several of the recent issues of the Arkansas State Bonds in aid of Railways have gone up rapidly on the reported control of the Pensylvania Central interest of the Memphis and Little Rock and Little Rock and Fort Smith. The Memphis and Little Rock issue has gone up from 60 last week to 70 ℘ cent. today, and the Fort Smith from 50@53 to 60 ℘ cent. today.

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 26.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	112⅜	112⅜
American Gold	109⅛	109⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅜	97⅜
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93⅛	93⅜
Reading	114	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	110⅜
North-west Common	72⅞	73⅛
North-west Preferred	92⅛	92
Pacific Mail	57⅛	57⅛
St, Paul Preferred	82⅛	82⅛
St. Paul Common	56⅛	56⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	47⅛
Toledo and Wabash	74⅛	74⅜
Western Telegraph	72⅜	73
Erie	33⅜	33⅜
Union Pacific	38⅜	38⅜
Lake Shore	90⅞	91⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	88	87⅛

At the very close on Broad-street the Railroads were dull.

The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows after the Boards:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 reg., '67	111⅛
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	112⅜
5-20 reg., '62	110⅛	5-20 reg., '68	112⅛
5-20 coup., '62	110⅜	5-20 coup., '68	112⅛
5-20 reg., '64	110⅜	10-40 reg	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅜	10-40 coup	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	5s, reg., '81	*109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	5s, coup., '81	110⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110	6s currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅜		

*Ex Dividend.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Tennessee 6s, old	65⅛	Ar.7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	45
Tennessee 6s, new	65⅛	Ark.7s,Miss.O.&R.Rv	45
Virginia 6s, old	50	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	50
Virginia 6s, new	50	Ohio 6s, 1875	101
Virginia 6s, reg., old	44⅛	Ohio 6s, 1881	106
Virginia 6s, reg., 1867	47	Ohio 6s, 1886	107
Virginia 6s, consol	53	Kentucky 6s	98
Virginia 6s, deferred	16⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	98
N. Carolina 6s, old	32⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	98
N. Carolina 6s, new	15	Illinois War Loan	98
N. Car. 6s, Spec'l Tax.	12⅛	Indiana 5s	98
S. Car., Jan. & July	28	Michigan 6s, 1878	97
S. Car., April & Oct.	25⅛	Michigan 7s, 1878	99
Missouri 6s	96⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	106⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St.Jo. iss.	93	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	107
Louisiana 6s, Levee	62⅛	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1873	107
California 7s, large	110	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1874	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1875	107
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1877	107
Ala.8s, Mont.& Euf.R.	55	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1878	107
Arkansas 6s, funded	50	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n, 1874	98
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	65		

The following are the latest bids for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board:

Del. & Hud. Canal	120	Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	30
Md. Coal Co.	22⅛	Mariposa Mining Co.	1⅛
American Coal	44⅛	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	2⅛
Spring Mt. Coal	66⅛	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	10
Canton Co.,Baltimore.	79⅛	Boston Water Power.	45
N. J. Land Imp. Co.	71	Adams Express	91
Con. Coal of Md.	39⅛	Wells-Fargo Express.	59
Cumb. Coal and Iron.	45	Am. M. U. Express	60⅛
West. Union Tel.	73	United States Ex.	60⅛
Quicksilver Min. Co.	26	Atlantic Mail S. S.	30

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1872.

Gold receipts	$782,790 36
Gold payments	1,205,466 71
Gold balance	67,459,098 53
Currency receipts	1,357,878 06
Currency payments	309,538 92
Currency balance	7,919,269 05
Customs	450,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 26.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	97½
City 6s, new	100⅛	100¾
Camden and Amboy	127	127¾
Pennsylvania Central	60⅛	60⅜
Reading		114
Lehigh Valley	62⅛	62¾
Catawissa Preferred	46½	46¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26¾
Northern Central	40	40⅛
Lehigh Navigation	39⅛	40
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93½

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Road for the

Third week in January	$111,382
Same week 1871	80,866
Increase	$30,516

The Lake Shore Road earned in the

Third week in January	$294,954
Same week 1871	242,835
Increase	$52,119
From Jan. 1	$836,735
Same date 1871	715,485
Increase	$121,250

We are requested to direct the attention of Savings Depositors to the official statement of the Union Dime Savings Bank in our advertising columns.

The Broadway Insurance Company, from a surplus $205,000, will pay a dividend of *Eight ℘ cent.*, Feb. 1.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $5,735,456; amount marketed, $4,472,831.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,
AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE AT NINETY (90) AND ACCRUED INTEREST, $920,000 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Bonds $1,000 each coupons, January and July, principal and interest payable in New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own the majority of the capital stock of $4,000,000 of this Company, and the completion in October last, of the branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to Zanesville, Ohio, has afforded a direct connection for the valuable local traffic of this section of the State with the system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in addition thereto, makes a line to Cincinnati as favorable in character as any existing line.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a good investment, being issued at the rate of only $10,000 per mile, on a completed road, or only about one-third of its cost.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., New-York.

In view of the small amount per mile of the first mortgage upon the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the fact that the present business of the line, without Eastern connection, has been more than sufficient to meet the interest upon its indebtedness, I regard the bonds of this Company as a perfectly safe security. J. EDGAR THOMSON.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY Land Grant, Sinking Fund, Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, for sale at 90 and accrued interest by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, redeemable 1st July, 1900, principal and interest guaranteed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, for sale at ninety and accrued interest from Jan. 1, by the

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

READING RAILROAD COMPANY
MORTGAGE BONDS,
7 per cent. Currency, and 6 per cent. Registered,
GOLD.
UNITED COMPANIES BONDS,
(Camden and Amboy,)
Registed Six per cent. Currency. for sale by
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., Bankers,
Free from all taxes. No. 53 Exchange-place.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Daring Robbery in Broadway by a Woman.

Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. MARGARET CUNNINGHAM, of No. 414 West Forty-fourth-street, was robbed in Broadway of a purse containing twenty-two sovereigns in gold; a Maltese cross, composed of diamonds, amethysts and topaz, which was a very ancient heirloom, having once belonged to a Knight Templar. There was also in the purse a silver cross, with the names of Mary and Joseph on it, and a small locket, with a pink amethyst in the centre. Just before missing the purse, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM noticed a woman who stumbled near her, and considering her actions suspicious gave a description which led to her arrest, and she was fully identified by the lady as the woman who was near when she was robbed. The prisoner, who gave her name as ELLEN LEE, and who is said to be a noted pickpocket, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and was committed for examination.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 26, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	55	Oil-cake, pks.	191
Bees-wax, pks.	1	Pork, pks.	455
Cotton, bales	3,422	Beef, pks.	198
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls.	48	Cut-meats, pks.	2,429
Copper, bbls.	75	Grease, pks.	314
Dried Fruit, pks.	153	Lard, pks.	2,558
Eggs, bbls.	727	Stearine, pks.	25
Flour, bbls.	3,128	Butter, pks.	1,861
Wheat, bushels	6,700	Cheese, pks.	808
Corn, bushels	86,300	Tallow, pks.	54
Oats, bushels	18,475	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,106
Malt, bushels	2,900	Pea-nuts, bags	1,584
Grass-seed, sacks	196	Pecans, pks.	31
Beans, bbls.	383	Sugar, (N.O.), hhds.	31
Peas, bushels	126	Starch, boxes	2,310
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,028	Tea, half-chests	649
Flax, bales	200	Tobacco, hhds.	224
Hops, bales	27	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	372
Leather, sides	10,316	Whisky, bbls.	500
Molasses (N.O.)bbls.	197	Wool, bales	21
Spirits Turp., bbls.	44	Spelter, slabs	1,151
Resin, bbls.	961	Silver-ore, bags	202

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Asta*, for Londonderry—30,797 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Pablo*, for Cork and orders—29,381 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Prinz Albert*, for Hamburg—3,450 bbls. Resin, 425 boxes Extract Logwood, 214 bbls. Turpentine, 30 tons Dyewood, 12,000 Staves.

By the schooner *C. S. Bushnell*, for Cadiz—218,880 Staves.

By the bark *Florence Baker*, for Havana—400 tons Stone, 390 bales Hay.

By the schooner *Silver Star*, for Para—699 gallons Kerosene, 1 box Lamps, 38 lbs. Ham, 2 bbls. Beef, 16 cases Chairs, 1 case Lard, 35 pks. Axes, 8 boxes Stoves, 6 boxes Perambulators, 6 boxes Sewing-machines, 3 boxes Fire-arms, 3 bales Ticking, 12 bales Drills, 1 coil Rope, 2 boxes Clocks, 9 pks. Drugs, 25 lbs. Butter, 2 bbls. Flour, 2 bbls. Pitch, 10 Trunks, 38 boxes Hardware, 15 cases Chinaware, 2 cases Rubber Goods.

By the schooner *C. A. Farnsworth*, for Ponce, P.R.—100 bbls. Corn-meal, 500 bbls. Flour, 7,500 lbs. Lard, 1,250 lbs. Butter, 6,039 lbs. Ham, 50 bbls. Bread, 100 kegs Crackers, 250 cases Kerosene, 50 boxes Soap, 25 cases Matches, 25 boxes Epsom Salts, 50 bbls. Oats, 1,000 reams Papers, 50 bbls. Pork, 569 Shooks and Staves, 10,000 Hoops, 24 Chains, 30 boxes Furniture, 2 pks. Lamps, 8 boxes Stationery.

By the brig *Cuba*, for Odessa—1,183 bbls. Resin; for Constantinople—40 bbls. Powder, 2 bbls. Cartridges, 720 cases Rifles.

By the bark *Huntress*, for Pernambuco—187 boxes Drugs, 40 bushels Malt, 3 pks. Pumps, 7 cases Chimneys, 8 cases Drills, 3 cases Chairs, 1,134 bbls. Flour, 18,262 lbs. Lard, 1,200 cases Refined Petroleum, 20 cases Nut-oil.

By the brig *Machias*, for Arroyo—1 Engine, 3 boxes Sewing-machines, 25 bbls. Potatoes, 1,840 lbs. Lard, 460 lbs. Butter, 100 bbls. Flour, 40 cases Petroleum, 2 casks Glassware, 6 boxes Chairs, 1 Hay-cutter, 6 Plows, 50 kegs Nails, 6 doz. Pails, 30 bbls. Oats, 20 coils Rope, 70 pchns. Corn-meal, 500 lbs. Tallow, 8 boxes Salts, 6 sets Hoops, 100 bags Rice, 25 pks. Furniture, 39,000 Hoops, 1,110 Shooks.

By the schooner *Annie Powers*, for St. Pierre—820 pks. Fish, 100 bbls. Beans, 25 bbls. Peas, 50 boxes Crackers, 25 bbls. Corn-meal, 200 Shooks, 2,000 Staves, 175 bbls. Flour, 25 cases Bread.

By the brig *A. C. Titcomb*, for Matanzas—4,000 Shooks, 380 Empty Hogsheads.

By the brig *J. Brightman*, for Matanzas—250 Empty Hogsheads.

ASHES—Have been moderately dealt in at $8 75@$9 25 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs., showing a steady market.

COAL—There has been a light business reported within our previous range; Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $13; do. House do., $20; Newcastle Gas, $8, ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 50@$6 ℘ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand at very firm prices; sales, 4,000 bags by the *Mozart*, 1,524 bags by the *Erie*, and 659 bags by the *Wavelet*, here; and 3,600 bags by the *Red Wing*, at Baltimore, on private terms. Other sales were rumored, including the cargoes of the *Magnet* and *Glimpse*, but the rumors were not confirmed. Other kinds have been in demand at full rates.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, opening weak, at a reduction of ⅛c. ℘ lb., but closing with more firmness, on less urgent offerings; sales, 2,077 bales, including 1,100 bales to shippers, 260 bales to spinners, 8 bales to speculators, and 709 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a fair movement reported, opening at ⅛c. ℘ lb. off yesterday's prices, but closing with more steadiness, with the decline recovered; sales have been reported since our last of 11,700 bales, (4,200 bales last evening and 7,500 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for January, 100 bales at 21⅛c.; February, 100 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 21 11-16c., 200 bales at 21⅛c., 500 bales at 21 11-16c., 1,100 bales at 21⅞c.; February, March and April, 200 bales each, at 21 5-16c., together; March, 200 bales at 22⅛c., 300 bales at 22 5-16c., 200 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 3-16c.; April, 200 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22⅜c.; May, 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 100 bales at 22⅛c. Exchanged—100 bales January for 100 bales February, even. And to-day, for February, 200 bales at 21⅛c., 700 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 9-16c., 500 bales at 21 7-16c., 100 bales at 21⅛c., 700 bales at 21 7-16c., 200 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21⅛c., 300 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 9-16c.; March, 400 bales at 21⅞c., 400 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 3-16c., 1,000 bales at 22 1-16c., 800 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22⅛c.; April, 100 bales at 22 9-16c., 400 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 7-16c., 300 bales at 22⅛c.; May, 100 bales at 22⅝c., 300 bales at 22 11-16c.; June, 100 bales at 22⅞c.; free on board, New-Orleans, 200 bales average Low Middling, New-York City, 7-16c. freight, 21⅛c. Exchanged ⅛c. paid to exchange 300 bales February, for 300 bales March; 1c. paid to exchange, 100 bales February, for 100 bales April. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: January, 21.78c.; February, 21.84c.; March, 22.49c.; April, 22.76c.; May, 22⅞c.; June, 22.91c. The receipts at this port today were 3,422 bales, including 1,885 bales from Norfolk, 1,042 bales from Galveston, 495 per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 17,623 bales, and for the week 118,139 bales against 123,150 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,822,353 bales, against 2,192,946 bales same time 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Good Ordinary	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	21
Low Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞
Middling	21⅞	22	22⅛	22⅜
Good Middling	22⅜	22⅝	23	23⅛

Liverpool.

	Week ending Jan. 26, 1872. Bales.	Week ending Jan. 27, 1871. Bales.
Sales of the week	112,000	94,950
Of which exporters took	16,000	18,950
Of which speculators took	21,000	7,920
Total import of week	57,000	73,303
Of which American	25,000	34,751
Total stock	491,000	565,880
Of which American	156,000	247,120
Actual export	10,000	12,162
Amount afloat	....	430,000
Of which American	....	336,000

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, Jan. 27, 1871.........8 1-16d.
Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, Jan. 27, 1871......15⅛c.

FISH—The dealings in most kinds have been on a restricted scale, with values quoted essentially unchanged. We quote Dry Cod at $5 50@$6 25 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $13@$17 50; No. 2 do., $10 50@$12; No. 3 do., $6 50@$7 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 25c. for Scale and 20c. for No. 1 ℘ box; Dutch Herring, $1 05@$1 10 ℘ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Of State and Western Flour, the sales have been on a more liberal scale, chiefly in the line of Shipping Extras, within the range of $6 35@$6 90 for fair ordinary to choice, for export to England, the Provinces, and West Indies. In other kinds, there has not been much movement, while values have been without remarkable alteration. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 10; inferior to good Extra State, $6 35@$6 75; good to fancy at $6 75@$7 25; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 65; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$6 80 ℘ bbl. Included in the sales were 5,400 bbls. shipping Extras, mostly State, at $6 35@$6 50 ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl	$4 20@$5 30
Sour Flour	4 70@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 50@ 6 10
Extra State	6 35@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 35@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 50@ 6 80
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	6 85@10 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 840 bbls. at $6@$8 10 for ordinary to very good, and $8 10@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in more active demand at $4 10@$5 10 ℘ bbl.; sales, 570 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair request at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 550 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $2 90@$3 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been very quiet and quoted down to $3 ℘ box; sales, 600 boxes. Currants have been in moderate demand at about steady rates; 100 bbls. sold at 7¼c. ℘ lb; other kinds have been moderately sought after, with sales reported of 400 bags Pecan-nuts at 8c.@9c.; 300 frails Dates at 6c.; 400 bags Filberts, part to arrive, on private terms; 5 casks new Turkey Prunes at 9c.; 150 bales Grenoble Walnuts and 300 bags French do. on private terms. We quote: Layer Raisins at $3 ℘ box; Valencia Raisins, 12c.; new Currants, 7¼c.@7⅛c.; Almonds, 13¼c.@19c.; Figs, 15c.@20c.; new Turkish Prunes, 9⅛c.; Brazil-nuts, 7⅛c.@8c.; Dates, 6c.; Filberts, 11c.@11⅛c. ℘ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8 50@$9 ℘ case; Sardines, 21⅛c.@22c., currency, ℘ quarter-box.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been in reduced stock, and rather more confident demand for milling and shipment, chiefly the former, at somewhat steadier prices. The firmer views of owners have been against free movements. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at $1 51 for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 55 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, called No. 1; $1 63 in store, and $1 65 afloat, for Red Western; $1 60@$1 65 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania, in lots, from cars; $1 76½ for extra choice Amber Michigan, and $1 68@$1 73 for car lots of White State and Western....Corn has been unusually active, opening rather more firmly, but closing less buoyantly. The dealings have been mostly in new Mixed Western, afloat, for home trade use and export, and in old Mixed Western, in store, for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 251,000 bushels at 70c.@73c. for new do., in lots, chiefly at 72½c.@73c. for the best samples, and closing at 72½c.@72½c. for prime samples; 74c. for new and old Mixed Western; 71½c.@73c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store; 72½c.@74c. for Yellow Western; 72c.@73c. for White Western; 72c.@73c. for Yellow Southern; 76c.@80c. for White Southern, ℘ bushel. For February delivery there were bids reported of 72c.@72⅛c. for new Mixed Western, in prime shipping order, with 73c. asked....Rye has been inactive, but held with firmness....Barley has been in light demand at about former figures; sales, 1,000 bushels two-rowed State at 90c....Barley-malt has been dull and nominally unchanged as to price....Oats have been less sought after, and, with more liberal offerings, have been quoted a shade cheaper, closing flat and weak. The business was mostly in car lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bushels at 53c.@54½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 52½c. for do., in store; 51½c.@54c. for do., from track; 51½c.@53½c. for Black; 54c.@56c. for White Western and Ohio, and 54c.@54½c. for Mixed State, in lots, ℘ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in rather better request at from $1 25@$1 35 for shipping, and $1 50@$1 75 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs.; Clover Hay, 95c.@$1 15. Straw has been selling in lots at from 70c.@$1 20 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been dull at former figures. Jute quiet, but steady. Of Jute Butts 1,200 bales were sold at 3 7-16c., currency, ℘ lb. Market otherwise unaltered.

HIDES—Have been quoted decidedly strong in price, on a more active business; sales, 10,000 Entre Rios, and 3,000 Montevideo, to arrive, on private terms; 1,200 California, to arrive, also on private terms; 3,500 Dry Texas, chiefly at 22¼c.; 1,100 Dry Texas Kips, and 800 City Slaughter, on private terms.

HOPS—There has been more call for stock, and prices have been quoted firmer. Desirable qualities have been scarce and held with increasing confidence. In view of the high rates claimed for the finer grades, the lower sorts have been attracting more attention at the ruling figures. The week's receipts have been 285 bales. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 20c.@65c.; crop of 1870 at 10c.@30c., and older growths at 8c.@15c. ℘ lb.; old Californias, 9c.@20c.; English, 60c.@65c.; Belgians, 50c.@55c.; Bavarians, 75c.@85c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $3 20 ℘ thousand.

LIME—Rockland continues inactive at $1 35 for Common, at $1 75 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately sought after within our previous range.

LUMBER—Has been generally quiet, but without marked alterations in values. We quote: Southern Pine, $38@$40; White Pine Box Boards, $29@$33; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $30@$33; Clear Pine, $67@$77; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $52@$56; Cherry Boards and Planks, $76@$81; Oak and Ash, $56@$61; Maple and Birch, $33@$41; Black-walnut, $100@$130; Eastern Spruce, $16@$20.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been more active and quoted stronger; sales, 400,000 lbs. at 28c. cash, and 28¼c., for February, closing at 28¼c.@28½c. cash, and 28⅞c., February. Scotch Pig-iron has been very quiet with prices, however, quoted firm, including Glengarnock, from yard, $37@$38; Eglinton, $36, and Gurtscheirre, $41; 100 tons Glengarnock sold deliverable buyer's option four months, at $39, interest added; 200 tons Wrought Scrap, ex-ship, part at $40 50; 2,000 tons No. 1 Crane, deliverable through the season at $38 ℘ ton. It is reported that all of the Eglinton in and now afloat to arrive at Philadelphia has been sold, but particulars we are unable to report. American Pig-iron has been quiet at late prices. Lead, Spelter, and Zinc remain as last noticed. Pig-tin has been quoted stronger, on account of an advance abroad; sales, 500 slabs Straits, on private terms, closing 36¼c., gold; 15 tons English at 36c.@36¼c., gold, closing at 36¼c.@37c., gold. Tin Plates have been in moderate demand at steady prices; sales, 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10 25, gold; 500 boxes do. at $10 12½, gold, and 500 boxes B. C. Coke Terne at $7 87½, gold.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in fair demand at firm prices for desirable qualities; sales, 760 bbls., in lots, (part at auction,) at 45c.@57½c. ℘ gallon. Foreign quiet within our previous range. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at from 28c.@41c.; Cuba, 18c.@23c. for old, and 19c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@32c., and New-Orleans at 40c.@60c., for new, ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered less freely, and has been quoted somewhat steadier on the basis of $4 65@$4 70 for Strained, with a moderate inquiry noted; sales 200 bbls. Strained at $4 65, and 200 bbls. good No. 2 at $4 90 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar, though quoted unchanged as to price, has been very quiet....Spirits Turpentine has been in limited supply, and quoted up to 70c.@70½c.@71c. for merchantable, and 71½c. for shipping lots, with a better demand reported; sales 250 bbls. at 70c.@70½c., now quoted at 71c.; 50 bbls. New-York pks., at 71c.; and 3,000 bbls. in shipping order, at Wilmington, on private terms. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 69½c.@70c. for merchantable; Resin, $4 50@$12 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3@$3 37½. Pitch, $4 87½@$5.

OILS—Linseed has been in fair demand, and held with much firmness. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Crude Whale at 75c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached at $1 75; Lard-oil, Fall and Winter, at 76½c.@85c.; Red Oil at 48c.; do. Saponified, 66c.; Linseed-oil at 80c., in job lots, in casks; Olive-oil at $1 32½@$1 37½, in casks; Menhaden at 55c.@56c.; Extra Refined Seal at 72½c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 52½c.@52¾c.; Yellow, 60c.@62½c.; White, 70c.@75c. ℘ gallon; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@82c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.

OIL CAKE—Sales 50 tons at $41 50 ℘ ton.

PETROLEUM—The market presents no new features. The demand has been utterly spiritless, and though holders have made some show of confidence, values have been almost wholly nominal. Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 23⅛c.@23¼c. At Philadelphia, 23⅛c.@23¼c. Refined in cases at 28¼c.@28½c. ....Crude, 13c.@13¼c., ℘ gallon. Shipping Crude at 16c. Naphtha, 12¼c.@12½c., for shipping order.... The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries were nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been held with more firmness, on lighter offerings for early delivery, checking the demand which has been confined to job lots. Prime Mess has attracted more attention at full rates. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 615 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50 for old Western Mess; $14 50 for new Mess; $10 50@$14 50 for Prime; $12@$12 25 for new Extra Prime; $14 for new Prime Mess, (of which 430 bbls. were sold,) and $16 for Clear, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery a very limited demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the basis of about previous quotations, with holders claiming rather higher figures. No transactions were reported, and values at the close were altogether nominal....Dressed Hogs continue in fair request at a shade firmer rates, ranging from at 6c.@6⅜c. for City, 5¾c.@6c., chiefly at 5¾c.@5⅞c., for Western, ℘ lb....Cut-meats have been quiet since our last, on the basis of 8¼c.@9¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. The reported sales include 100 boxes Bellies at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; 35,000 lbs. do., in bulk, at 7c.; 150 boxes Shoulders at 5⅛c.; 500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9c.@9¼c.; and 500 smoked Hams at 10⅛c. ℘ lb....Bacon has been offered much less freely, for both prompt and forward delivery, and has been quoted stronger, with an active call noted mostly for shipment, though business was checked by the extreme prices claimed by holders. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 boxes, including for early delivery here, 86 boxes Short Rib at 6⅝c.; 100 boxes do. at 7c.; 260 boxes do. at 7⅛c.; 60 boxes light Cumberlands (a fancy brand) at 7c.; 545 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.@7⅛c.@7⅜c., chiefly at 7⅛c.@7⅜c., and 575 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.@7⅞c., chiefly at 7⅛c.@7⅞c., for prompt delivery at Baltimore, 300 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c., and for prompt delivery at Chicago, 100 boxes Long Clear at 6⅛c. ℘ lb.; and some odd lots of City Cuts at irregular prices....Lard has been held with more firmness on reduced offerings, with a fair inquiry noted, chiefly for Western stock, though business has been checked by the higher claims of sellers. Sales have been reported of 920 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for good to choice Western Steam; 9⅛c. for good City; 9⅛c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been moderate, but the bids have not been satisfactory to holders, and business has been light; sales, 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller February, at 9⅛c.; and 500 tcs. do., seller March, at 9⅜c.; also, 750 tcs. prime do., for prompt delivery, at Chicago, at $8 80....Beef has been in moderate demand at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 145 bbls., in lots. Tierce Beef has been quiet since our last, within the range of from $12@$18 for old and new prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for Indian Mess, and $24@$26 for City Extra do., ℘ tierce....Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $22@$25 as the extremes; sales, 190 bbls....Butter and Cheese have been held with a fair show of confidence, on a moderately active home-trade call, chiefly for the finer qualities.

RICE—Has been steady and in moderate jobbing demand, including Carolina at $8 25@$8 75; Rangoon at $6 75@$7 12½, and Patna at $7 37½@$7 62½, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Continues neglected and nominal at 9c.@9½c., gold, ℘ lb.

SALT—Has met with prompt sale at firm prices.

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderate request at about previous rates; 1,300 bales were sold at 11⅛c.@11¼c. for prime Indiana and Michigan, and 10⅛c. for fair Ohio. Linseed has been firm at the advance noted in our last, but has been without further movement. We quote: Timothy at $3 62½@$3 87½; Flax at $1 87½@$1 90; Calcutta Linseed at $2 40@$2 42½, gold, ℘ bushel.

SKINS—There has been a good demand noted, particularly for Goat, within our range.

SOAP—Has been in request at steady rates, including Castile at 11c.@11¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 2, 6¼c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—A fair jobbing business has been done on the basis of our quotations, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1; Mace, $1 37½@$1 40; Cassia, 31c. ℘ 31¼c.; White Pepper, 38c.@40c.; East India Pepper at 17¼c.@18¼c.; Ginger at 9c.@10⅛c.; Pimento at 10¼c., gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been on a moderate scale, mostly for refining stock, with prices fairly supported. Sales, 167 hhds. and 2,395 boxes, including 37 hhds. Cuba, to the trade, at steady rates; 130 hhds. Molasses Sugar and other inferior refining stock at 8c.; 1,275 boxes Derosne, No. 13, on private terms; 527 boxes Clayed Havana, Nos. 7 and 8, at 8⅜c.; 421 boxes do. at 9⅛c.; 172 boxes do., low grade, at 8⅛c., ℘ lb. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., good do. at 9⅜c., prime do. at 9⅝c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅛c.@9⅛c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9⅝c.@10⅜c., ℘ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅛c.@8⅛c.; Refined Sugars have been quite moderately dealt in, yet quoted steady at from 10⅛c.@12⅛c., as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Business has been on a moderate scale, with the advantage as to price rather in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 lbs. at 8⅜c.@9⅛c. for fair ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime; also, 26,500 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at 9c.@9⅛c., and 115 pks. Grease at 8c.@8⅛c.

TEAS—There has been a pretty fair inquiry noted, in a jobbing way, at unchanged quotations.

TOBACCO—Trade has been slow since our last; prices without quotable change. Sales, 150 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@12c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, in lots, at 20c.@55c.; 200 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 10 ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 300 bbls. at 93c. ℘ gallon; market rather weak. Some 50 bbls. were placed last evening at 93½c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—Under the limited offerings of Domestic Fleece and Pulled, and the extreme prices claimed by holders, business shows less animation. Foreign has been strong in price and wanted.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been comparatively quiet, with room in less liberal supply, and grain rates quoted somewhat steadier; while quotations have been a little irregular for Provisions, which were offered with less freedom. There was some inquiry for Cotton room at about previous figures. Some offerings of Flour were noted for English ports, but at low prices. In the chartering line, there was less animation. Owners were asking rather firmer rates for vessels adapted to present requirements of the Grain and Petroleum trade, which tended to impede negotiations. Vessels for Naval Stores, Lumber, and general cargo were in less request. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 1,070 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail, ℘ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, on private terms; 10,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, by sail, at 5¼d.; 2,400 bushels do., by do., to fill up, at 5¼d.; 7,800 bushels Corn, by steam, at 6¼d. ℘ bushel; 1,850 boxes Bacon, and 620 tcs. Lard at 18s. 9d.@20s. by sail, and 30s. by steam, chiefly by sail; 450 bags Clover-seed, by steam, at 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton; also, a Norwegian bark, 239 tons, with about 1,000 bbls. Residium, at 5s., and 600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For London, by sail, 700 bbls. Flour and 250 bbls. Resin on private terms; and, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℘ bbl., and 200 bbls. Pork at 3s. ℘ bbl. For Glasgow, by steam, 600 boxes Bacon, at 30s. ℘ ton. For Antwerp, a German bark, 493 tons, was rumored with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and this charter was made some days since, and previously reported by us. For Bremen, 200 boxes Bacon, and 100 pkgs. Tallow, at 25s. ℘ ton. For Rotterdam, 150 tcs. Lard, and 300 hhds. Tallow, at 25s. ℘ ton. For Hamburg, 250 pks. Lard, at 25s.@27s. 6d., ℘ ton. For Havre, an American ship, 688 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Havana, a Swedish ship, 778 tons, with general cargo, at about $3,000. For the north side of Cuba, an American brig, 296 tons, and back with sugar, at $8 25. For the River Platte, a British bark, 578 tons, reported with Lumber from a Southern port, at about $22 50, and back with general cargo, at about 30s. ℘ ton.

Advantageous Effect of Freedom to a Negro.

A Petersburg correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* tells the following:

"An old negro named WASHINGTON, residing in the southern part of Dinwiddie County, who during the fifty years he spent in slavery was deaf and dumb, has within the past year been gradually regaining both speech and hearing, and is now perfectly restored. There has been no medical treatment and no surgical operation, and the negroes attribute his cure to the beneficent effects of freedom."

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 26, 1872.

There was a small, brisk trade on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards: 331 head of horned Cattle arrived and were almost all sold off. Quality ranged from common to good; prices from 9½c.@13c. ℘ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8¼ cwt., on 56 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. 792 Sheep arrived at same yards on same day, and were sold on speculation at 8c. ℘ lb. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade in horned Cattle was slow; prices ranged from 9c.@13c. ℘ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 8 cwt.; strong sales, chiefly effected on estimate weights. Some coarse Illinois Bulls sold on live weight from 4¼c.@5c. ℘ lb. Late on yesterday afternoon Sheep sold from 7½c.@8¼c. ℘ lb. Market appeared firm this forenoon at same rates. Hogs were active from 5c.@5⅛c. ℘ lb., live weight; from 5½c.@6c. ℘ lb., Western dressed; from 6c.@6⅛c. ℘ lb., City dressed.

SALES.

M. GOLDSCHMIDT sold for self 96 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 10¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. strong; also, 112 Steers, Texans, very poor, from 9c.@9½c. ℘ lb.; weight from 5¾ cwt. to 6¼ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for ASHBROOKE & CO. 96 Steers, Kentuckys, from fair to good, from 11c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for S. MEEKER, 92 Steers, Ohios, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt. strong; again, for HOLMES & LAFERTY, 86 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 10c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for ELLENGER & CO., 100 Steers, Ohios, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½c. cwt. B. W. GILLETT sold for self 34 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. SCHUSTER & LAUDERBECK sold for N. MORRIS 227 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, from 10¼c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. KHON sold for self 100 Steers, Kentuckys, fair Cattle, from 11c.@12. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; also, 132 Steers, Kentuckys, from common to fair, from 10c.@12. ℘ lb, weight 7¼ cwt. W. SIGELL for N. MORRIS 78 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight on average 7 cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for M. ULMAN, 106 Steers, Ohios, fair Cattle, at 11⅛c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. H. MEYER sold for N. MORRIS 94 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt., strong; had due for same 9 cars of horned Cattle. J. H. DOLBEY sold for FULLER & MARTIN 126 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 9¼c.@10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt. S. MOSES sold for N. MORRIS 100 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, at $78 ℘ head. TOFFEY & SONS sold for N. MORRIS, 91 Steers, Missouris, coarse Cattle, from 10c.@11¼c. ℘ lb., weight from 5¾ cwt. to 6¼ cwt.; also, 32 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; had 100 head of horned Cattle due for same. F. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS 32 Illinois Bulls, live weight 13 cwt. scant, from 4¼c.@5c. ℘ lb.; also, 78 Steers, Illinois nice Cattle, at 12c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. ULREY & GOFF sold for selves 61 Steers, Kentucky nice Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. H. WESTHEIMER sold for W. V. WOODS 33 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. C. J. FAGAN sold for W. V. WOODS 102 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, from 10¼c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 3 State Bulls, gross weight 1,066 lbs., at 4¼c. ℘ lb. CAREY & MCCAFFERTY sold for selves 76 Steers, Illinois nice Cattle, from 11¼c.@12c. ℘ lb., with 4 head at 9¼c. ℘ lb. weight from 6 cwt. scant to 8¼ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASE & HOUVER sold 389 Illinois Sheep, coarse wooled, weight 30,670 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb. J. N. PIDCOCK sold 479 Sheep, weight 39,260 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 355 Sheep, weight 32,630 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 262 Sheep, weight 28,660 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 180 Sheep, weight 17,420 lbs., at 8¼c. ℘ lb.; had 13 cars due on this forenoon.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today, 1,768 head of horned Cattle, 3,696 Hogs, 4,005 Sheep.

Gross arrivals yesterday at Weehawken Yards, 331 head of horned Cattle, 1,369 Hogs, 792 Sheep, both Sheep and Hogs on transit to New-York City.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT advanced and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 28; No. 2, $1 23½; No. 3, $1 13; No. 2, seller February, $1 23½; seller March, $1 25⅛. CORN in speculative demand and prices higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 40⅛c.; rejected, 29c.@29½c. OATS sold at 32⅛c.@32⅜c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY excited; prices higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at 58⅛c.; No. 3 do., 48c.; No. 2 do., seller February, 59c. PORK—A speculative demand; prices higher; sales at $12 75@$12 80, seller February, $12 85@$12 90. LARD firm and in fair demand at $8 70@$8 75; seller February, $8 75@$8 80. Green MEATS firm at former figures. HAMS in pickle steady at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. Bulk MEATS firm and in fair demand; sales of Shoulders at 4⅛c.; Sides, 5⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅞c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅛c. Boxed MEATS firm and unchanged. Live HOGS firm and in fair demand at $4 15@$4 50; bulk of sales at $4 25@$4 40. Dressed HOGS firm at $5 for Choice. WHISKY dull and nominal at 88c.@88½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley and 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 250,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley and 5,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 26.—FLOUR steady; Family, $6 80@$7. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 53@$1 56. CORN dull; Ear, 46c.@47c. RYE firm and scarce at 87c.@90c. OATS in fair demand and firm at 38c.@45c. BARLEY unchanged. PORK—An advance asked but none established; $13 25 offered; $13 50 asked. LARD—An advance asked, but none established; 9c.@9⅛c. asked. Bulk MEATS in good demand; sales, 1,400,000 lbs.; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c.; all speculative and local country packers are selling freely; City men are buying; sales for March of Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c.; some sales of Clear Rib Sides at 6⅛c., buyer first half of March. BACON—Demand light; holders firm, owing to the closing of navigation; Shoulders, 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Live HOGS firm; receipts, 2,200 head; sales at $4 40@$4 85. WHISKY—Fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at 88c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 26.—Nothing worthy of comment today in the markets. Prices nominally unchanged. The only sales were 2 cars No. 2 Western CORN at 60c., at Erie Railroad elevator. CATTLE—Receipts—45 cars, the bulk of which were not offered here. Market closes steady; prices firmer and offerings generally sold. Sales of 151 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,330 to 1,417 lbs., at $6@$6 20; 84 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,150 to 1,250 lbs., at $4 45@$5 70; 99 Texas Steers, ranging from 970 to 1,200 lbs., at $4 45@$4 62½. SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head; market dull and heavy, with no demand, holders asking a high price and sales meagre. Sales of 177 Ohio Sheep, averaging 81 lbs., at $6 50; 157 Michigans, averaging 101 lbs., at $7 57½. HOGS—Receipts, 600; market active and higher. Sales of 1,500 head at $4 70@$4 87½ for fair to choice.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 28½; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 55; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 62. CORN dull and unchanged at 40c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS a shade better at 32c. for No. 2, in warehouse; 42c.@43c. for Mixed Sacked. BARLEY quiet at 75c.@85c. RYE firmer at 75c. for No. 2. WHISKY steady at 88c. PORK held at $13. Dry-salted MEATS firm; business light; sales of loose Clear Rib Sides at 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c. BACON stronger; sales of Shoulders at 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. LARD quiet. Live HOGS active and firm at $3 90@$4 30. CATTLE firm and active at $3@$5 90. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Pigs, 2,000 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—TOBACCO active; sales, 192 hhds., sales of Trash, at $5 50@$6; Lugs, $6 25@$7; low to good Leaf, $7 50@$16. BAGGING quiet but firm at $13@$14. FLOUR active; sales of Family Extra at $6 50. WHEAT—Demand and supply limited; sales of Red, from store, at $1 50@$1 70. CORN firm and in good demand at 63c. for shelled and sacked; 55c. for Bulk. OATS firm and steady at 52c. for prime Sacked. RYE firm at 90c. PROVISIONS—Advancing tendency. PORK unchanged. Sugar-cured HAMS sold at $13; plain at $12. BACON—Shoulders sold at 6⅛c.; Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Bulk MEATS—Sales of Shoulders at 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c. LARD sold at 9c.@10c. WHISKY sold at 89c.

OSWEGO, Jan. 26.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 51. CORN dull; sales in car lots at 67c.@68c. BARLEY quiet; Bay Quinte held at $1 08@$1 10; Up Lake, $1@$1 03, as to quality. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted; $1 55 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 91c.@91½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE and CORN—Nothing doing. BARLEY steady; sales 2 cars No. 1 Canada at $1 10. OATS quiet and unchanged. CATTLE nominally unchanged; receipts thus far, 124 cars less than last week; average quality not so good; range, 4½c.@6⅛c. SHEEP—Supply about the same as last week; market nominally unchanged; Sheep, 6c.@8c.; Lambs, 6⅛c.@8⅛c. HOGS—Nothing doing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21⅛c.@21⅜c.; net receipts, 10,541 bales; gross, 10,712 bales; sales, 5,800 bales; stock, 218,315 bales; net receipts of the week, 57,782 bales; gross, 60,429 bales; exports to Great Britain, 16,006 bales; to Havre, 935 bales; to Bremen, 2,839 bales; to Hamburg, 2,362 bales; to Barcelonia, 3,310 bales; to Malaga, 825 bales; coastwise, 2,265 bales; sales of the week, 40,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 1,204 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,847 bales; to the Continent, 300 bales; coastwise, 2,409 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,859 bales; net receipts of the week, 9,337 bales; gross, 9,372 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,002 bales; to the Continent, 6,600 bales; coastwise, 6,631 bales; sales of the week, 2,400 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced, No. 1, $1 24; No. 2, $1 22⅛. OATS in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 32⅛c. CORN steady at 40⅛c. RYE—Demand light; holders firm; No. 1, 67⅛c. BARLEY dull and declining; No. 2 Fall 58c. Live HOGS steady at $4@$4 50. PORK—Demand light; holders firm at $12 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Jan. 26.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN a shade better at 48c. for High Mixed; Low Mixed, 47⅛c.@47⅜c.; Yellow, 48⅛c. OATS dull and unchanged at 41c. for Michigan. CLOVER-SEEDS steady at $6 25 for Michigan. Live HOGS steady at $5 18@$5 20. RECEIPTS—23,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 Dressed Hogs.

MOBILE, Jan. 26.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 2,150 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,232 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 61,328 bales; net receipts of the week, 9,867 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,906 bales; to the Continent, 987 bales; coastwise, 3,232 bales; sales of the week, 8,800 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26.—WHEAT buoyant; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 49; No. 2 at $1 41. CORN steady at 52c. OATS quiet and weak; No. 1 offered at 44c. PETROLEUM firm and in fair demand at 20⅛c.@21c. for Refined, in car-lots; 21c.@22c. in small lots; Crude, $4 75@$4 80.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22⅛c.; net receipts, 170 bales; gross, 2,077 bales; stock, 9,500 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,270 bales; gross, 15,040; exports to Great Britain, 135 bales; sales of the week, 3,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 26.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 128 bales; exports, coastwise, 206 bales; stock, 4,360 bales; net receipts, 622 bales; exports, coastwise, 725 bales; sales of the week, 301 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26.—FLOUR unchanged. CORN in good demand at 56c.@58c. OATS dull and declining at 53c. Bulk MEATS in good demand at 5⅛c. for Shoulders, and 5⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides. LARD dull at 9c.@10c.

GALVESTON, Jan. 26.—COTTON—Estimated net receipts, 1,000 bales; stock, 47,102 bales; net receipts of the week, 7,519 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,120 bales; coastwise, 3,040 bales; sales of the week, 3,100 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 26.—COTTON quiet, in light demand; holders firm; Middling, 20⅞c.@21c.; net receipts, 1,261 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,406 bales; to the Continent, 3,579 bales; coastwise, 1,316 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 71,589 bales; net receipts of the week, 17,727 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,582 bales; to the Continent, 10,139 bales; coastwise, 4,525 bales; sales of the week, 9,400 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 26—5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed as follows: 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93½.

PARIS, Jan. 26—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 77c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—5 P. M.—TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer. PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 11d.@12d. ℘ gallon.

An Unprecedented Case.

A Richmond journal asserts that the gas inspectors in that city have recently been called upon by a citizen, a prominent physician, who insisted that his gas bill was too light! Examination showed that the metre was not working. Doubtless the bills will hereafter be made sufficiently heavy to satisfy even his ideas of justice. Usually gas consumers are not prone to enter complaints if the mistakes are in their favor.

Eccentricities of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The Toronto *Globe* says that the Western midday express, on the Grand Trunk Railway, on Wednesday, arrived in that city at 8 in the evening instead of half an hour after noon, the cause of the delay being, it is said, a train off the track at or near Hamburg. The evening express could not possibly pass its leader, and therefore after many delays the engine conveniently broke down the other side of Weston, making the train over two hours behind time. But the palm must be awarded to the midday express from the East, which, by a splendid burst of speed during the last mile, ran in over twelve hours late. But it also had a break-down in the neighborhood of Belleville. A "lightning express" was due this morning at 1½, but it is reported "nowhere."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. MACQUOID'S LATEST AND BEST NOVEL.
PATTY.
By KATHERINE S. MACQUOID.
12mo., cloth, $1 75.

"A graceful and eminently readable story."—*Athenæum.*

"The delineation of Patty is admirably effective, and the plot and underplot of the tale are thoroughly well managed."—*New-York Evening Mail.*

"Will appeal powerfully to readers of fiction."—*London Morning Post.*

In royal 8vo, illustrated, price $3.
A TREATISE ON THE
ORIGIN, NATURE AND VARIETIES
of
WINE.
Being a complete Manual of Viticulture and Œnology.
By J. L. W. THUDICHUM, M. D., and
AUGUST DUPRE, Ph.D.

WINE TRADE REVIEW.—"The authors have elaborated and perfected much that had hitherto been treated only in a cursory manner, and have lopped off many excrescences in the portions they have adopted from other writers; thus producing within the limits of one handy volume a treatise almost unique for its usefulness either to the grower, the vender, or the consumer of wine. The analyses of wine are the most complete we have yet seen, exhibiting at a glance the constituent principles of nearly all the wines known in this country. The statistics of the chief vineyards also appear to be compiled with great care, and will, we predict, prove useful, especially to wholesale merchants. Altogether, the work possesses many points of interest, and forms a handy *vade mecum* for every one connected with the trade."

DAILY NEWS.—"As a solid and trustworthy treatise, the work leaves nothing to be desired. It is the production of highly accomplished writers, and is got up in a style which is in keeping with its character. The illustrations are numerous and well executed. Indeed, the work will doubtless remain the best book on the subject for a long time to come."

BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL.—"As was natural from their professional standing, the authors have endeavored, and that successfully, to impart scientific exactitude to their pages, which we doubt not will hereafter be recognized as an unmistakable standard. The volume is a perfect magazine of information, procured from the first sources, and intelligently digested; it is an exhaustive treatise, and deserves a cordial welcome alike from the wine-grower, the wine-merchant and the consumer, all of whom cannot fail to consult it with advantage. The wood-cuts are a great aid to the text."

To be published early in February,
LEGENDS OF OLD TESTAMENT CHARACTERS, from the Talmud and other Sources. By Rev. S. BARING-GOULD, M. A., Author of "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," "In Exitu Israel," &c.

MACMILLAN & CO.,
No. 38 Bleecker-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NEW BOOK BY "OUIDA."
A LEAF IN THE STORM,
AND
OTHER STORIES,
By "OUIDA."
Author of "Folle-Farine," "Under Two Flags," "Puck," "Strathmore," "Idalia," &c.
8vo. Two Illustrations. Paper Covers, 50c.

THE HIGH MILLS.
A NOVEL.
By KATHERINE SAUNDERS,
Author of "Gideon's Rock," &c.,
WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.
8vo. Paper, 75c. Fine Cloth, $1 25.

A most clever, graphic and captivating story, replete with spirit and picturesqueness, and abounding in vivid and refined sensation. It is certainly one of the most charming novels of the season.

For sale by book-sellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

STILL SELLING,
FIVE HUNDRED COPIES A DAY!
EVERYBODY IS READING
THAT MOST POPULAR NOVEL,
MY WIFE AND I;
OR,
HARRY HENDERSON'S HISTORY.
An American Tale for the Times.
By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"It is one of her very best."—*Scribner's Monthly.*

"This, her latest work, is incomparably her best. It is a novel, and a very interesting one. It is full of thought, and purpose, and feeling."—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser.*

478 pages, 12mo, Illustrated.
Extra cloth, stamped cover. Price $1 75.

For sale by all book-sellers, or will be mailed postpaid on receipt of price by

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

DELIGHTFUL READING.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following valuable English Monthly, for which they have taken the American agency:

THE ST. PAUL'S MAGAZINE.
A MONTHLY OF
LIGHT AND CHOICE READING.
Edited by ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

Fresh, brilliant, and apposite articles, by writers of taste and experience, form the staple of this magazine. The piquancy and variety of its matter render it one of the most attractive periodicals of the day. Two highly attractive Serial stories, "Septimus," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, and "Off the Skelligs," by JEAN INGELOW, are begun in the

JANUARY PART; CONTAINING

1. SEPTIMUS. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Part I. 2. THE LATEST TOURNAMENT. 3. LITERARY LEGISLATORS. By HENRY HOLBEACH.—I. Mr. DISRAELI. 4. CLIPT WINGS. By KATHERINE SAUNDERS. 5. AMONG THE HEBRIDES. 6. THE LAST OF THE HANGMEN. By ROBERT BUCHANAN. 7. THE ART OF BEAUTY. 8. OFF THE SKELLIGS. By JEAN INGELOW. Part I.

TERMS—Yearly subscription, $3 50. Per number, 30 cents. With Lippincott's Magazine, $6 50 per annum. For sale by periodical dealers generally.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., IMPORTERS,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
And No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

HOW WILL IT END?
A Romance. By J. C. HEYWOOD. Author of "Herodias," "Antonius," &c.
"A FASCINATING NOVEL."
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers.
Sold by book-sellers generally.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinée at 1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company. Matinée at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MONALDI—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LES BRIGANDS, (Opera Bouffe,) Mlle. Aimée. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinée at 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

STADT THEATRE.—Matinée at 2 o'clock—DON JUAN, (Opera)—Miss Anna Elzer.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinée at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2 o'clock—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. S. B. Mills.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2½ o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralising schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The factious course of the *Tribune* in regard to the new Board of Audit, will produce, before the year is out, bitter results; and we desire our readers to carefully note the method it has recommended. Under the Twombly bill thousands of honest families will be kept out of their well-earned salaries, and the charities will go begging in the streets, and the teachers in our public schools be unpaid for months, while this Board—utterly unqualified for their task—sit on hundreds of fraudulent claims, and decide on bills and accounts which would take experts months to determine and settle. We have no political connection with Mr. GREEN, but we consider him an honest man, who would have done speedily an honest work.

We publish today the introduction to some "Chapters on Reform," which we hope will receive the careful consideration of our readers. We are not permitted to disclose the name of the author—a circumstance which we regret, because that name would have given the essays an authority it will be hard to gain for them now. But we may say that they are written by a very eminent lawyer, who has done much and made many sacrifices for Reform; and his suggestions are entitled to attention from all who are interested in this great subject. We hope to continue the series at regular intervals.

Plain Talk About City Claims.

The Assembly has concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill providing for the financial necessities of New-York, and both houses stand finally committed to the principle of intrusting a Board of Audit with the paying out of eight and a half millions of the tax-payers' money. It is as well that the people should understand, once and for all, what this piece of legislation amounts to. To do this it is necessary to recapitulate a little. The Board of Apportionment created under that delusive measure, known as the Two per Cent. act, had a prescribed sum of money to dispose of. In dividing it out among the various Departments of the City and County Government, they had to consider, not what were the declared necessities of these Departments, but how much they could give without exceeding the twenty-three millions odd, of which they had the disposal. The Board had, of course, its preferences, and took care that the greatest hardship should be inflicted in quarters where least noise was likely to be made about it. In this way many charitable institutions, entitled by the law of the State to a certain *per capita* or other well-defined allowance, were put off with a mere installment of their legal claims. All Departments got less than they asked for, and the Board thereby acquired a very cheap reputation for economy. There is no evidence, however, that any Department made the slightest attempt to keep within the limits of the appropriations voted by the Board. The Department of Parks notoriously exceeded theirs; the Department of Public Works contracted at least one million dollars of liabilities in excess of the money it had to spend; the Department of Charities and Correction some six hundred thousand dollars, and so on.

In this way the liabilities of the City, for last year, turned out at its close to by seven or eight millions in excess of the money provided under the Two per Cent. act for current expenditure. Of this excess, a large proportion was of a kind which was demanded by the highest considerations of public necessity. There were, for example, hospitals, reformatories, and the like, which could not shut their doors without causing incalculable hardship, as well as very great social injury, and which could not keep them open without greatly exceeding their illegally stinted allowance. Add to these, claims for salaries of clerks and laborers still unpaid, supplies furnished to the Department of Charities and Correction, Police, Fire, and Public Instruction, and the money overdue on the street-cleaning contract, and there is a total of about four millions and a half which must be paid, and every day's delay in the payment of which inflicts great loss and suffering upon many thousands of families, and great privation upon many deserving institutions.

Promptly at the opening of the Legislature, Controller GREEN submitted an urgent request that immediate provision should be made for the payment of the claims we have indicated. It must be remembered that Mr. GREEN took charge of the Finance Department of this City when the Treasury was empty, and when the local government was, practically, in a state of chaos. He resisted extravagance, and abolished sinecures, in every Department over which he had any direct control. He had the entire executive system of Tammany officials arrayed against him, and the outside public only, who could but partially appreciate his difficulties, on his side. He found pay-rolls weeks and months in arrears, contractors with hundreds of men depending on them clamoring for money, revenue bonds coming due without provision for their redemption—everything in a muddle. He has restored system where there was utter confusion, he has paid away many millions of money, and audited the claims on which these were paid, without a single accusation of favoritism, of political scheming, or of careless award being brought against him. When, therefore, Senator BENEDICT introduced a bill, partly drafted and partly approved by sundry leading Republicans, giving Mr. GREEN authority to pay bonds to meet urgent claims, and to audit the current accounts of the Departments, we, in common with the mass of Reformers in this City, gave the measure our support. Senator BENEDICT'S bill was met at Albany with the cry of "extraordinary powers," "virtual dictatorship," and so forth. One clause of the bill provided for the payment of over six millions of revenue bonds. To avoid Municipal bankruptcy, that had to be passed in a separate enactment. There remained the clauses providing for the urgent liabilities of the past, and the imperative necessities of the immediate future. These were recommitted for consideration by the Senate Committee on Cities.

Meanwhile, Mr. TWOMBLY introduced in the Assembly two bills, providing for the creation of a Board of Audit to dispose of all outstanding claims against the City, for which purpose $8,500,000 was to be raised, and providing for a Board of Apportionment to vote the sums necessary for the current expenditure of the City until May 1. The Assembly Committee on Cities, of which Mr. HAWKINS is Chairman, did not approve of the cumbrous and vicious expedient of a Board of Audit. The very urgent necessity of providing for that portion of the outstanding claims which were undoubtedly legal being pressed upon them by Controller GREEN, they reported a bill which was virtually the sixth clause of Senator BENEDICT'S bill. The simplicity and urgency of this provision was thought likely to commend it to the Assembly. It was met there, however, by a bill from Mr. TWOMBLY, in which his two previous bills were rolled into one, and which made four City officials at once a Board of Audit to dispose of the indebtedness of the past, and a Board of Apportionment to provide for the necessities, and audit the City accounts of the next three months. This passed the Assembly, and having been submitted to the Senate, the latter substituted for it the bill reported from their own Committee on Cities, being Senator BENEDICT'S bill, amended so as to make it, in all but one respect—the presence of Mr. COCHRANE on the Board—identical with Mr. TWOMBLY'S.

The vital objections to the scheme thus adopted are, first, that the men associated with the Controller in the business of auditing have other duties to attend to; second, they will be called upon to audit their own accounts; third, it invites the whole mass of fraudulent claims against the City to be thrust upon the Board; and fourth, it proceeds on the assumption that Controller GREEN is unfit to exercise the functions of his office. With regard to the last objection, it is sufficient to point out that the Finance Department of the City was created for the purpose of discriminating between just and unjust claims. To intrude the heads of other Departments into the Department of Finance, is at once to destroy its function of supervision, and to discredit the entire system of the division of Municipal offices. Mr. VAN NORT is certainly less fitted to pronounce upon the justice and correctness of City claims, than Mr. GREEN is to pronounce upon the validity of the contracts of the Department of Public Works. And yet the Legislature has decreed that Mr. GREEN shall not, during the next four months, pay out a single dollar without Mr. VAN NORT'S approval. The claims which ought to be paid are precisely the same kind of claims which Mr. GREEN has been paying since he assumed the control of our City finances. The auditing which will be done by the Board is just such an examination as the Controller has to do every day. If he wanted help, he should have been requested to call in some gentlemen of character and ability, holding no official position. To render it possible for the veto of such a man as VAN NORT to obstruct the whole course of City business, is, in the last degree, absurd.

The Bolters.

A company of "Liberal Republicans" from a portion of the Counties of Missouri have called a "Mass Convention" at Cincinnati, on the 6th of May next. Their avowed purpose is to "insure the defeat of Gen. GRANT, should the Convention in June be so infatuated as to nominate him for a second term." Meanwhile, the correspondents of newspapers unfriendly to the Republican Party represent that Senator SCHURZ is going about declaring that he will not accept the decision of the Philadelphia Convention, if it should be in favor of the renomination of the President, but that "he and those who agree with him will appeal to the country against it." This course is undoubtedly open to him. The Republican Party will bind no man to submit to its choice against his will, however he may have been undeservedly honored by it. It will accept without reluctance the duty of defending its candidates and its principles against any who may dispute the fitness of the one or the soundness of the other. No party ever had less need or less inclination to shun the broad light of free discussion, and if the Philadelphia Convention shall name Gen. GRANT for re-election, Mr. SCHURZ "and those who agree with him," will find any appeal they may choose to make to the country fully and frankly met.

In the meantime, it is as well to look at the grounds on which SCHURZ'S friends—the "Liberal Republicans"—invite co-operation, and on which, if they have the courage to make it, their appeal to the country is likely to be based. They have undertaken to define these grounds beforehand, in the resolutions to which we have referred. In the first place, they do *not*, they say, propose, by act or word, to "endanger the rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights, or enfranchisement." On those points they own to agreement with all good citizens; and as these are cardinal points in the principles of the Republican Party, as determined by its past achievements, it is evident that the separate and disorganizing action they propose must be justified by something the Republican Party is likely to do or leave undone in the future—on some demands which they make, and feel the need of an independent convention to enforce. These demands their resolutions set forth as follows: They demand equal suffrage for all, and amnesty for all. The first they have; the second they will substantially get next week. If they do not get it absolutely, the only exceptions will be members of Congress and officers of the United States Army or Navy, who deserted their posts to join the rebellion. No sane man proposes to "go to the country" to get those exceptions, if made, removed. They next demand the entire elimination of the element of protection from the tariff. The Republican Party is pledged to reduce the taxes so far as is consistent with the needs of the nation, and in doing so to remove the protective features whenever they have become justly obnoxious to the public sentiment. SCHURZ'S "Liberal Republicans" have no intention of disputing with the party at large on the difference between this measure of reform and clean free trade; they know that the country would go dead against them.

They next denounce, in language nearly identical with that of the Civil Service Report, the evils that require reform in that service, and condemn suppression of investigation. On these two points the Republican Party, whoever its candidate may be, will present the record of the present Administration without reserve. It is absurd to suppose that the Missouri Republicans contemplate an appeal to the country to decide which is most fruitful in genuine reform, the acts of the Government, or the mere professions of its critics, which their own acts sadly belie. They finally demand that the "growing encroachments of the Executive power" shall be put a stop to, and as specific examples of what ought to be changed in this direction, they cite certain alleged evils, each one of which, if it exists at all, exists by the action of the United States Senate, the branch of the Government established as a check upon the Executive, and regarded from its inherent structure as the representatives of the States, in whatever interests they may have requiring protection against Executive encroachments. These four examples are the use of coercion and bribery to ratify a treaty, implying a degradation on the part of the Senate, which few men would like to charge before the American people; the packing of the Supreme Court—an act which could not be accomplished without the corruption of the Senate; the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people—something over which the Executive has neither direct nor indirect control; and the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure the Kuklux disorder—the Kuklux law, whether unconstitutional or not, being a matter in which the Executive only obeyed the vote of a very heavy majority of both Houses of Congress.

We have recited every demand made by these "Liberal Republicans." It will be seen that they are mere pretenses. They reveal only by inference the real motive which prompts the proposed independent action. That motive, concealed and yet patent, is simply personal hostility to President GRANT. On the justice or injustice of that hostility the Republican Party, if it select Gen. GRANT as its leader, will be prepared to give the "Liberal Republicans" ample opportunity to "appeal to the country."

Some Defects in the Charter.

We have heartily commended, and shall continue to support, the Charter drafted by the Committee of Seventy. Its provision, especially of porportional representation both in the Board of Aldermen and in all the bureaus, through the cumulative vote, is one of the great steps in advance in our political progress. This will at length give the intelligent minority in this City some control and check over its Government, and a share in all its public administration. For the first time in many years, when the new Charter becomes law, will the Republican Party in this City—which embraces an immense majority of the most intelligent classes—enjoy a representation in every department of the City Government, and that through their own votes.

Still, while commending this and other features of the scheme, we must remind our legislators that, even among thinking men, there are certain ebbs and flows of opinion, and that just now in this City there is a kind of reaction set in for *localism*, which is passing beyond the point of sound reason and judgment. The incessant Democratic outcry against "Commissions" has produced its effect even on Republicans, though without the smallest grounds, as all these departments which depended directly on the Legislature or Governor have been admirably managed, and the worst abuses have crept in under the purely "localizing" Charter of last year. We think the Subcommittee of the Seventy who drafted the new Charter, have been too much influenced by this "localizing" direction of public opinion, and that for this reason some of their otherwise excellent work is defective. We believe that it would have been better for the interests of all if the Boards of Health and Police had been made "Metropolitan," and rendered more directly connected with the State at large. It is certainly among the possibilities that complications might occur where it would be very desirable if the Police of this City were not connected directly with the party in majority and their authorities, but were under a certain control of the outside communities of the State, through the Governor.

A very serious error, we fear, in this same direction, is the feature in regard to "City Charities." There are, as is well known, numerous charities in New-York which are doing an immense work for the public good dependent, in part, for support upon public moneys. Many of these, such as the House of Refuge, the Juvenile Asylum, the Asylum for the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and others, receive their objects of treatment from various parts of the State. Others are, to a large degree, supported by private subscriptions. Of these are the Home of the Friendless, the Children's Aid Society, the Five Points' Missions, and similar institutions. Under the new charter, these are all made immediately dependent for their share of public support upon the approval of the "Commissions of Charities." Now, it is well known, that both now and in the future, this Bureau will represent, mainly, the Irish Catholic interest in the City. Minority representation will never change this fact. Such a Board, a majority probably composed of persons who are Catholics or bound to Catholic interests, will be authorized to "inspect" these old and carefully-managed Protestant institutions, and to refuse them any share of public moneys, if they do not conform to their ideas. Every intelligent man knows that there is not one chance in fifty that a Bureau to be chosen by a Democratic Mayor, and a Democratic Board of Aldermen, will contain a tithe of the intelligence or character possessed by the private Boards of Trustees of these institutions. It is well-known that these asylums and charities have always been infinitely better managed than the public charities of the City. Now, it is perfectly credible that a future Bureau of Charities might desire to put in operation some such measure as Mr. NORTON'S act for "Heriditary Religion." They might undertake to say that the House of Refuge or Juvenile Asylum should teach no religious doctrine, contrary to the supposed faith of the parents of the children committed to them. Or they might forbid the Children's Aid Society to transport any City waifs to the West, on the ground that there was danger of the little vagrants becoming Protestants. Both these efforts have been made before by the bigoted, and they, not improbably, will be made again.

Why should we expose our well-tried and long-established charities to such dangers? If they need inspection and approval, before public moneys should be voted to them, let it be done by the existing State Board of Commissioners, who have shown themselves a very able and impartial Board of Examination, and to whose inspection our City charities could be safely intrusted. Let the Legislature give this Board additional powers, and strike out the feature from the charter which requires the approval of the Department of Charities and Correction, before the money appropriated by the Legislature can be paid these charities by the Department of Finance. It may be objected that all those institutions may escape the action of this provision of the charter by not receiving public moneys. But it should be remembered that many of them could not exist at all without public aid; that they are now doing a public work of immense value to the City, at a far less expense, and much more thoroughly, than could be accomplished in any other way. To withdraw all public support from them would be a calamity to the community.

Have We a Police Force?

Close on the heels of the Panormo murder in Brooklyn, we have in our own City a midnight assault quite as outrageous, if anything, more daring, and which only the merest accident prevented from being an equally brutal assassination. People who have read the account published yesterday in our local columns of the attack on Mr. CHAILLE, at the door of the St. George Hotel, on Wednesday night, may well wonder if the belated wayfarer in our streets is hereafter to have any security for life and property except his fortune or his prowess. On that evening, it will be remembered, there was a bright moonlight. Hardly at any hour of the night can Broadway be called deserted or lonely, certainly not at the time, 2 o'clock in the morning, and the place, on the corner of Twentieth-street, at which this attack was made. That, under these circumstances, and at the door of a hotel where at that hour numbers of people are awake, and within hearing of any cry for help, a highway robbery should be attempted, argues, in our criminal classes, a sufficient degree of contempt for Mr. KELSO'S Police. The scorn appears to be justified by the conduct of the patrolman, who politely stood aside to let the fleeing robbers escape. We hope to have this efficient officer's name, that he may be recommended for speedy promotion on a force which he is evidently calculated to adorn.

From a very different feeling we hope also to have the names of the two officers of Mr. BERGH, who so promptly interfered to save Mr. CHAILLE from robbery, and possibly from death. Mr. BERGH and his officers have been visited with a great deal of odium for simply doing their duty. This is not the first instance where they have gone beyond their duty to protect human as well as irrational life. For this they should be rewarded. But it is not reassuring to those who pay large taxes for a strong Police force, to know that their safety depends so largely on their own physical ability, or on volunteer and hap-hazard aid. The miscreants who committed this audacious crime ought to be made examples of if they are caught. We can scarcely hope for either of these desirable events, with the memories of ROGERS and NATHAN and PUTNAM fresh in our minds. But we do trust that immediate action will be taken by the Legislature to reorganize our utterly demoralized Police. A proper Police force should be first of all preventive; failing that, certainly detective. Mr. KELSO'S ornamental dummies are neither.

Bayard and Casserly Skating on Thin Ice.

Senators CASSERLY and BAYARD deserve a little sympathy. They came here determined to "make a case" against GRANT and the Republican Party. They were promised, and have received, the active co-operation of the *Tribune* and all the Tammany Republicans. For several days they threw out their dragnets to get in all the jaundiced complaints of disappointed office-holders and office-seekers. They received as evidence everything which any one had heard that any one else understood some one had reported; and Senator BAYARD once or twice propounded the theory that to this twaddle the weight of evidence was really to be given, because the persons who repeated it to the Committee made it a business to gather in twaddle wholesale. But soon witnesses came to contradict the loose stories circulated about them. One indignant member of the Legislature, whom Mr. GREELEY represented as voting as the Custom-house told him to vote, appeared to say that he was his own master, voted as he thought would sustain the Administration which he approved, and was not to be dragooned by *Tribune* or Custom-house. Another member whom GREELEY had in like manner slandered, wrote from Albany to say that he had expressed his determination to vote for SMITH for Speaker immediately after the election, and had not changed it. Two other members have come forward with similar evidence. Finally, Mr. GREELEY himself has been obliged to admit that when he said he had *met* three or four hundred Custom-house officers in various parts of the State, he didn't mean it.

Collector ARTHUR being called upon to furnish the correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury as to a weigher nominated by Mr. MURPHY, furnished copies of the correspondence; but, as there were some blanks indicated by stars, wise Mr. CASSERLY insisted upon full copies, though one of the Senators assured him that the omitted portions related to other nominations. In a day or two the blanks were duly filled by the Collector, with the names of various Smiths and Robinsons, and CASSERLY'S mare's-nest was robbed of its eggs. On Saturday it appeared that some one at Boston had, several days previously, written to Mr. BAYARD, complaining of something that occurred when he arrived here by the *Parthia* last Summer. Mr. BAYARD, eager to find out something, wrote to the Boston man for more particulars, and got a reply inclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury. These the Senator hastened to lay before the Committee, with a grand outburst of fireworks, in which abuse of the Customs' officers was mingled with "outrage," "enormity," and other strong substantives. The letter, on being read, showed that the passenger brought over some new silk in his trunk, and was made to pay sixty dollars' duty. The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury showed that the money had all reached its proper destination, but as the passenger said he had made no entry of the goods, and complained of some incivility, Mr. BAYARD and Mr. CASSERLY denounced in chorus the "loose" way of doing business. They finally consented that the Collector be called upon for an explanation, and the Collector consequently transmitted the papers, showing that the passenger did make a declaration, that thereupon the goods were appraised, and the whole business was done in a regular manner, except that, to oblige the passenger, instead of sending the goods to the public store, where he would be subjected to delay and expense, the goods were taken to the Barge office for a few hours, until the passenger could get money to pay his duties.

Messrs. CASSERLY and BAYARD must begin to see that they will not be able to "break down" Gen. GRANT with weapons of this kind. On Monday when some one wrote to complain that a reply sent him by the late Collector was uncivil, they managed to discover that the reply was quite proper. And finally when on Monday, Col. LEET overthrew a huge castle of suspicion they had been industriously raising, by his offer to submit his books and papers to the Committee, or to an expert selected by them, the fault-finding Senators really received it without any open outburst of vexation. Let them persevere. Tribulation and disappointment soften many an asperity, and the time may come when Mr. CASSERLY will cease to be petulant, and then, perhaps, will refrain from insulting witnesses. If so, the investigation will have not been without its good results. Meantime we suggest that they return to HOPPER'S arms. At the outset of the investigation he was ever at their elbows, and was loud in his expression of what he could tell, and Messrs. CASSERLY and BAYARD were anxious to examine him. Gradually the anxiety on their part disappeared. Soon it was suggested that he communicate his views by letter, and on Monday a letter from him was received with an expression little short of derision. We trust they will not treat MUDGETT, BERNARD HESS, *Tribune* LEET, or LINDSAY with such ingratitude.

Mistaken Identity.

The Tichborne case drags its slow length along, and, astonishing to say, it now seems likely that the evidence for the plaintiff, which not long ago appeared literally overwhelming, will be upset after all. By that strange law of association so frequently illustrated and so hard to explain, several other cases of disputed identity have arisen in England to divide public attention and provoke controversy. By far the oddest of these has turned up at the little village of Kirk Langley, a few miles from Derby; and if anything more mysterious ever occurred, either in or out of fiction, we have not heard of it.

Twenty years ago there lived at Kirk Langley a young fellow named DILIGENCE KERRY. He was of an ambitious temper, and, wearied of the monotony and limited scope of life in a rural hamlet, resolved to seek his fortune elsewhere. With the aid of friends he procured an appointment in India. Just before starting he married a lovely girl of the village. It was agreed she should not go out with him at once to India, but should wait until he had prepared a home there. KERRY sailed and reached his destination. Before long he heard indirectly that his wife had died of gastric fever. Soon after, friends in England wrote to the same effect. The afflicted husband, never doubting the truth of the story, remained in India, and devoted himself to the accumulation of a fortune. In the course of years this was accomplished, and KERRY returned home last Summer a rich man. He sought his native village and settled down in "Starling Cottage," where he now resides. Not long after his return he happened to be seen one day by a certain Mrs. RUCKTUCK, of Liverpool. This lady promptly declared to her friends that KERRY was the husband of a neighbor of hers, he having left the country some years ago. Mrs. RUCKTUCK at once communicated with the deserted wife, and the latter repaired with alacrity to Kirk Langley. The moment she saw KERRY she identified him as her husband, and, despite his protestations, insisted on claiming him as such. The strange dispute naturally produced much consternation in the quiet village, and proof was quickly sought on both sides to make good the respective assertions. Pending this, a second woman, one Mrs. SPASS, suddenly appeared on the scene and declared that KERRY had been married to her and had deserted her. Our readers will, perhaps, like to know that the whole story is vouched for by respectable Transatlantic journals, before being told the sequel. That sequel, so far, is, that *four* other women now came forward, each of whom claimed KERRY as her own lawful husband. It is hard to understand how so many creditable witnesses in the current suit should swear to their belief in the identity of the claimant with Sir ROGER TICHBORNE—assuming, that is to say, that he is nothing of the kind. But the case of KERRY is even more remarkable, since each of the six women declares him to be a separate and distinct individual. If it be conjectured that an explanation lies in the fact that KERRY was an unscrupulous bigamist, and had really married all these women, one after another, the answer is that the hypothesis is already disproved; for a commission to India was issued, affidavits were taken there and sent back to England, and it has been conclusively established that at the times the women swear the marriages took place in England, the alleged bridegroom was actually in India.

Poor DILIGENCE KERRY is therefore extricated from his dismal position, and his various pursuers are left to fight the battle out among themselves. How far the attractions of "Starling Cottage" and the supposed affluence of its master may have prompted this extraordinary attack it is hard to say. Such a motive might have actuated the first assailant, or even the second, but that it should have moved their followers on a line stretched almost to *Macbeth's* "crack of doom" is incredible. Indeed, it is most probable that all the women really believed what they asserted, and that through some unlucky chance, and possibly through a general resemblance to a type of form and feature prevalent in the neighborhood, the whole party were deceived. When so remarkable a thing happens in real life, and coincidently with a controversy founded on similar uncertainties, it helps to make intelligible what was before so puzzling. We can understand, for example, how many of the witnesses for the claimant in the Tichborne case may be thoroughly honest and yet absolutely mistaken. Of course there is some difference between proving a negative and an affirmative, and DILIGENCE KERRY aimed to do one thing and the putative Sir ROGER another; but the women who claimed the former for their own were as confident as the strongest witnesses who swear to the latter's identity; and the proved blunder in one case gives plausibility to the expectation of a like result in the other.

MINOR TOPICS.

We hope none of our readers will fail to read the report of the meeting in favor of prison reform, held last evening. The address of Dr. WINES gives a striking account of the progress of the movement, originating with the American Association for an International Penitentiary Congress in London, on July 3. This project has met marked approval and hearty co-operation from England, France, Italy and Germany, and its results cannot fail to advance the cause of prison reform in every country. Meanwhile, the National Prison Association is pressing its work in every State in the Union, and deserves unreserved approbation and support.

On Tuesday next the State Senate Judiciary Committee will resume the hearing of the arguments for and against the bills affecting the Erie Railway. One clause of one of these bills gives the people, through the Attorney-General, the right to inspect the books kept by the Ring for the last four years. Mr. SHEARMAN said of this clause the other day that he could not speak of it without indignation. Perhaps it will be in order for the Committee to inquire more particularly as to the source of this indignation. Are Mr. SHEARMAN'S clients afraid to show that a road which ought to make a profit of over eight millions a year for its shareholders, has in reality been used to aid the coal mines, oil wells, and other private enterprises of the Ring, and that these enterprises have been started and sustained with the funds of the road? We understand quite well why the Ring don't want the people's representative to get at the books. It would be well if the Committee could make the reason plain to the people also.

Spain has got a ministerial crisis of more than usual violence. The young King, having, apparently, got tired of Ministries that were only formed to be defeated and driven to resignation, resolved to sustain Señor SAGASTA and his colleagues against the Deputies, and refused, accordingly, to accept their resignations. Hence the decree dissolving the Cortes, and virtually appealing to the country. Why a dissolution under such circumstances should have moved a member to exclaim, "The time has come for barricades," and have occasioned wide-spread popular excitement, it is rather difficult to explain. But in Spain things are managed in a way entirely peculiar to the country, and the outside world hardly attempts to understand, and certainly refuses to take interest in the faction fights known there as ministerial crises.

Nevada continues to keep up a respectable rivalry with California in the way of furnishing the most astounding sensations known to modern journalism. The latest contribution of this nature comes from Virginia City, in the shape of a "corroboration" of a fight, which is said to have occurred between two men named ARMISTEADT and CHARLES. CHARLES was an escaped convict, and ARMISTEADT a convict-hunter. They were both armed with Henry rifles, and, according to the "corroborative" testimony, literally shot each other to pieces. To perform this unique feat, it appears that ARMISTEADT fired fifteen shots, hitting his man twelve times, while CHARLES fired eleven shots, nine of which took effect in the body of his opponent. The person who witnessed this terrible duel, from a convenient distance, it is to be presumed, to explain the seeming improbability of men standing up under so many wounds, says that "they fought so fast that they had no time to die." Those of our readers who remember the case of a notorious New-York rough, who once walked to Bellevue Hospital and coolly demanded to have his wounds dressed, after having been shot at some twelve times, will, we have no doubt, find less difficulty in believing the Nevada story than those with whom it originated.

An animated discussion has been continued for some time past between certain sections of what is known as the English and French Press of Canada, in reference to the propriety of sending replies in English to letters written in the French language, and forwarded to the Government by persons in quest of information on various subjects of public interest. *La Minérve* claims that such treatment is not courteous to the 900,000 French-speaking natives of the Dominion, even though the object is to render a general knowledge of English imperative upon the rising generation, and, if possible, to discourage the cultivation of French among the farmers and *ouvriers*. The newspapers printed in English are of opinion that so long as the two languages are maintained on the same footing, a complete unification of Canada cannot be effected. All the writers agree that something ought to be done for the sake of harmony, but none of them seem to be able to suggest that "something" which is so much needed.

Officer WOOLSACK, of the Brooklyn Police, certainly merits some public recognition of his zeal and efficiency in discharge of duty. He was on the car which Mr. PONORMO entered after the attack that caused his death. The dying man came so close to him that, by his own admission, "he stood on one side to let him pass." He observed the notice which Mr. PONORMO'S pitiable condition attracted from the conductor and passengers, and questioned the former about it. Indeed, the poor music-teacher must have been a noticeable object. "Blood," according to another passenger, Ex-Health Officer CONKLIN, "was streaming from him; his hat was all bruised, and battered, and bloody; his clothes were saturated with blood." When he sat down, "the wounded man swayed to and fro, as though he was going to fall," and this witness saw plainly that he had been "fearfully beaten." All this Officer WOOLSACK must have seen equally well. But he did not think it necessary to interfere. No, this intelligent guardian of the public safety "didn't think the man needed any assistance." This man, with his skull beaten in, half delirious, and covered with blood, "saw me," the majestic WOOLSACK, "standing in full uniform, and if he had been robbed he should have told me." Is there not possibly some other public station in which Officer WOOLSACK'S modest dignity may be turned to better account?

The following "opinions" were given in the *Express* of yesterday evening—one on the first page, the other on the second:

THE FALSE VERSION.	THE TRUE VERSION.
The TIMES handles the whitewash-brush with great freedom today, *as if to cover up the black spots on the infamous General Order business*, and to wipe out, as well as it can, the traces of the President's partnership with LEET and his "loot."	The TIMES, upon the exposures made, *comes to the conclusion that the General Order business ought to be abolished.* No honest man can doubt that it has been administered in the interest of greed, and not at all for the public good.

We have received for the Children's Aid Society, from "Benevolent," Cornwall, $10; D. R. B., Brooklyn, $5; C. S. B., $5; R. B., $5; A. H. C., $10.

THE LATEST MYSTERY.

The Murderers of Mr. Panormo Yet Undetected.

The Brooklyn Police at Last Aroused—Arrest of a Gang of Highwaymen—The Man in the Light Coat—The Coroner's Inquest.

The Police of Brooklyn, goaded into activity by the imputations of their inefficiency which have been showered upon them from every quarter, have at last succeeded in making some arrests of suspected persons. It appears that on the night when Mr. PANORMO received his death wounds the Police of the entire city were off attending to the primary elections of the Democratic Party, and that more than one district was entirely neglected. At one primary election poll at least twenty Policemen were observed, and all were supposed to be from the Fourth Precinct, in which this murder of Mr. PANORMO occurred.

The fact has already been stated that Signor NAVARRO was assaulted by highwaymen on the night of Tuesday, near the place where this fatal wounding of Mr. PANORMO occurred. It now appears that SOLOMON WASSERMAN was similarly assaulted, on the night of the 15th inst., near the corner of Cumberland-street. This case was brought to the notice of Capt. POWERS, but he did not see fit to report it to his chief. On the evening of the 13th inst., Prof. VAN NORDHOFF was attacked by highwaymen near the corner of De Kalb-avenue and Fort Green-place, but defended himself successfully with a pistol. This occurrence was reported to Capt. POWERS, but he took only a passing notice of it.

About midnight on Thursday a squad of Police of the Fourth Precinct under Detective CORR, made a descent upon a shanty in Hudson-avenue, where they captured JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, an iron-molder, twenty-eight years of age. They then went to a place in Raymond-street, and arrested JAMES GILROY, a laborer, twenty-four years of age, and JOHN KILLMEAD, aged twenty-two, who were taken to the Station-house. MCLAUGHLIN has just emerged from Sing Sing, where he has spent ten years on conviction for burglary; GILROY has been in jail for manslaughter, and he is suspected of having killed two men. He was concerned in a riot in Johnson-street about a year ago, in which a man was murdered, and he is described by those who know him as being the worst man in Brooklyn.

Mr. WASSERMAN, above referred to, identified MCLAUGHLIN and GILROY as two of the men who assaulted him, and Prof. VAN NORDHOFF felt quite certain about KILLMEAD as one of the men who attacked him. The latter is represented as being an infamous character, and Capt. POWERS, in whose district these men have lived, says the three belong to the very worst gang of thieves in the community. Comment upon this assertion is unnecessary, except to inquire why Capt. POWERS did not discover the fact before it was too late.

STATEMENT OF MR. SEARING.

Mr. SEARING, one of the men who assisted Mr. PANORMO to the drug-store, states substantially that he saw two men standing under a tree supporting a third, in front of MARVIN's drug-store. One of these men wore a light overcoat. On inquiring into the matter, Mr. SEARING found that the man in the centre was PANORMO, and that the two others were strangers. As Mr. MARVIN deposed, one of these men went off in search of a policeman. After waiting a moment or two, PANORMO scrambled to his feet, with the assistance of the tree, and proceeded up Oxford-street, staggering and reeling like a drunken man. The mysterious man in the light overcoat followed him up Oxford-street at a slight distance, the last seen of the poor Professor by Mr. SEARING being when he halted a moment in Oxford-street, shadowed by the man in the light overcoat.

It will be remembered that Mr. BOYLAN, the butcher on Park-avenue, whose statement was given in the TIMES yesterday, spoke of having met two men a short time before the time of the murder, one of whom wore a light overcoat. It was a short man, dressed in this manner, who dragged the dying man to the drug-store, and the same man evidently dogged Mr. PANORMO to the Myrtle-avenue car. Early this morning a German named MILLER was arrested, whose description accorded exactly with that given by Mr. SEARING. MILLER is a short, ill-looking man, with a ragged red moustache. His hair is long and unkempt, and he has a pair of small, bloodshot eyes. He wore a dirty yellowish white overcoat, and seemed oppressed by a sense of his position, and trembled violently. He is a peddler, and is not able to read or write. He said that at 9:55 o'clock, or thereabouts, he was passing up Park-avenue toward Oxford-street, when he found PANORMO lying in a pool of blood. Assisted by a stranger he carried him to the drug-store of Mr. MARVIN, and remained with him under the tree until he left.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was commenced yesterday morning, when the following testimony was taken:

Mrs. SNOW being sworn said: My name is SARAH A. SNOW; I live at No. 198 Pineapple-street; I keep a boarding-house there; I knew the deceased well; he has been boarding with me for over four years; he occupied a room on the fourth floor; he was a music-teacher, and he sometimes gave lessons in the house; he was a single man; he only had pupils visiting him while he was with me; he had a great number of pupils, both adults and children; he rarely commingled with the other boarders; he mixed more with the family; he was a strictly sober man; his disposition was very amiable; never knew him to be engaged in a quarrel with any one; he was always on the best of terms with every one in my house; I never heard any one threaten him in any way or manner; he was in the habit of telling me his financial condition; I knew all his business; he was not a man of very great financial means; he usually had a great many bills out; he had no property or real estate, neither any stocks nor bonds; I don't know how much money he was worth; he had no cash in the bank; I know this from personal conversations with him; he had a piano in the house; don't know whether he owns it entirely; he had no other property that I know of, except a guitar, banjo, flute and music; I remember once there was a little difficulty between PANORMO and some other person about the piano on last October; the trouble was between deceased and ARTHUR W. WELLS, a boarder in our house; I was present; Mr. PANORMO made a bill out to WELLS for the use of this piano, and Mr. WELLS thought he charged him too much; there was only a few words about the matter; I was passing through the room and I heard them disputing about it; they were not violently excited; they were not on terms of intimacy after that; Mr. WELLS generally kept to his own room, and we, ourselves, rarely saw him; Mr. WELLS never spoke to me relative to the quarrel; Mr. PANORMO spoke to be in a laughing way several times about it; I don't remember that there was any other quarrel; I am ready to swear that there never was in which deceased was a partner; we have a list of his pupils I believe among his effects; am not positive; once a year the deceased gave a concert; he gave a public concert on the 22d inst. at the Brooklyn Institute in Washington-street; he did not state to me whether it was a financial success or not; on Tuesday last he told me that he thought he would make a little; don't know how much money he collected in; he did not state the amount, neither did he exhibit any money; he had some out-door pupils and some inside; Mr. DALE, of Myrtle-avenue, collected some of the money of this concert; Mr. DALE was a particular friend of Mr. PANORMO; there was $20 collected at the door, and $15 realized from the hat-room; he did not tell me whether that money had been paid over to him; I don't think that deceased collected any other moneys previous to his death, except some $4 for tickets; we never charged him for board; he taught my children; he never went out at nights, except to give lessons; he never expressed any fear of being hurt at night; on Tuesday night, when he was assassinated, he left my house shortly after half-past seven; I was talking to him in the sitting-room at that time; he went away without an overcoat that night; I didn't see him again until he returned home; when he went out he spoke and acted in such exceedingly high spirits that my attention was attracted by his lively manner; I noticed it so much that I made a remark to my family to the effect that Mr. PANORMO appeared to be in good spirits, and I ascribed it to the success of the concert; I was not at home on his return that evening; I was at New-York; when I returned, deceased was at my house, lying on the sofa in the parlor; he seemed to be conscious; I went over to the Academy of Music in New-York with Mr. WALKER, of No. 6[illegible] South Ninth-street, Williamsburg, and my husband; when we returned Mr. WALKER took the Greenpoint car to go home; I was in the car with him, but got off at my house; when I got home it was half-past eleven; when I entered the room in which deceased was, I found Drs. Shively and Stubbs, my two daughters, an officer, Mr. Wilmot, a boarder, Mr. Hildreth, Ellen McAuley, Mr. Wells, Mrs. Hare, a servant, and Mr. Townsend; these gentlemen and ladies, with the exception of the officer and the physicians, were members of my own household; every effort was made to save the deceased's life, but he died at twelve o'clock on Wednesday; there was a strange man found in my house at half-past twelve o'clock last night in the front parlor, where the body of the deceased lay; he viewed the body, wet the cloth, and put it over his face; I was changing my dress at the time he entered, but when I came down into the sitting-room my girls were all terrified, and told me there was a strange man in the parlor; I immediately threw open the folding-doors, and asked him if he was the undertaker; he said "No;" I said, "Are you a friend?" he answered "Yes;" I called him toward me—for he never turned when he said he was a friend—and questioned him; he said something about the jury which I did not understand and said he had called to take a last look upon the body, as he was going out of town early in the morning, and could not attend the funeral; he entered without the knowledge of my family; I lit the gas in the hallway, and looked at him, and I don't think he was exactly sober; I saw him to the door and locked it after him.

By a Juror—How did he know where the body was? A.—When he came in a couple or people who did not go to bed last night ran against him in the hall, and he said he wanted to view the body, and passed right on; they immediately called me and told me of the matter; the man said he had been in the room in the afternoon; he had a peculiar voice.

MARY ETTA SNOW, sworn, said: I reside with last witness, who is my mother; I saw Mr. PANORMA just before he left the house; I was talking to him; he was smoking; this was after dinner, at about seven o'clock, in the sitting-room; I asked him if he could give me a lesson; he said he hadn't time, as he had some lessons to give; I have been acquainted with him ever since he has been at my house; he taught me; never knew deceased to speak to me of any enemy he had, or person who was unfriendly with him; I was in the habit of speaking to him very often; his conversations with me were always of a friendly nature; he did not tell me where he was going to give the music lesson; I don't know how much money he had when he started; when he got home he had $9 70 in his pocket-book, which I took from his pocket; I asked him when he got home if they had stolen his money; he said no, but they had taken his watch; there was no one with him when he came home; I was called to see him by my sister, and one of the servants; I found him in the sitting-room; when I entered the room he was sitting on the sofa; his face was covered with blood; there was not a white spot on it; I ran to him and took off his left glove, which was saturated with blood, so much so that it stuck to his hand; the other glove he held in his right hand; I asked him what was the matter; he said, "I have been attacked;" I asked him where; he said, "Please don't ask me to talk now;" he laid his head on my shoulder, and I thought he was going to faint, and a gentleman bathed his head, and in the meanwhile I sent another gentleman for the doctor; Mr. PANORMA got better at about half past ten, and I asked him where he had been attacked, and he said in a Myrtle-avenue car by a man who sat beside him, and who was attempting to take his watch; I asked him why the conductor didn't help him, and he said, "The conductor didn't dare to;" I took off his cravat and collar, as he had great difficulty in breathing, and he seemed relieved; at that time the doctor came in and looked at the wound at the top of the head, and afterward at the one on the eye; he kept saying that "it was in the car;" he repeated it to the Police officer; I asked him if he knew the number of the car, he said "No;" I said, "Can you recognize the man?" he answered, "No, there were two ruffians;" I asked him where he was coming from, and he said, "From No. 41 Cumberland-street;" he asked me not to talk to him, as it was such an effort for him to converse; my mother and deceased were always on good terms; I never knew of any disturbance between them; he had several lady visitors at our house, all scholars; I never observed anything pass between them but the ordinary civilities; I looked in all his pockets for money, but there was none except what was found in his pocket-book, which I took from his pistol pocket; I always found him amiable, sober and refined in his habits; he left his watch, some two months ago, at the corner of Middagh and Hicks streets, to be repaired; he said there were a dozen passengers in the car, but he seemed to be delirious, for he cried out every now and then, "Don't hit me so hard; don't hit me again."

Miss HATTIE PIERCE was examined. She said: I reside at No. 46 Smith-street with my mother; I have been taking lessons from Prof. PANORMO; he called to give me a lesson on Tuesday night; he arrived at a quarter to eight, which was a late hour for him; he was in the habit of coming at six o'clock; I did not ask him what kept him so late; he never told me of having any difficulty with any one, with the exception of once, when he said he had some trouble with one of Mrs. SNOW's boarders; he did not tell me what it was; he neither spoke of it in a trifling or serious manner, but he was coming to board at our house, and for some reason or another he staid with Mrs. SNOW; my conversation with him on Tuesday night was about some tickets for his concert which I had sold; I gave him $4 50; he remained at our house, I should think, about three-quarters of an hour; he left from twenty minutes to half-past eight; he said he had two more lessons to give; he said one was in Atlantic-street, and the other in Cumberland-street; he never expressed any fear of going out; we pressed him to stay, but he wouldn't; in speaking of the difficulty with Mrs. SNOW's boarder, he did not express himself as though he was in fear of him; Mr. PANORMO always acted like a perfect gentleman; I saw very little money in his possession at the time I paid him the $4 50; I only saw one $2 bill.

RACHEL ENNIS sworn, said: I reside at No. 269 Atlantic-street; have taken lessons from Prof. PANORMO for three quarters; he was at my house on Tuesday night at about half-past eight; he did not say what detained him; he was later than usual; he talked about the concert, and seemed to be in particularly good spirits; he went away at ten minutes to nine; he did not say where he was going then.

The Police had not, at a late hour last evening, discovered any new facts in relation to the murder of Mr. PANORMO, though Detective CARR was busily at work following up a supposed clue. Chief of Police CAMPBELL has taken the matter in hand, and personally superintends the labor of the officers of the Fourth Precinct. On the night of the assault upon Mr. PANORMO, Capt. POWERS and several of his men were engaged at the Democratic primary election in the Seventh Ward, in an effort to have WILLIAM POWERS, a brother of the Captain, returned as a member of the General Committee. It is regarded as a little singular that the Police of the Fourth Precinct should have suffered the attempt to rob Prof. VAN NORDOFF, on DeKalb-avenue, near Fort Green-place—alluded to above—to pass unnoticed so long. It does not appear that any effort was made to discover the perpetrators of that outrage, though it is now shown at least two desperate characters and State prison birds lived in the precinct, and their haunts were known to the officers. If less attention were given to politics and more to Police duty, robberies and ruffianism would be of less frequent occurrence in Brooklyn.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN MURDER.

A Man Shot Dead by a Woman in Revenge for Alleged Seduction.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, FANNY HYDE, aged eighteen years, residing at No. 30 Myrtle-avenue, shot and killed GEORGE W. WATSON, at his hair-dressing establishment, corner of South Eleventh and First streets, E. D. She immediately gave herself up to the Police, and her husband went to the station with her. It appears that WATSON, who boarded at No. 47 Wilson-street, occupied one floor of the four-story brick factory on the corner of South Eleventh and First streets, and was a manufacturer of silk nets for ladies' head-dress. FANNY HYDE had been in his employ for several years, and during that time they have been very intimate, and she alleges that WATSON ruined her. After this intercourse she says that WATSON visited her frequently, and on these occasions called her vile names, and taunted her with acts of degradation which he had forced her to commit. This treatment was continued after her marriage, and she finally resolved to put a stop to it. She told WATSON that he must not interfere with her, or she would tell her husband. He desisted for a time, and she worked away the same as other girls in the factory. On Thursday WATSON renewed his insults, and insisted upon her accompanying him into an adjoining room, and upon her refusing he threatened to discharge her. Yesterday morning, fearing violence at his hands, she brought a pistol, as she says, for the purpose of protecting herself. The quarrel was renewed, and FANNY begged WATSON to let her alone. He continued to insult her, and made use of offensive epithets, which so enraged her that she drew the pistol and shot him dead in the hall-way outside the shop door. Mrs. HYDE's father, JOHN WINDLEY, was the first to find WATSON after the shot, and on seeing WATSON, who was also his employer, lying in a pool of blood, he gave the alarm. FANNY frankly stated that she had shot WATSON, and added that, though she did not intend to kill him, she had good cause for doing so. She then sent for her husband, who is employed in APPLETON's book manufactory, and when he arrived she walked with him to the Fifth Precinct Station and surrendered herself. HENRY HYDE, her husband, states that he has been married to his wife about two years. The deceased was a man about forty-five years of age, has a son nearly twenty and his family are in Boston. A jury was impaneled by Coroner WHITEHILL, who viewed the body and a permit was given for burial. The ball from FANNY's pistol severed WATSON's jugular vein and caused instant death.

Riotous Conduct on Board a Long Island Railroad Train.

On the eastern-bound train of the Long Island Railroad, which leaves Hunter's Point at 6 P. M., reaching Jamaica on Thursday evening, about a dozen laborers employed on STEWART's new railroad got aboard of the train to go to Queens. On the conductor demanding their fares they refused to pay, and on his threatening to put them off the cars, they assaulted and beat him badly. The brakemen came to his assistance and was served in a similar manner. They then smashed the doors and windows of the car and cut the bell-rope. On the arrival of the train at Queens, the conductor succeeded in having four of them arrested. They gave their names as JOHN BUTLER, PATRICK BROGAN, TIMOTHY KILLINGER, and ALEXANDER KELLY. They were yesterday arraigned before Justice SNEDECKER, at Jamaica, and sentenced to sixty days each in the County Jail. On being conveyed there by two constables, and when scarcely out of sight of the Court-room, BUTLER knocked one of the officers down, and effected his escape.

Tweed, Hall and Connolly.

The report which was published in an evening paper yesterday, to the effect that Mr. TWEED has left the City and is at Albany arranging with his political enemies so that he may be able to take his Senatorial seat, is incorrect; he was at his office in Duane-street up to 3½ o'clock yesterday. HALL was at his usual post in the City Hall, and CONNOLLY still remains quietly among his friends.

Amusements—M. Favarger's Dramatic Readings.

When we announced, a few days ago, the series of dramatic readings, in the French language, about to be commenced by M. A. A. FAVARGER, at Chickering Hall, we inadvertently referred to them as intended to occur in the evening. The readings, we ought to have said, are to take place, until further notice, every Friday morning, at 11½ o'clock, commencing on Friday next. They appeal, therefore, especially to students and admirers of the French language among the fair sex, by whom they may be attended, with equal pleasure and profit.

Gen. Grant and His Accusers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The soreheads like DANA accuse GRANT of nepotism. GRANT has stood where they were as much obliged to stand as he was. They shirked military duty; GRANT went to the field, and the country knows the result, and the nation will stand by him as it did through the rebellion, and DANA and Papa GREELEY may growl.

J. V. K. HUNTINGTON,
No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 68.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRY.

Evening Session—The Agent of the Bremen Line Again Testifies as to Bribing Inspectors.

[The report of the proceedings during the day will be found on the fourth page.]

The whole of the evening sitting of the Committee was occupied in hearing the statement of Mr. SCHWAB, who testified to the frequency of bribing Inspectors in the Custom-house. He also said that it was their universal custom to demand three bottles of liquor per night for night work. He did not know whether this was their right or not, but Gen. STEWART said that Mr. MURPHY denied that such privilege had ever been accorded them.

EVENING SESSION.

At the opening of the evening session a letter was read from Mr. Secretary BOUTWELL, in reply to a communication from the Committee, transmitting Mr. D. B. WHITLOCK's complaint of having been charged half storage for a cargo of goods imported in March, 1871 although they had not been removed from the ship. Mr. BOUTWELL said the statement of Mr. WHITLOCK was in the main correct, but the charge was a legal one and justified by part 5, article 35, of the Revised Warehouse Regulations for 1868.

EVIDENCE OF GUSTAVE SCHWAB.

GUSTAVE SCHWAB, agent of the Bremen line of steam-ships, testified as follows:

By Mr. Casserly—I know Mr. WILLIAMS, of the Williams & Guion line of steam-ships. [Mr. CASSERLY read a portion of Mr. WILLIAMS' testimony in relation to feeing Custom-house inspectors for facilitating the discharge of ships' cargoes.] The practice of paying Custom-house inspectors gratuities is by no means a new one. I have never seen such gratuities given, but I have known the practice to be one in use for twenty years. Sometime ago the Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular forbidding the practice. We then ceased to pay such gratuities, but I know Custom-house inspectors continue to receive them to this day. The reason is that the laws and regulations of the Customs are utterly inadequate to the commerce of this port. Commerce has increased from fifteen to twenty steamers a year to the same number a week; but the rules have not been altered in any particular. The gratuities are given to inspectors to induce them to modify these rules in our favor, and without this it would be almost impossible to conduct our business. By the letter of the law, we are compelled to discharge a steamer's cargo between sunrise and sunset; it would take eight days of such short ones as these to discharge a cargo, and this would compel an almost ruinous delay in the case of fast-sailing ships. A Customs officer can, without any violation of his duty, greatly facilitate the operation of the steam-ship companies; and while this continues we are almost entirely dependent on their good will. There is another reason. There is a barbarous and cruel law on the statute-book, which says that if any employe of a vessel shall be caught smuggling, the vessel shall be forfeited. Senators can imagine how we poor steam-ship agents tremble in our shoes while this hangs over us, for how can we prevent one or two of a crew of 100 men occasionally smuggling a box of cigars. Practically, the law is a dead letter, but it can be enforced at any time, and in one case it was enforced against us to a certain extent. It cost us over $3,000.

Q.—What do you think the effect of this gratuity system must be? A.—The effect of such a system must be very bad on the morale of the Customs service. In regard to other gratuities the inspectors receive, I only know of bottles of liquor they get from us; but I think they are legally entitled to a certain quantity—two or three bottles. We used to have two inspectors placed on our ships, but for a year past we have had three. I don't think any extra efficiency is gained by this, and it only increases the tax on us. The fees of all the inspectors are charged against the ship.

Q.—What remedy can you suggest for the present General Order system? A.—The best practical system would be to let each steamship line have its own General Order store. It is clearly the interest of the steam-ship company to give the merchant the best care of his goods, for we are entirely dependent on them for custom. It is our interest in our dealings with them to do their business in the best and cheapest maner. Messrs. LENT & STOCKING have no such interest as we have. The goods go into their store against the will of the merchant, and he has nothing to say about it. If there were twelve Government stores instead of two, as now, there would be increased safety for the goods, for twelve Government inspectors would be watching the same number of packages as are now watched by two. In case of fire also there would be less risk than under the present system. After this protracted examination, I fear Senators will imagine that General Order goods are the main portion of the importations by our own and the Hamburg line of steam-ships. With permission, I will read a statement which will set this matter in its true light. [The witness then read a detailed statement of the importations of the two lines for some years past, showing that only about one-third of them went into General Order.] Since we have lost our General Order store we have pursued the same policy as we always did, keeping all goods out of General Order we possibly could.

By Mr. Buckingham—I regard this payment of gratuities as a necessary evil of our business; the principal injury is to the Customs officer, for he has to swear that he has received no illegal fee. I know merchants sometimes fee the officer when they want to get their goods out of the ship quickly. I think the complaint of a watch importer that he had to fee the officer to get his goods out, is well-founded, for we have had many complaints of the same character from importers of valuables. These articles come with the mail, and are the first things got at. The ship is anxious to get them away, but the Customs officer can easily make excuses, and keep the importer waiting till he consents to pay the usual gratuity. The great fault of the whole system is, that Customs officers have no security for their positions. If Congress would only make the places of these subordinate officers dependent on good behavior, there would grow up among them a feeling of honor, and they would be above taking bribes or even gratuities. Then, again, their salaries are too low; they are, most of them, married men, and their wages are not enough to keep them honest. It is not in human nature that 450 men should be strictly honest, exposed to such temptations and circumstanced as the inspectors are.

By Mr. Pratt—I know nothing positively of the way bribes are given; there is of course a perfect understanding between those who give and those who receive, but I have refused to have anything to do with the arrangement of it. The way an inspector can stop and delay the unloading of a vessel is thus: He stands by and checks off the cargo as taken out. Now he can say, "I can't stay here and watch this, I am wanted at my office," and of course the vessel must stop discharging while he is away. I think the fee increases his industry, and of course we expect it will smooth the way for getting the work done. As a matter of fact it does.

By Senator Casserly—It renders the inspectors discontented if they do not receive it. [The witness here stated at some length that, judging by experience, it was decidedly safer and more to the advantage of the Government to unload steamers at night, for the reason that then the gates of the wharfs are closed, and the crowds that during the day render the wharf a scene of confusion and disorder, are kept out, and there is no opportunity for stealing. He said that according to present regulations they were allowed to unload after sunset only by special permit.]

By Senator Howe—Three bottles of liquor per day are allowed to each inspector. The witness could not state whether this was allowed by the regulations or not. Senator STEWART stated that Mr. MURPHY had informed him that it was forbidden in the regulations.

At 11 o'clock the Committee adjourned until Wednesday morning, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Letter from Gens. Porter and Babcock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The following letter has been sent to Hon. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee in session at New-York:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1872.

SIR: In view of the fact that our names have been mentioned before your Committee in an attempt to implicate officers on duty in the Executive Mansion in a pecuniary connection with the New-York Custom-house, we respectfully request that you will not close the present investigation without summoning us as witnesses, and asking any questions which may assist the Committee in its efforts to ascertain the truth.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
HORACE PORTER,
O. E. BABCOCK.

The Apportionment of Electors.

Alluding to the question which has been raised, whether the approaching Presidential election must be had by electors chosen according to the old apportionment of Representatives or according to the new Apportionment bill now pending in Congress, the Boston *Advertiser* says:

"The law of Congress passed March 1, 1792, settled the rule for such cases by providing in express terms that:

The electors * * * 'shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States may by law be entitled at the time when the President and Vice-President thus to be chosen should come into office. Provided always, that where no apportionment of Representatives shall have been made after any enumeration at the time of choosing electors; then the number of electors shall be according to the existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives.'

Accordingly the Presidential elections of 1792, 1812, 1832, and 1852 were had according to the apportionments made under the censuses of 1790, 1810, 1830, and 1850; and the election of 1872 must be had according to the apportionment under the census of 1870, unless the passage of the Apportionment bill should be unduly delayed, in which case only must it be made under the existing apportionment. The act from which we have quoted is that which fixes the beginning of the Presidential term on the 4th day of March. These details not being expressed in the Constitution itself, it is in the legislation of the early Congresses that we must look for them."

THE CONVICTED KUKLUX.

Kuklux Prisoners En Route for a Northern Prison—A Sorry-Looking Assembly.

The steamer *Charleston* arrived in this City last evening, from Charleston, S. C., having on board twenty-four convicted Kuklux prisoners, in charge of a detachment from the Eighteenth Infantry, under the command of First Lieut. POTTER. These prisoners were tried and convicted at the recent term of the United States Circuit Court, held at Columbia, S. C., and were on their way to the Albany Penitentiary. The sentences vary from one year to five, with fines from $100 to a $1,000. They were confined in a bulkhead in the forward part of the ship, which had been temporarily fitted up for their accommodation. They were all apparently white men, but a more forlorn, woe-begone, haggard-looking crew could scarcely be found. All were furnished with gray blankets, which they wore in the manner of cloaks over the shoulders, fastened with strings. With one or two exceptions they bore upon their faces the stolid look of utter ignorance. The reporter was told that only one or two could read or write. Their rough, haggard faces, ragged garments and unkempt hair presented a singular spectacle seen by the dim light of the ship's lantern. Among the former was an old man, over sixty-five years of age, who is the head of a large family. He has received one of the heaviest sentences, viz: five years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000. They were taken on to Albany last evening. Their names and sentences are as follows:

Sher. Childers, conspiracy, eighteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine.
Hezekiah Porter, conspiracy, eighteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine.
William Montgomery, conspiracy, eighteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine.
Evans Murphy, conspiracy, eighteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine.
Robt. Hayes Mitchell, conspiracy, eighteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine.
Wm. Shearer, conspiracy, eighteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine.
Sylvanus Shearer, conspiracy, eighteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine.
Hugh H. Shearer, conspiracy, eighteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine.
James B. Shearer, conspiracy, eighteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine.
Henry Warlick, conspiracy, eighteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine.
Miles Carroll, conspiracy, eighteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine.
Eli Ross Steward, conspiracy, eighteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine.
Josiah Martin, conspiracy, eighteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine.
Thomas B. Whitesides, conspiracy, twelve months' imprisonment and $100 fine.
John W. Mitchell, five years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine.
Samuel G. Brown, five years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine.
Tiblon Cantrell, one year's imprisonment.
Charles Tate, eighteen months' imprisonment.
Stephen D. Splawn, two years' imprisonment and $50 fine.
Junius B. Tindall, one year's imprisonment.
Aaron Esell, one year's imprisonment and $10 fine.
John L. Moore, eighteen months' imprisonment.
Alexander Bridges, one year's imprisonment.
Jonas Vassey, one year's imprisonment and $10 fine.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

How the Funds of the Bank Were Lost—A Statement from the Receiver.

A prominent resident of Long Branch comes in the great censure in connection with the late defalcation of the Market Bank, by which so many poor people are impoverished.

Mr. DENNIS, the receiver, says that CONKLIN, the defaulter, was induced to purchase a place known as the West Farm by a person named BRITE, who is also a large borrower from the bank, through CONKLIN, on some worthless stock known as the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad stock. The directors say that CONKLIN has been made the dupe of several well-known sharpers, who have fleeced him right and left. A man named PATTERSON, well known in New-York, is also a borrower to the extent of $16,000 on Derby coal stock, which is not worth one-quarter the sum loaned on it.

It is also shown in the assets of the bank that CONKLIN had loaned the funds of the bank on other property at Long Branch, $10,000, to a Mr. BRITE, the records at Trenton showing that the place had already been covered with mortgages for more than its value before the $10,000 was procured on it. There is every reason to hope that the confederates of CONKLIN will soon be brought to justice, and made, if possible, to disgorge their ill-gotten gains. To them, as well as to CONKLIN, are the hundreds of poor people who have been robbed indebted for their loss.

The following statement was last night received from Mr. DENNIS, the receiver of the Market Bank:

Total amount due depositors		$960,452 64
ASSETS.		
50,000 Alabama State bonds, at 95	$47,500	
79,000 Georgia State bonds, at 88	69,520	
35,000 South Carolina State bonds, at 28	9,800	
5,000 Yonkers town bonds, at 100	5,000	
4,000 Washington-square bonds, S.I., at 90	3,600—	$135,420 00
Bond and mortgages		174,337 50
Call Loans:		
Good		40,672 50
Bad	$241,989 00	
Doubtful	78,478 27	
Cash		56,325 86
Furniture and fixtures		1,000 00
Due from Heiser & Sons		120,000 00
Property assigned to bank at Long Branch	$60,000	
Mortgage on same	30,000—	30,000 00
Jersey City property		5,000 00
Milton property	$15,000	
Mortgage on same	5,000—	10,000 00
Total		$572,755 86
Deficiency		387,696 78

JAMES DENNIS, Receiver.

The Emigrant Savings Bank.

The Directors of the Emigrant Savings Bank desire to say that in the report of their assets published in yesterday's TIMES the small amount of Georgia and Tennessee bonds are put down at their market and not at their par value. Also that the number of depositors is 23,391, so that their average deposits of each individual is about $451. Also that call loans and loans on stock or personal securities are strictly prohibited by the trustees of this bank. No loans of any kind are made except on bond and mortgage to the extent of forty per cent. of the value of the property. Every other investment is in the absolute purchase of the securities allowed by law.

Third-Avenue Savings Bank.

The run upon the Third-avenue Savings Bank visibly diminished yesterday. About $37,000 was drawn out. Public confidence is evidently returning to this establishment. The majority of the depositors yesterday only drew part of their deposits. No crowding or disturbance was observed during the day, and all the depositors who presented themselves were paid.

Judge Bedford's Grand Jury.

The Court of General Sessions, which adjourned on Thursday, will meet today, when it is asserted in official quarters that the Grand Jury will bring in a large number of indictments against persons who have been concerned in the municipal frauds. As soon as the indictments are handed in, active steps will be taken by the Court in the matter. It is said that among those against whom indictments are likely to be presented will be found men whose names have not hitherto been prominently brought before the public.

The Illicit Whisky Distilleries in Brooklyn.

By an arrangement recently made between THOMAS KINSELLA, member of Congress from the Second District, and Commissioner DOUGLASS, of the Internal Revenue Department, the business of the illegal distillation of whisky in Brooklyn will be entirely done away with. The Police authorities of this city are to guarantee protection to the Federal officials in the discharge of their duty, and to this end the revenue officers are to be uniformed and co-operate with the Police. Mr. E. T. WOOD, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue, but now counsel for the indicted whisky distillers, has agreed to the compromise.

A Pennsylvania Bill for Repairs.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following:

"The Auditor-General has very properly refused to pay the modest little bill of $86,000, presented for repairs and decorations on the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives at Harrisburg, until the items are approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislature. The rumor that TWEED has been in Harrisburg originated in the presentation of this bill."

DON'T ENCOURAGE SMUGGLING.—The excessive duty (fifty to sixty per cent.) on silk umbrellas has greatly encouraged the smuggling of this class of goods. Messrs. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., No. 405 Broadway, in order to compete with those who are able to smuggle silk umbrellas, have made a reduction of not less than twenty-five per cent. on their entire stock of silk umbrellas. They feel greatly encouraged in making this reduction by the remarks of customers, that now silk umbrellas may be purchased here at quite as low a price as the smuggled goods.—*Evening Mail.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
22 JOHN-ST., AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
FINE CORAL SETS, INCLUDING
BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, PINS, &c.
ALSO,
SHELL JEWELRY IN GREAT VARIETY
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
—Advertisement.

TRENTON BANK ROBBERY.—The screw used to wrench open the heavy iron vault door of the bank had sufficient power, if applied, to raise an entire end of the building. We defy all the burglars in New-York to apply their screws or other instruments to our new Electric Bank Vault Protector without an alarm. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.
—Advertisement.

Why is Durno's Snuff like Old Hickory? Because it takes the responsibility and removes the deposits.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Jan. 28, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

From Trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in consumption, asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the EXPECTORANT allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold everywhere.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Relief and Health to Your Children.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children.

Scalp Diseases, Falling, Loss and Untimely Grayness are positively cured with HARMLESS SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS, by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Send for circular.

Relative to the ability with which Dr. Perry prevents the Loss of Hair and cures Skin Diseases, we refer our readers to the following commendatory letter of Thos. W. Mather, Esq., a gentleman of known reliability and intelligence:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond-st.:

DEAR SIR: About three years ago I was the victim of a loathsome disease of the scalp, which entirely destroyed my hair, and baffled the skill of my medical advisers, who finally recommended you to me. In justice to yourself and for the benefit of those who are so afflicted, I will say that your remedies eradicated the disease and restored my hair completely.

Yours, gratefully, THOS. W. MATHER, No. 119 Broadway.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Solicitors of Insurance Wanted for this City and vicinity by the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Liberal terms given for new business. Apply at Branch Office, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities.

Money deposited on or before Feb. 1, in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st., near the Franklin statue, will draw interest from that date.

Wedding, Visiting, Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, Badges, &c. J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $65 cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

"Neuril" is not a Patent Medicine, but prescribed daily by eminent physicians as a permanent cure for neuralgia.

Wood-Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway.—New and elegant designs on hand. Wood floor from 28 cents per foot.

Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, for use in families.

MARRIED.

BURT—BIGELOW.—At Boston, Jan. 25, by Rev Dr. E. B. Webb, Mr. FRANK B. BURT, of New-York to Miss ADA L. BIGELOW, of Boston.

STAFFER—STAUBLI.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 25, 1872, at University-place Church, by Rev. Adrien Gory, JOHN J. STAFFER, of New-York, to Miss ANNA STAUBLI, of Horgen, Switzerland.

WHITLOCK—CARROLL.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 344 Jay-st., by Rev. Dr. F. J. Freel, MONTGOMERY W. WHITLOCK to Miss MARY E. CARROLL, daughter of Thomas Carroll, Esq., all of the City of Brooklyn.

WRITING—PROCTOR.—On Thursday, 25th inst., by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, CHARLES A. WRITING and HELEN PROCTOR, daughter of Francis Proctor. No cards.

DIED.

BUSCH.—On Friday, Jan. 26, at his residence, No. 118 West 17th-st., GEORGE PETER BUSCH, aged 72 years.

Funeral Sunday, 28th, at 1 o'clock.

BELLAMY.—On Friday morning, 26th inst., HATTIE, youngest daughter of John and Harriet Bellamy, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 156 West 11th-st. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

BLECHER.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Jan. 23, Mme. JOSEPHINE BLECHER, a native of France, in the 69th year of her age.

French and German papers please copy.

CORNELL.—At Harrison, N. Y., on Fifth day, First month, (25th inst.,) MARIA JANE, wife of Mark Cornell.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on Seventh day, (27th inst.,) at 9 A. M. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood. Carriages will be in waiting at Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., at 1:50 P. M.

DIX.—On Friday morning, Jan. 26, LILLIE ESTELL, daughter of Henry and Almira E. Dix.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral Saturday, 11 o'clock A. M., No. 152 East 56th-st.

HEGEMAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, JOHN HEGEMAN, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's R. D. Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 28th instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

HORTON.—At Southold, Long Island, on Friday, the 19th inst., MARY LANDON HORTON, wife of Hon. Silas Horton, in the 75th year of her age.

LEWIS.—At South Orange, N. J., Jan. 25, 1872, WILLIAM BARTOW, youngest son of Catharine C. and Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, Jr., aged 10 months, 21 days.

LEE.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872, FREDERICK B. LEE, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Henry W. and Stephen A. Lee, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) on Sunday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery (2d-st.) for interment.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above Association are hereby notified to meet at No. 50 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy member, FREDERICK B. LEE.

FRANCIS HAGADORF,
F. S.

THOMPSON.—Jan. 25, after a short illness, MARIA HOLDSOM, wife of Wm. A. Thompson, Esq., aged 74 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her daughter, Mrs. E. D. Van Wagoner, No. 415 Henry-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MORRIS.—On Friday, Jan. 26, at Elizabeth, N. J., HELEN W., wife of Rufus Morris, aged 29 years, 11 months and 20 days.

Relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Elizabeth, on Monday, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 9 A. M.

The funeral of ISAIAH D. LAWRENCE will take place Sunday, Jan. 28, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, from Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner Prince and Marion sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY,
Have Just Published:

TWO PLUNGES FOR A PEARL. A Novel. By MORTIMER COLLINS. 1 vol. 8vo., paper covers. Illustrated. 75 cents.

THE KEDGE ANCHOR; OR, YOUNG SAILOR'S ASSISTANT. Appertaining to the Principal Evolutions of Modern Seamanship. By WILLIAM N. BRADY, Sailing-Master United States Navy. Eighteenth Edition. 1 vol. 8vo., cloth. $3 50.

VOLTAIRE. By JOHN MORLEY. 1 vol. 8vo., 346 pages. Price $3 50.

ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. By A. PRIVAT DESCHANEL, formerly Professor of Physics in the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, Inspector of the Academy of Paris. Translated and edited with extensive editions, by J. D. EVERETT, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Queen's College, Belfast. To be completed in Four Parts. Part I. Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics; and Part II. Heat. Copiously illustrated. 8vo. Flexible cloth. Price $2 each.

CHRIST AND HIS CHURCH. Two Sermons delivered in the Church of the Messiah previous to his withdrawal from the Unitarian Denomination. By GEORGE H. HEPWORTH. Paper covers. Price 25 cents.

MOHAMMED ALI AND HIS HOUSE. An Historical Romance. By LOUISA MUHLBACH. With Illustrations by Alfred Fredericks. 1 vol., 8vo, paper covers. Price $1; cloth, $1 50.

NATHALIE. By JULIA KAVANAGH. 1 vol., 12mo. New edition. Price $1 25.

MORE CRITICISMS ON DARWIN AND ADMINISTRATIVE NIHILISM. By T. H. HUXLEY, LL. D. 1 vol., 12mo. Price 50 cents.

BALLADS OF GOOD DEEDS AND OTHER VERSES. By HENRY ABBEY. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price $1 25.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL, Vol. VI., containing the numbers from July, 1871, to January, 1872. 8vo, cloth. Price $3 50.

LORD BANTAM. By the author of "Ginx's Baby." 1 vol., 8vo, paper covers. Price 25 cents.

Either of the above sent free, by mail, on receipt of the price.

WILFRID CUMBERMEDE, GEORGE MACDONALD'S *last and best story is now ready. The New-York Independent says: "The best story of him who is the best of living story-writers. It may be enjoyed almost in perfection by one who has not read the beginning, and who will never read the sequel; and it will remain in the memory like a beautiful song."* WILFRID CUMBERMEDE *will be sent post-paid on receipt of $1 75 by*

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY
OF
NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.
BY
NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

NON PARTISAN.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

WILFRID CUMBERMEDE, GEORGE MACDONALD'S *last and best story is now ready. The London Pall Mall Gazette says: "The charms and value of Mr. Macdonald's work need not be sought. They present themselves unasked for, in the tender beauty of his descriptions, whether of nature or life and character, in his almost superhuman insight into the workings of the human heart, and in his unceasing fertility of thought, and happy exactitude of illustration."* WILFRID CUMBERMEDE *will be sent post-paid on receipt of $1 75 by*

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

"QUI VIVE" MARCH, BY D. L. DOWNING, played with great success by Ninth Regiment Band, 30 cents; also, "Ninth Regiment Quickstep," 75 cents; "Grand Duke Alexis Galop," 40 cents; "Mignon Waltz," 40 cents; and J. R. Thomas' best song, "Dreaming, Still Dreaming," 50 cents. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

WILFRID CUMBERMEDE, GEORGE MACDONALD'S *last and best story is now ready. The New-York Journal of Commerce says: "It is simple, natural, pathetic and playful by turns, interesting in plot and development of character, and written in such limpid English as it does one good to meet with."* WILFRID CUMBERMEDE *will be sent post-paid on receipt of $1 75 by*

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

ARCHITECTURE, ORNAMENTS, STAINED GLASS, CARPENTRY, STAIR-BUILDING, &c. 300 books just received. Catalogues Nos. 28 and 29 free; send stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman-st., corner Park-row.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEDDING NOTES, NEW STYLES, envelopes and paper, ball-cards, monograms, all kinds of seals, medals, &c.; perfect portraits on steel, by A. DEMAREST, Practical Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 5; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS
FOR
FAMILY READING
PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send any of the following works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

HARPER'S CATALOGUE mailed free on receipt of six cents in postage stamps.

TYERMAN'S WESLEY.

The Life and Times of Rev. John Wesley, M. A., founder of the Methodists. By Rev. LUKE TYERMAN, author of "The Life of Rev. Samuel Wesley." Portraits. 3 vols., crown 8vo, $2 50 per vol. Vol I. just ready.

"The 'Life and Times of Rev. John Wesley,' by Tyerman, is, if we may judge of the whole from the first volume, the most satisfactory exhibit of that good and great man with which I am acquainted. It is impartial and exhaustive. It gives all the known facts, and, in difficult questions, leaves the reader to form his own opinions. The portrait, therefore, is full, round and lifelike. With all his rare, and, in many respects, unrivaled excellences, Mr. Wesley was a man with like passions with other men. The work reminds one of the 'Life and Epistles of St. Paul,' by Conybeare & Howson. It will, I doubt not, have a wide circulation. It merits it."—*Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Bishop M. E. Church.*

"I have examined the volume carefully, and consider it vastly superior to any biography of Mr. Wesley which has heretofore appeared."—*Rev. M. Simpson, D. D., Bishop M. E. Church.*

"I have read the volume with pleasure and profit. It is by far the best work that has as yet been written on that subject. I trust it will have an extensive circulation."—*Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., Bishop M. E. Church.*

"I prize the volume very highly indeed, for the sake of the author and the subject."—*Rev. E. S. Janes, D. D., Bishop M. E. Church.*

"An indispensable standard of Methodist literature, and you confer an important favor upon the denomination by its publication."—*Rev. Abel Stevens LL. D.*

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE SOUL AND INSTINCT, as distinguished from Materialism. With Supplementary Demonstrations of the Divine Communication of the Narratives of Creation and the Flood. By MARTIN PAINE, A. M., M. D., LL. D., author of "The Institutes of Medicine," &c. 8vo. Cloth. $5.

The interest of Dr. Paine's work is derived from the earnestness and strength with which it enters the arena of controversy against the modern physiological doctrines which, in the opinion of the author, are hostile to the truths of religion. His argument, however, is founded on the results of physical inquiry and not on theological considerations. He carries the war into the camp of the enemy. He fights the anatomists, physiologists, and chemists, who would resolve the soul into a combination of material elements with their own weapons. The theory of an independent vital force appears to be the foundation of his system. He supports this theory from physiological conclusions rather than from the evidence of psychology.

"* * * The present volume has been written with special reference to the modern doctrine of the "correlation of forces," and to the pregnant innovation on the ancient theories of physical science that have been brought forward with so much boldness and ability by Tyndall, Huxley, Dr. Carpenter, Darwin, Herbert Spencer, and the materialists of the German school represented by Buchner, Voght and Moleschott. Dr. Paine exhibits himself in this volume as the sturdy opponent of the new doctrines of force, evolution, and the origin of man, pointing out the defective nature of their alleged proofs, the untenableness of their grounds in the principles of physical science, and their inconsistency with the accepted doctrines of revealed religion.

The work will be found remarkable, not only as a signal exception to the favor which has been so extensively accorded to the "new views" in physics, but for the learning, vigor and persistency with which they are asserted."—*New-York Evening Post.*

SMILES' CHARACTER. Character. By SAMUEL SMILES, author of "Self-Help," "History of the Huguenots," "Life of the Stephensons," &c. 12mo, cloth, $1 50. (Uniform with "Self-Help.")

"It is, in design and execution, more like his 'Self-Help' than any of his other works. Mr. Smiles always writes pleasantly, but he writes best when he is telling anecdotes, and using them to enforce a moral that he is too wise to preach about, although he is not afraid to state it plainly. By means of it, 'Self-Help' at once became a standard book, and 'Character' is, in its way, quite as good as 'Self-Help.' It is a wonderful storehouse of anecdotes and biographical illustrations."—*Examiner, London.*

GAIL HAMILTON'S WOMAN'S WORTH. Woman's Worth and Worthlessness: The Complement to "A New Atmosphere." By GAIL HAMILTON. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

"Gail Hamilton exhibits a singular intellectual versatility, nimbly bounding from an exuberant and almost rollicking play of humor to the most serious and impressive appeals. Her gayety at times is as frisky and droll as that of the harlequin of the comic drama, while in the graver, but perhaps not really more earnest passages of the work, her language often rises to a calm eloquence in which reason is too predominant for the display of passion. * * * It is pervaded by a noble intention, an unclouded insight into the purposes of life, and often a generous and tender sympathy. Her table is profusely spread with high-spiced ragouts, and wines too sparkling, and fruity for lovers of the crystal spring, but it is by no means wanting in wholesome bread and meat to furnish a simple taste with a pure and nutritious repast."—*New-York Tribune.*

JACOB ABBOTT ON TRAINING THE YOUNG. Gentle Measures in the Management and Training of the Young. A Book for the Parents of Young Children. By JACOB ABBOTT. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1 75.

"There are few questions connected with the early education of children that are not discussed in the course of the volume, with reference to the leading principle of which it treats; each topic is illustrated by a variety of examples derived from practical life; and the whole treatment of the subject evinces the parental wisdom of the author, his deep insight into the juvenile nature, and his large experience in the work of education."—*New-York Tribune.*

"It is manifest that he has not written without understanding the subject and being full of thoughts in regard to it. Everything in the management and training of children gets attention."—*Worcester Spy.*

FRESH NOVELS.
Published by
HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

THE AMERICAN BARON. A novel. By JAMES DE MILLE, author of the "Dodge Club," "Cord and Creese," "The Cryptogram," &c. Illustrations. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50.

BLADE-O'-GRASS. By B. L. FARJEON, author of "Joshua Marvel," &c. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 35 cents.

HANNAH. A Novel. By the author of "John Halifax." 8vo, paper, 50 cents; 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

JOSHUA MARVEL. A novel. By B. L. FARJEON, author of "Grif," "Blade-o'-Grass," &c. 8vo, paper, 40 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

THE EYE.

Old eyes made new. An entirely new treatment for sore eyes, short sight, weak eyes, impaired vision and partial blindness, without medicine, pain or instruments. Advice free, at the EYE INSTITUTE, No. 106 East 15th-st., from 11 till 4.
DRS. KIMBALL & FOLSOM.

DR. JULIEN'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND is a remedy of most wonderful curative power. It is purely a vegetable compound, and contains no obnoxious preparations of any kind. In diseases of the kidneys it affords almost immediate relief. For urinary disorders and weaknesses it is a prompt and efficacious remedy. A fair trial will prove it effectual in eradicating chronic disease of years' duration.

Call for circulars at B. KEITH & CO.'S, No. 41 Liberty-st.

For sale by druggists generally.

TEETH EXTRACTED UNDER FRESH gas, and all dental operations performed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms at our unequaled POPULAR DENTAL INSTITUTE, corner Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, opposite Association Hall and the Academy of Design.
DR. WAIT & SON.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, REASONABLE prices. Ladies' gold watches, $40, $50 and $60 each. Diamond Rings, $35, $45, $60 to $500 each. Jewelry and watches repaired. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of George Botts, the Murderer of Halstead.

The Scene at Newark Jail Yesterday—Last Hours of the Condemned—How He Passed the Night—His Quiet and Repentant Demeanor—The End.

From an early hour yesterday morning the idle and the curious began to gather around the walls of Newark Jail, and a cordon of Police was drawn around the entrance. Those who had tickets admitting them to the interior of the prison, had to struggle through the crowd till the line was passed and the gateway gained, where two or three of the officials received the privileged visitor and conducted him to the office. By 10 o'clock the large hall in which the dreadful scene was to be enacted, had become crowded to an almost inconvenient degree and the galleries in front of the four tiers of cells were fully occupied. Ropes had been stretched across the hall, keeping the crowd back from the gallows at the north end of it, and the way clear from the cell of the condemned to the last spot on which he should stand on earth. A number of deputy sheriffs guarded these ropes, and used the long black staves they carried in keeping within bounds the more boisterous of the mob. There was much talking and some little confusion, consequent on the strenuous efforts occasionally made by the sight-seers to obtain a good view, and it is discreditable to humanity to have to record that an entire absence of the decorum due to so solemn an occasion was painfully conspicuous.

THE LAST HOURS.

Above the noise of the crowd in the hall, the hymn "Jesus Shall Wash my Sins Away," could occasionally be heard. The last religious service BOTTS was ever to take part in was then in progress in his cell. Chaplain WEED and Rev. Mr SIEGFRIED were there, as was JOHN BOTTS, the brother of the condemned. The faithful Mr. FLAVELL was also with him, and had not left his side since the previous evening.

BOTTS did not pass the night easily. About midnight he requested permission to view the gallows, and leaving his cell for that purpose, briefly surveyed the instrument of death, and immediately turning away, walked up and down the hall a short time, conversing with Warden JOHNSON. After this he returned, and lay down without undressing. At 4 o'clock he awoke and began to speak on religious subjects. From this hour till the final moment, BOTTS devoted himself almost uninterruptedly to the most fervent preparation for death. He prayed frequently and long, gave his keepers each some little article as a souvenir, and requested one of them to get him a black neck-tie. About 9 he ate a light breakfast, and shortly after was joined by his spiritual advisers and his brother. All engaged in prayer and devout exercises till 11, when Sheriff PECKWELL held a consultation with Dr. SIEGFRIED, at which it was decided to carry out the sentence of the law at 11½.

PREPARING FOR THE END.

A few moments before the index had marked this hour, two Deputy Sheriffs entered the cell and pinioned the condemned. He submitted with patient resignation, and Chaplain WEED holding his trembling hand, whispered the assurances of Divine mercy to the wretched man, and supported him at this trying moment with those spiritual consolations which we must all turn to when all that is earthly has been swept from under us. The preparations being complete, the arms tied at the elbows, the noose loosely tied and the black cap placed on the head, the procession prepared to start on the fatal passage. The opening of the cell door announced its coming, and a profound silence fell upon the expectant crowd. It was the sudden hush of dumb suspense which strikes a feeling of awe to those who are within its influence. Another moment and the sorrowful cortége appeared. All eyes were instantly and almost painfully concentrated on the wretched man who headed it.

BOTTS' APPEARANCE.

JOHN BOTTS was a tall and powerful man. He stood six feet two inches in height, and had once been stout in proportion, but weeks of confinement and anxiety had worn him almost to skin and bone. He was dressed in the same clothes he wore on the trial. His step, as he paced from the cell to the gallows, was unsteady, and no eye in that hall could gaze upon the doomed man without emotion. Beside him, and still holding his hand, walked Chaplain WEED, and probably never in his long religious experience had he before spoken to a man who, while yet walking the earth, seemed to be so far removed from it. BOTTS' face was that of one who sees nothing around him; it was the look of one whose gaze is fixed on futurity, and yet hesitates to make the dreadful leap. The halter hung around his neck, seemingly a small cord to kill so large a man, and as he took his place under the gallows, the Sheriff, pale and nervous almost as the condemned man, slipped the end of it into the hook, and Deputy Sheriff DAVIS drew out the death warrant.

Mr. SIEGFRIED here turned to the people assembled, and in a loud voice said that in behalf of GEORGE BOTTS he thanked all who had done him kindness, and especially the Wardens of this prison. He forgave his enemies, and trusted in the redeeming mercy of his Creator for the forgiveness of his sins.

During the reading of the warrant a deathlike silence reigned in the hall, the paper shook in the hands of the reader, and it was with difficulty he could command himself to the closing words. Chaplain WEED still shook the hand of the condemned, speaking in a subdued tone the words of mercy, being answered by an occasional low murmur, almost a groan, from the victim.

THE END.

At the conclusion of the reading Sheriff PECKWELL stepped up and grasped the hand of BOOTS, while the knot was adjusted under the left ear and the cap pulled over the face. Then he stepped back, and the most terrible moment of the whole scene came. It took but an instant for the Sheriff to step behind the little black screen where the fatal spring was to be touched, but that instant seemed an age. Many turned away from the sight, or closed their eyes to it. Another second, and the spring was pressed, the enormous weight below was pushed from its balance, and the body of GEORGE BOTTS was thrown five feet into the air.

His death was comparatively easy. The struggles were but slight, for the man had apparently so nearly reached death through nervous prostration, that there was no fight for life. After a few convulsive contractions of the legs and arms, the body extended itself and hung to all appearance lifeless. An occasional heaving of the chest was all that gave sign of vitality still lingering. A group of physicians were standing behind the gallows, and one of these stepping forward felt the pulse of the dying man, who had then hung about two minutes. Then several others did the same, and timed the beats with their watches. For four minutes it beat 70 and 72, rose to 108, then to 110; at the seventh it had fallen to 52, and then became irregular; at the eleventh minute the beats were barely perceptible, and at the fourteenth the physicians pronounced life extinct. They accounted for the unusual duration of vital action by the fact that the knot, slipping slightly from its place, had failed to compress the carotid artery, thus allowing the blood a comparatively free passage through one of its most important channels.

After hanging about half an hour, the centre of a group of eager surgeons and others, the body was lowered into its coffin. The coffin-plate was simply inscribed:

GEORGE BOTTS,
Aged [illegible] years.

An examination of the body was subsequently made by the surgeons, when it was found that death had been caused by strangulation, the neck not being broken. The face of the dead was not more contorted than would naturally follow from strangulation. It was perfectly colorless and calm in expression. After the remains had been viewed by the prisoners in the jail, they were given in charge to the brother of the deceased, who at once removed them to Boonton, N. J., where they will be interred. Among those present at the execution was said to be a son of Gen. HALSTEAD, the murdered man.

On Thursday, BOTTS gave to a friend a book called *Thoughts for Weary Hours*, in which he desired him to write the following inscription, and present it to his mother:

> Dear, kind, loving mother, accept this little volume, which has cheered me in many a weary hour. It may serve to make light your burden on the way to heaven. May it be of as much benefit to you as it has to me, and may we both meet each other at the feet of Jesus. Your affectionate son,
> GEORGE.

THE MURRAY-COULTER CASE.

The Jury Disagree and are Discharged—A Majority in Favor of the Defendant Coulter—The Probable End of the Litigation.

The case of MURRAY against COULTER, involving the right to the Justiceship of the Yorkville Police Court, which during a protracted trial of nearly five weeks had wearied the patience of Judge, jury, and counsel, was brought to a close yesterday by a disagreement of the jury. Throughout the trial the evidence was of the most conflicting character, each side producing witnesses to testify to frauds perpetrated by the other in counting of the votes and making the formal returns. At the opening of the Court yesterday, the jury were brought in and questioned by Judge BRADY, as to the possibility of their coming to an agreement. In reply, the foreman said they had canvassed the testimony in the case most thoroughly, but had failed to agree, and of the possibility of an agreement there was none. The Judge, thereupon, after complimenting the jurors on the patience and diligence they had exhibited during the protracted trial, discharged them from the further consideration of the case. In return, the jury complimented the Judge for the disposition he had shown to shorten their labors during the progress of the case, and the aid he had given them in their endeavors to disentangle the truth from the immense mass of conflicting testimony presented before them. When it again became their fate, they said, to be summoned on a jury, they hoped it would be in his Honor's Court. It was stated that the jury when discharged, stood seven in favor of the defendant, COULTER, against four for the plaintiff, MURRAY, the twelfth juror having been previously discharged on account of sickness.

This, doubtless, puts an end to this litigation, as it is hardly possible that the plaintiff will again undergo the great expense of a second trial, with the risk of a similar disagreement of the jury or a verdict against him. The case of STEMMLER against MCGUIRE, involving the right to the civil Justiceship of the same district is also practically disposed of by the result in the Murray-Coulter suit, as both depended on the same testimony, and involved the same issues of fraud.

SAILORS' WRONGS.

The Law for the Protection of Seamen Against the Extortions of Sailors' Boarding-House Keepers to be Rigorously Enforced.

There never was a fight between honesty and fraud in which the lines were more sharply drawn than in that which has been going on for many years between the friends of the sailor in this City and his greatest enemies, the keepers of sailors' boarding-houses. On one side are arrayed humanity and the law of the land; on the other, unscrupulous rapacity and defiance of the State. Of course under the régime that until last November had the City under its heel, the latter had it all its own way; but since the overthrow of the Ring there seems to be a hope of reform in the treatment of sailors on shore. Vigorous measures have recently been adopted to secure this end, and it looks as if nothing could prevent its attainment.

The law for the protection of seamen passed in 1866 by the Legislature of this State has been up to the present to all intents and purposes a dead letter. It provides, among other things, for licensing sailors' boarding-houses, placing in the hands of a Board of Commissioners, composed of gentlemen of high standing, the power of withholding or revoking licenses where those seeking or holding them were unjust to the sailor. During the first year after the law passed the boarding-house keepers, with few exceptions, took out licenses, but in the second year all refused to comply with the terms of the act. At this time A. OAKEY HALL was District-Attorney. The sailors' boarding-house keepers wielded an immense political influence. They could furnish any required number of votes to order in the Fourth and seventh Wards, whenever Tammany said the word. WM. M. TWEED counted upon them in an emergency, and their efforts were largely instrumental in swelling his majorities whenever he came up for election to the State Senate. Of course, District-Attorney HALL could not find time to try one or two indictments which were found against the men who defrauded the sailors. But only one or two cases were ever permitted to go so far as to attain the indictment stage. When arrests were made under the law the Police Justices in many cases discharged the accused and reprimanded the officers who arrested them. Last year Capt. DUNCAN was made President of the Board of Commissioners. He went among the keepers of sailors' boarding-houses and talked with them. They set him and the law at defiance. He had about fifty of them arrested at various times, but found it impossible to bring them to trial. On various pretexts they were discharged, and finally he was compelled to abandon all effort to enforce the law as matters then stood.

But the great awakening of the people to the stupendous evils of Tammany rule, resulting in the overwhelming defeat of the Ring in November, gave new heart to the men engaged in looking after the interests of the defrauded sailors. The Commissioners felt inspired anew, and said that the opportunity for reform had presented itself. They felt that the politicians would not dare to brush them away as they had done before. Capt. DUNCAN saw Superintendent KELSO and told him what he wanted. The Superintendent entered heartily into the matter. His men, just before Christmas notified all the sailors' boarding-house keepers that they must get licenses and submit to the law. Capt. DUNCAN, accompanied by Detective DOYLE, an efficient officer, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of the present month, visited all the boarding-house keepers again and notified them that the law would be carried out. In some places they were received with abuse and defiance, but in others they were treated courteously. The result has been, that thus far about half of these men have taken out licenses. The other half—about fifty in number—still refuse to obey the law, and are said to have formed a combination to resist it. After giving the recusant ones a sufficient time to consider the matter, Capt. DUNCAN took proceedings against them. Complaints have been entered against them all, and within the past few days many of them have been arrested and taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, by whom they were held to await the action of Judge BEDFORD'S Grand Jury. There can be little doubt that indictments will be speedily found against these men, and their long career of crime and impunity will be suddenly brought to a close. It is the intention of the Commissioners relentlessly to drive the bad boarding-house keepers out of the business, and to protect those who treat the sailors justly. Meanwhile the Harbor Police are enforcing the section of the law which forbids runners to visit vessels in the Harbor without permission.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit.

In the Jumel ejectment suit, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, CATHERINE R. WILLIAMS, an old resident of Providence, R. I., was called for the plaintiff. She testified that she was eighty-three years of age, and for fifty-three years past had been engaged in writing biographical, theological and historical works; she had contributed papers to several magazines and periodicals on these subjects, and was familiar with the records of her native town; she had known the plaintiff from boyhood, and when he lived in the family of Major BALLOU; there was a striking resemblance in the boy to Mme. JUMEL, with whom she was also intimately acquainted. She testified that when Mme. JUMEL lived in Providence as a girl she was known as BETSEY BOWEN. Mrs. WILLIAMS was closely cross-examined by Mr. O'CONOR, but adhered to the main points of her testimony. Extracts from affidavits made by the defendant, CHASE, were read by counsel for the plaintiff, in which CHASE stated that Mme. JUMEL had told him her parents' names were JOHN and PHEBE BOWEN. JOSEPH PERRY testified that he was a playfellow of the plaintiff when the latter was a boy in the family of Major BALLOU; that during that time a lady frequently called there, and told the children they must be good boys, and that the plaintiff was her son; in after years the witness saw the lady in New-York and recognized her as Mme. JUMEL. At the conclusion of the witness' testimony the Court adjourned till Monday next at 11 o'clock.

A Singular Homicide in Avenue C—A Death From a Shot in the Knee.

On the 17th of December last, an affray occurred in the saloon No. 291 Avenue C, which has resulted in the death of one of those engaged. It appears that JOHN MURPHY, a boatman, and JAMES LARKIN, a laborer, were in the saloon, both intoxicated, and soon got into an angry altercation about some trivial matter which none of the witnesses could remember. LARKIN was leaning forward on a stick which, during the dispute, MURPHY knocked from under him. This brought on a fight between the two men, and LARKIN drawing a pistol, pointed it downward and fired. It was at first supposed that no injury had been done, and LARKIN went away, but MURPHY finally discovered that the bullet had struck him in the knee. MURPHY paid no attention to the wound until after several days, when he went to Bellevue Hospital. The surgeons there decided that amputation at the thigh was necessary, and the operation being followed by pyæmia, sank until Sunday last, when he died. Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest in the case yesterday, when the facts were detailed to the jury, and a verdict was rendered that the death had been caused by a pistol-shot recklessly and maliciously fired by JAMES LARKIN. A warrant was issued by the Coroner for the arrest of the accused.

WITH THE WINDS.

A Visit to the Signal Service Bureau—On the Roof of the Equitable—How the Weather Reports are Made Out.

Uncle Sam's forethought in establishing a Signal Service Corps was greeted at first with much derision, and the amiable writers of Democratic journals harangued against this new proof of the wanton extravagance of GRANT'S Administration. It had, however, been hardly established before its value was practically demonstrated, for storms were foretold with an accuracy which to unscientific minds seems little short of the marvelous. Along the seaboards of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and throughout the lake region, it became speedily understood that captains who neglected the warning of its flags endangered the safety of their vessels and cargoes. Consequently it became an understood unwritten law that those who objected to such "tomfoolery," and knew more about the winds and weather than all the bureaus of the earth put together, would have to resign their commands to others who, though less gifted by nature in weather wisdom, were more willing to learn from science.

ON THE ROOF.

A reporter of the TIMES visited the signal station, perched upon the roof of the Equitable Insurance Building. He found the staff busily engaged writing in the office on the sixth floor, and on communicating his desire to see the working of the system, was immediately welcomed and requested to ascend to the roof. This is of mansard construction, and the ornamentation rises up in a variety of designs. But in the centre, at an elevation of 160 feet above the sea level, is the little observatory. It is built in such a manner as to make the temperature within the same as without. The instruments are few and simple. First there are two thermometers, one showing the minimum, the other the maximum degree. This is done by a very simple and ingenious process. In the tube in contact with the mercury is a small glass rod, to which a hair is fastened. When the mercury sinks in one it takes the rod with it, but if it subsequently rises the rod does not rise, but remains stationary. And in the other thermometer, which shows the maximum, the rod is pushed up to its highest point by the ascending fluid, and left there like a high-tide mark. Next to these is a wet-bulb thermometer, or, to speak more accurately, an hygrometer, which marks the amount of moisture in the air. The next is a large three-foot mercurial barometer. These are all in the interior. Outside, on the top of the observatory, is a high rod something like a lightning conductor. On the top of this is a peculiar vane, consisting of four hollow half balls of brass, very suggestive of punch-ladles in appearance. This vane moves freely on a pivot, and as the wind rises it twirls the balls round with such velocity as to present the likeness of a brass ring. Beneath the pivot is a dial plate which marks the velocity in tenths and hundredths of a mile. This is the anemometer, the instrument whose practical value is now so fully appreciated by shipping men.

REPORTER—What do you consider a dangerous wind?

SIGNAL-MAN—A velocity of twenty-five miles per hour is considered dangerous, but we do not hoist the flags that foretell dangerous winds until we receive orders from Washington. You saw how fast the anemometer revolved. I presume that the wind has a present velocity of thirty-five miles per hour, but it is not continuous. It comes only in gusts, and then dies away. Look now, and you will see that the vane is slackening, and in a few seconds will probably stop.

REPORTER—Why are you forced to wait for orders from Washington?

SIGNAL-MAN—Because the Bureau is there, and all the telegrams from the various stations come there and are compared. Six times a day we take observations, and three of these we transmit to Washington by telegram. The other signal offices do the same. The hours are at 7:47 A. M., 7:47 P. M., and midnight. We have telegraphed the observations taken at 7:47 A. M., and I presume the authorities do not consider that the wind is sufficiently dangerous to warrant the hoisting of danger flags. If we got the order we should have them up in an instant on those two flag-staffs in the front of the building. The flag is a red color with a square of black in the centre. But here in New-York there are so many flag-staffs that there might be some confusion, so to obviate that we hoist that wire drum. Folks call it the storm drum, but the true signals are the flags.

REPORTER—What do you hoist at night time?

SIGNAL-MAN—Two common ship's laterns—red of course. A grand patented affair, very complicated and expensive, was sent to us from the Department, but it did not answer; so we fell back upon the old masthead lantern.

Up there on the roof, with the wind howling about the decorations, was a situation rather uncomfortable, to say nothing of its chilliness. But it had its charms; for the panorama of New-York spread before the eyes was simply superb. The rivers, with their shipping, their forests of masts, their bustling tugs and huge ferry-boats looking in the distance like water-beetles; the streets, filled with moving figures, and vehicles whose roar at that height was subdued to a faint murmur, like bees swarming; the distant shores of Staten Island and New-Jersey; the tranquil Bay, with huge foreign steamers gliding onward, all formed a picture that reconciled the reporter to even a greater degree of cold and to fiercer blasts. But the signal-man had seen it before, and was not so delighted, so, after patiently waiting for some minutes, he proposed an adjournment to the office below, and an inspection of the weather maps.

These were headed, "War Department Weather Map, Signal Service U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports, for the Benefit of Commerce." A map is printed three times a day at the hours when the observations are telegraphed to Washington. This station is furnished with these maps in blank, handsomely printed in green and white, and having the names of all the signal stations in the Department, extending from San Francisco in the West, from Kingston, Canada, in the North, and from Galveston and Key West in the South. The Department in Washington furnishes the telegrams from the other stations, and here in New-York they print them in, having an iron plate with blank spaces corresponding to the towns where observations are taken. The substance of the telegrams is rendered by the following marks: A plain circle indicates clear weather, the same with a dark transverse bar denotes fair, a circle filled in with green color means cloudy, a plain circle containing an R means rain, one with an inner S stands for snow, and an arrow piercing through the circle denotes the wind. Then come the barometrical and other observations in figures. The first figures show the state of the thermometer; the next the barometrical pressure, and the last the velocity of wind per hour. In the map furnished for Thursday, 7:47 A. M., New-York has a clear circle transfixed by an arrow flying to the east, denoting clear weather and westerly wind. The thermometer was at 20°; the barometer indicated a pressure of 30.06 and the wind had a velocity of fifteen miles an hour. At the same time in Key West there was clear weather, with a bracing north-east wind going sixteen miles an hour; but the thermometer was at 62°. At Kingston, Canada, the thermometer was down to 10°, with hardly any wind, but cloudy weather. At Buffalo there was snow, and a high wind moving twenty-nine miles an hour. The snow extended as far as Shreveport, where the thermometer was at 26°. Beyond Cheyenne a terrible snow-storm was raging, and telegraphic communication was stopped. There was then in New-York a strong probability of a high wind, but not sufficiently so to be dangerous to shipping.

The gentlemen who take these observations are enlisted men, private soldiers of the United States Army. In each station there is a party of three, under the charge of a Sergeant. They receive the usual amount of pay, but instead of rations, clothing, bedding, &c., get commutation money, which amounts to quite a comfortable sum. They live altogether in the rooms adjacent to the office, cooking their food in quite an independent, soldierly fashion. It must be rather a queer sensation for them when the great iron doors below are fastened, and they are left alone up in the garrets of the building. But soldiers acquire a stolidity and indifference to circumstances which are almost heroic, and will bivouac with the same carelessness in a palace or a hovel, in the great gorge of the Colorado, or on top of the biggest pyramid.

Fatal Street-Car Accident.

A colored man in attempting to get on the front platform of Car No. 123, Seventh-avenue line, at Thompson and Prince streets, yesterday morning, slipped and fell under the wheels, which passed over him killing him almost instantly. The body was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house to await an inquest, and JAMES PATTON, the driver, was arrested. The body was subsequently identified as that of ISAIAH LAWRENCE, of No. 172 Thompson-street, and the evidence at the inquest showing the affair to have been entirely an accident the driver was discharged by the Coroner.

More Gold Stories from Manitoba.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Jan. 23.

We learn by a gentleman who arrived from Manitoba last night that great excitement exists in that Province over advices recently received from old miners in the Peace River District, (600 miles north-west of Fort Edmonton.) Following up the theory of Sir RODERICK MURCHISON that where fine gold is found on the bars of large streams, the auriferous metal might be traced to a source from whence it could be procured in a coarser form, the miners claim that they have experienced a practical proof of its correctness, and that they are realizing from $1,000 to $2,000 per day. The difficulty of procuring provisions at so remote a point, they claim, is the greatest obstacle. However, such obstacle will be considerably removed by the proposed opening up of navigation on Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan River, for which waters the Hudson's Bay Company are now building four steamers on Red River. A large number of prospectors start for Peace River in the Spring.

SOLD AT LAST.

The Property of the New-York Printing Company Under the Sheriff's Hammer—It is Disposed of for $102,000.

Yesterday morning the Sheriff's sale of the property of the New-York Printing Company took place under the hammer of Mr. RICHARD FIELD, the Sheriff's auctioneer. It was intended to begin the sale by disposing of the Duane-street property of the Company, but when the Deputy-Sheriff, Mr. BURNS, and the auctioneer arrived there they found the doors closed, and the keys could not be found. Some one in the crowd suggested that "TWEED had 'em." At all events the officers and about fifty others proceeded to the type-foundry of the Company, at the corner of Franklin and Centre, and opened the sale. The machinery, including moulds, furnaces, and other materials, were sold to Mr. BRUCE, the type manufacturer, for $5,000. The type metal was then put up and knocked down to Mr. C. A. POOLE for thirteen and a half cents per pound, but a dispute arising among the bidders—some of them asserting that they had made higher bids than that figure—is was again put up and sold to Mr. POOLE for twenty cents per pound.

The officers and bidders next visited the premises occupied by the Company in Twelfth-street, near Third-avenue. The property found there was sold to Mr. POOLE for $40,000. It consisted of Adams' presses, a portion of a book-bindery, some tables, and machinery. The sale was somewhat delayed at this place, owing to the disappearance of a number of valuable books which had been left at the place for binding. They were the property of some of the principal publishers of this City. The Sheriff's officers, who were in charge of the premises for some days prior to the sale, could not explain where the books were or how they were taken away.

The property in Duane-street was next sold, the doors of the premises being open on the return of the officers. It consisted of four old presses and some other stock, the balance of the property left after the sale which was made on Jan. 5. It was knocked down for $1,000. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to $102,000.

Reform in the Register's Office.

Gen. SIGEL has referred some of the points presented in Mr. PETER COOPER'S correspondence relative to reform in the Register's office, to counsel, who are instructed to make a thorough examination of the alleged prevailing abuses, and report the result of their investigation without delay. He says that since he assumed the duties of the Registership he has been busily engaged in acquiring a full knowledge of the business of the office, and the manner in which it has heretofore been conducted, with a view to making every possible improvement for the benefit of the public. In regard to the unwarrantable exaction of excessive fees, Gen. SIGEL says his counsel will make a careful examination of the matter, and decide whether the figures in Mr. COOPER'S letter are correct. Until a report is made by his legal advisers, Gen. SIGEL will take no action in the matter. He is desirous that every change in the business of the office be made with due caution, so that it will not only be beneficial to the public, but in accordance with the law as well.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican State Committee—Call for a Convention.

The members of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee met in Harrisburg, on Thursday, every county in the State, with the exception of two, being represented. After a full interchange of opinion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman be directed to issue a call for a State Convention, equal in numbers to the representation in both Houses of the Legislature, to meet in Harrisburg on Wednesday, April 10, 1872, at noon, to nominate candidates for Governor, Supreme Court Judge, Auditor-General (should the Legislature authorize the election of one,) an electoral ticket, and to elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention.

Resolved, That this Committee desires to urge upon the Republican voters of the Fourth Senatorial District the great importance of the special election for Senator in that district on the 30th inst. Upon the result of that election depends the political complexion of the Senate, that body having been left a tie by the death of Mr. CONNELL, and the Republicans of the entire State are looking with deep interest to the maintenance of the integrity of the Republican organization in that district by the success of the regular Republican nominee, HENRY W. GRAY.

A Dog Which Does Not Forget an Injury.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, Jan. 25.

There is a large Newfoundland dog in this city, about ten years old, which is doubtless one of the most knowing specimens of the canine family living. When it was about six months of age, a couple of young men, in order to have a little fun, tied a tin kettle to its tail and sent it running through the streets. It was sport for the boys, but the act was never forgotten by the dog. Till this day it shows signs of displeasure at the sight of either of those young men. One of them removed from the place, and several years after the tin kettle affair he was visiting in the city, and called at the residence of the dog's owner. The dog hearing the voice of the young man inside the house, resorted to a number of devices to gain admission. Upon being admitted, it sprang for the throat of the visitor, with jaws extended. The family interfered, of course, and the dog was removed from the house. From that day (when the kettle was tied to its tail) to this, neither of those young men can enter the gate leading to the house if the dog is at home. On one occasion a beggar called at the back door for something to eat, and was plentifully supplied by the good lady of the house. While passing out through the yard, the beggar threw away some of the food, the dog saw it, and, taking the unthankful solicitor of alms by the leg of his pantaloons, walked him hurriedly out through the gate. No beggar is permitted by that dog to enter the gate since. A negro once kicked this dog, and it has had such a disliking for all persons of color since, that not one, with its permission, is allowed on the premises. A few years since the owner of the dog was taken sick and died. The dog was most deeply affected by the event, and refused to be comforted for many days and weeks thereafter. When the bell was tolled for the funeral the dog seemed to understand its mournful import, and from that day to this the tolling of the bell causes the dog to break forth in most dismal wailings.

The Dexter Club Reception.

The sixth reception of the Dexter Club took place on Wednesday evening last, at the residence of Mrs. H. E. LYONS, No. 49 West Twenty-fourth-street. The elegant parlors were filled with a select company, among whom were the following: The hostess, Mrs. H. E. Lyons, attired in a dark green silk poplin, en train, with trimmings of black velvet; Miss Zora Chamberlain, green silk train, with white lace overskirt; Miss Juliet M. Clinch, in black silk, en train, with trimmings of white Swiss; Miss Estelle Thompson, in green striped silk, with trimmings of lace; Miss Mary Pollock, in black moire, with white Swiss overskirt, en basque; Miss Emma Brown, in blue silk train, with overskirt of the same; Mrs. William Teeling, black silk; Miss Sarah Haughton, in lavender silk poplin, en train, trimmed with cherry-colored silk; Mrs. James Lewis, in black silk; Miss Carrie Reeves, drab-colored silk; Mrs. Joseph Brodie, in black silk; Miss Annie Reeves, blue silk; Mrs. Joseph F. Clinch, in brown silk poplin; Miss Jennie Armstrong, brown silk, with black lace overskirt, and the Misses Fannie Vought and Tillie Saulpaugh, the former in white Swiss, with pink tarleton trimmings, and the latter in black silk, with corn-colored tarleton overskirt. Mr. N. Edward Chamberlain, Mr. John Marion Pollock, Gen. Leich, Mr. L. C. Bruce, Mr. Frank M. Clinch, Mr. Henry Brown, Mr. Henry E. Decker, Mr. Baker, Mr. Lee, Mr. Robert Armstrong, Mr. William Temple, Mr. Frank Mack, Mr. McKay, Mr. Eugene Allen Bert, Mr. Pepper, Mr. C. Haughton, and Dr. A. P. Merrill.

Wonderful Presence of Mind in a Woman.

A correspondent writing from Pittsburg, Penn., gives the following account of a singular accident which occurred in that city about 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning last:

"A freight-train ran off the track, near the corner of Grant-street and Seventh-avenue, and demolished a dwelling in which Mrs. REAGAN and her three children were sleeping. Mrs. REAGAN heard the crashing of the car and the shouts of the men, and realized that the house was in danger. A lamp was burning on the other side of the room, and the first thought Mrs. REAGAN had was of the lamp, and of the danger of explosion and fire if the house should fall. With remarkable presence of mind she seized her babe in her arms, sprang out of bed, ran to the lamp and extinguished it; then she ran down stairs, and had just reached the foot of the stairs when the car struck the house and completely shattered the end and side, throwing the whole building into a mass of ruins. Mrs. REAGAN and her babe were buried in the *débris*, the entire second floor, except a portion upheld by the back wall of the house, falling over them. They were protected by the floor falling upon portions of the wreck, which kept it from falling directly upon them. The child was not hurt, the mother sustained many bruises, but no serious injury. The two other children were sleeping on the second floor, one side of which fell to the ground. They rolled against the wheels of the car that had caused all the ruin, and were uninjured.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Speculations as to its Origin—Is it Ever Spontaneously Generated in the Human Body.

From the Philadelphia Age, Jan. 26.

It is some time since we have noted any of the customary paragraphs relating to cases of hydrophobia from dog-bites, five, ten, twenty, or even forty years old. We have long suspected that this was a vulgar error. More than a year ago, we examined carefully the record of a case of hydrophobia in the Philadelphia *Medical Times* of this city. It was reported by one of our most eminent physicians. He ascribes the case unhesitatingly to a dog-bite. But as we said in our notice of it, there was a singular want of proof that the patient had ever been bitten by a dog or any other animal. No indication of it by any scar or wound could be found on his person. We have long hoped that our medical practitioners would do something to rescue this disease from the domain of popular superstition and accepted tradition. We find in a Western journal an account of a lecture delivered by Dr. JAMES T. WHITTAKER, of Cincinnati, on a case of hydrophobia arising in that city, in which it seems that there was no proof or even pretense that the cause was a dog-bite. We ourselves believe that the cases ascribed to ancient dog-bites might as well be ascribed to ancient mosquito-bites, or any other circumstance that long preceded the attack. The faculties of our experts, sharpened by recent exercise in the Wharton case, may be usefully employed in considering the cases of hydrophobia, in which the memory of the patient fails to recall that he was ever bitten by any animal. Science, too, might busy itself with finding some analogy or reason for the alleged tenacity of a virus that is said to increase instead of diminish in violence in the lapse of months and years. The observations on the case in Cincinnati are as follows:

"The case before the class (that of the body of BRADFORD) raised the question whether hydrophobia may ever arise *de novo* in the human body; that is, whether the disease may be generated in the human body without any outside communication. The body of BRADFORD presented to close scrutiny of the entire surface no scar of former wound except one, that his brother declared came from the cut of an ax years ago. True, the scar may have disappeared. Such cases are abundantly recorded. But BRADFORD, in his lucid intervals, when questioned on the subject, remembered no such incident as having been bitten by a dog. On that point he was quite positive and consistent throughout, though his mind was never clear enough since his reception into the hospital to have rendered his statements very reliable.

Dr. WHITTAKER said he was supported by the most eminent and recent authority in declaring that a great many cases of hydrophobia are not due to infection by contact and absorption of a specific virus. Dr. LUKE (illustrations of the influence of the mind upon the body in health and disease, with especial reference to the imagination, January, 1871, p. 339, *Journal Mental Science*, loc. cit.) has shown that, in many cases, hydrophobia in man is the result of mere emotion or imagination. They are due to mental anxiety, grief or terror, associated with or acting upon a morbid fancy. For, on the one hand, fatal cases have occurred in man without the bite of an animal at all; the mere belief that a bite has been received from a rabid animal has sufficed to induce violent hydrophobia; while, on the other hand, the bites of dogs reputedly mad have been frequently followed by no symptoms whatever. TROSSEAU mentions having met with a number of cases simulating this disease, but really arising from mental impressions. The most marked instance is that reported by SCRIVEN, (Year Book Syd, Soc. from Journ. Ment. Sc. loc. cit.,) where symptoms presented, 'which although not referable to the bite of a dog, closely resembled hydrophobia, and the individual was only saved from death by prompt laryngotomy with a pen-knife.' In an article on madness in animals, from which these citations from the *Journal of Mental Science* are made, the author, LINDSAY, starts with the following: 'Hydrophobia in man is frequently, if not generally, the result of terror, ignorance, prejudice or superstition acting on a morbid imagination and a nervous temperament.'"

THE CUMANA BAY TREASURE.

Partial Disappointment of the Wrecking Expedition—A New Enterprise to be Entered Upon.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Jan. 25.

GEORGE W. FULLER, of this city, manager of the American Submarine Company and of the wrecking expedition sent by it to recover the treasure sunk in the Spanish frigate, the *San Pedro de Alcantara*, arrived at home from Cumana Bay Tuesday. Mr. FULLER brought with him many interesting curiosities taken from the wreck, some of which are on exhibition of LEE & OSGOOD'S, on Main-street. Among them are a number of Spanish milled dollars—those taken from the wreck black with corrosion from the action of the salt water and the iron on which they have lain for over half a century, and others taken from the sand little changed by their long submersion. There are also the works and other portions of watches made apparently of iron, an oddly-shaped clay pipe, a perfectly preserved tumbler of thick, heavy glass, military buttons and ornaments, grape shot worn to shreds by rust, a case of needles corroded together, but each perfectly distinct, and specimens of the wonderful red wood with which the ship was planked, as sound and fresh as when first put upon her timbers.

After the arrival of Mr. FULLER at the wreck, the work of clearing the hull was pushed forward with vigor under his personal supervision, both above and below the water, and in a much shorter time than was expected, the herculean task of removing the *débris* above the ballast was completed. Then uncertainty became certainty—very little of value was found. The result showed that the treasure room had been above and abaft the after magazine, and by the terrific force of the explosion the contents were blown into the air and scattered broadcast over the bay. A small number of loose coins remained in the wreck, into which they had fallen, but the millions covered the bottom for an area of an acre around the stern. Some idea of the power of the explosion may be formed from the fact that the sternpost of the vessel, with twenty-five feet of the keel attached to it, was stripped of all its frames, timbers, transom and planking, and hurled through the air two hundred feet from the wreck, where it was recently discovered with the rudder braces, copper bolts, sheathing, &c., still attached to it, and silver dollars imbedded in the worm-eaten wood, while cannon weighing six tons were found at a distance of three hundred feet, so imbedded in the coral bottom by the force of their fall, that only a few feet of their muzzles were visible.

The wreck having been cleared without result, about the 1st of January the bottom of the sea for a great distance was thoroughly dredged and tested. The examination carefully made convinced Mr. FULLER and the other officers that great sums of money are actually buried there, but that in order to obtain it an entire new outfit must be made. This could not be obtained in South America, and the *Nellie Gay*, which was fitted for the work of breaking up the wreck, (and, as was shown, with the most successful apparatus,) proving unsuitable for economical dredging, it was decided to send her North, Mr. FULLER going on in advance with six men. Since his arrival here it has been decided by the Company to proceed at once to fit out small suitable vessels with the apparatus suggested by past experience, and dispatch them as soon as possible to the Bay of Cumana to dredge for coin, and to the Gulf of Cariaco to work the famous pearl beds in that vicinity. The right to the latter has been granted the Company by the Government for six years, and they were thoroughly tested by Mr. FULLER upon his departure, a number of fine pearls and shells being obtained, together with much practical information of future value. The brig *Nellie Gay*, on her return to New-London, will be at once fitted for another expedition in search of sunken treasure—one which has not yet been made public, and the details and circumstances of which are known but by very few. Though the ultimate success of the Company's speculation is somewhat delayed by the results of the last month's work, it is none the less considered merely a matter of time, and the hopes of a rich reward are as sanguine as ever.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Active Work at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard—Fitting Out of Iron-Clads.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 26.

The Navy-yard is beginning to assume a busier aspect, and much activity is manifested in the repairing, fitting out and equipping of the several vessels of war now undergoing preparations for active service. The whole force of workmen employed at the present time is about 1,000, and more are being taken on every day. In the various departments the greatest activity can be observed, especially in those of the ordnance and rigging. On the frigate *Antietam*, work is entirely suspended, and has been for months. The iron-clad *Nebraska* is rotting on the stocks. There are six vessels lying at the yard, two of which are monitors, and on all of them repairs are being rapidly pushed forward. The *Richmond*, which went out of commission a few weeks ago, is receiving two new boilers and otherwise undergoing thorough repairs. The side-wheel steamer *Powhatan* is receiving her coal preparatory to taking in her stores. She carries nineteen guns, is of 2,386 tons register, and will be ready for commission in about two weeks. She has been thoroughly repaired, and will compare favorably with any vessel of her class in the service. Work on the frigates *Constitution* and *Omaha* is going on slowly. The monitor *Ajax* will be ready for sea in a few weeks, her whole interior being rapidly overhauled. The monitor *Canonicus* has been receiving her stores during the last few days, and is now ready for active service, having gone into commission on Monday. Her armament consists of two 15-inch Dahlgren guns. She is a very formidable looking craft, and her destination is supposed to be the West Indies. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, A. E. BENHAM; Lieutenant, E. J. Woodward; Second Lieutenant, F. M. Gove; Third Lieutenant, S. H. Clarkson; Master, L. G. Spaulding; Surgeon, B. S. Mackie; Pay-master, S. R. Calhoun; Chief Engineer, H. G. McEwan, Second Assistant Engineer, C. J. McConnell. The crew comprises eighty-one men. The yard is now receiving heavy 15-inch guns from Pittsburg, the first of which arrived yesterday.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS.

A Bill in Relation to the Savings Banks of Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 26.

Mr. Senator DECHERT has introduced a bill into the Senate of this State in regard to unclaimed deposits in savings banks and institutions of that character. He proposes that when the accumulations of saving banks and institutions exceed in any five years fifteen per cent. of the liabilities, the overplus shall be divided among the depositors. This means that the profits made upon the investment of deposits shall be shared among the depositors, which is fairer than giving them to the State as has been occasionally proposed. The bill also contains a proviso that all deposits unclaimed for thirty years shall be paid to the State, subject to the right of redemption within ten years. In regard to this, we suggest that the period named as the limit for the continuance of the deposit may in some cases be entirely too short. Among the depositors in such institutions are children encouraged by their parents in habits of saving and economy, some of whom commence their deposits at so early an age that it might be of advantage to them not to disturb them while they were yet young. A person making a deposit at twenty years of age would forfeit it if not withdrawn at the age of fifty. The period during which the deposit could remain might be made longer with advantage. Neither do we perceive why, when the deposit is paid over to the State, the real owner shall forfeit it entirely unless he applies for it within ten years. The State can have no equitable claim to the money at any time, the only ground for its forfeiture ought to be the fact that there is no living owner who can have a claim upon it.

The Alleged Frauds in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Post, Jan. 26.

The speech of Col. MCCLURE to the citizens of Germantown is remarkable, but peculiarly so in its close, wherein is a distinct and definite charge against the Mayor's chief clerk. He is accused of acting in league with repeaters, and of being the Head Centre of the organized frauds which are intended to elect Mr. GRAY in the Fourth District. Col. MCCLURE calls Mayor STOKLEY'S immediate attention to this charge against his clerk. He says, "I give them this notice to stay their stained and violent hands, and I give the authorities this notice of the fountains of these frauds. If they are still persisted in and perpetrated, the mark and doom of the felon shall be theirs."

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE
For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

ST. MARY'S HALL.
Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; Rev. E. K. SMITH, A. M., Principal. The seventieth half-yearly term will begin on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872.
Board and tuition the half year, $225. No extras. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

MISS ADA HARLAND
Can receive a few more pupils for the stage. Ladies taught for amateur performances, &c., &c. No. 12 Clinton-place.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, N. J.—Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; Rev. C. T. KELLOGG, M. A., Rector. Next term opens Feb. 5, 1872. For information as to terms for admission to the Preparatory Department, address the Rector, at Burlington, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 3.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S French and English Home School for young ladies and children. Winter term commences Feb. 3. A few vacancies also for boarders and parlor boarders. No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East 20th-st.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY—LONG known for its high character and reasonable rates. Address T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—For both sexes. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of January, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HERMANN KEECHLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIJAH C. SCHANCK, WILLIAM S. BANTA and AARON C. SCHANCK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Elijah C. Schanck, William S. Banta and Aaron C. Schanck, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE T. ROSA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of George T. Rosa, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of February, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the registers in bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes specified in sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress entitled "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1872. THOMAS R. CLARK,
Assignee.

NO. 3,236.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER S. DERBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1872.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Walter S. Derby, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
ja30-law6wSa* FRED. DODSWORTH, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM A. BIGELOW, plaintiff, against PETER V. WINTERS and Mary E., his wife, William T. Hunt and Sarah P., his wife, Edward DeCamp and Margaret Jane, his wife, Leander Stone, John Van Orden, Job Throckmorton, Fanny E. Lichtenstein and — Lichtenstein, her husband, Erastus Brainard, Henry G. Nichols, Hollis L. Powers, The Union Manufacturing Company, Henry McCormick, Thomas S. Tice, Abner H. Keeney, Receiver; David Robetsch and Moritz Taussig, The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, The First National Bank of the City of Brooklyn; John J. Drake and Charles Drake, Albert G. Waterman, John Whately, The National Shoe and Leather Bank, Frederick S. Benson, David S. Schanck, B. Dubois Schanck, Theodore W. Morris and Andrew H. Schanck, George Monroe and George Thorogood, Emanuel H. Schwartz and Jacob Pulvermacher, Thomas McGuinness, Lavinia Arnold, administratrix, &c., of Welcome V. R. Arnold, deceased; Alfred P. Arnold, Eli Martin, Julius A. Candee and George C. Hagaman, Peter Jackson and John H. Steinmetz, Davis Collamore and O. H. P. Archer, Receiver, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 10, 1872.
EDMONDS & FIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the above Court, on the 10th day of January, 1872. EDMONDS & FIELDS,
ja27-law6wSa* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—EDWARD E. MITCHELL and GEORGE G. BYRON, surviving executors of the last will of William H. Burrowes, deceased, plaintiffs, against Benjamin F. Camp and Mary Etta, his wife, Frederick Butterfield, William Smith, James Wheeler, John Falconer, John B. Dickinson; Peter T. Sharp, executor, and Ellen L. Voorhees, executrix of the will of Dominicus S. Voorhees, deceased; Maria T. Myres, executrix, &c., of Austin Myres, deceased, and in her own right; Benjamin F. Beekman, James Parker, Louis Hurst; Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank of Somers, Westchester County, N. Y.; John W. Ritch, William P. Woodcock, Horace Greeley, Ferdinand C. Kempton, and Floyd Brown, defendants.—Amended summons—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Oct. 26, 1871.
J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 62 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 21st day of November, 1871.
J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 62 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1872. ja27-law6wS*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—THOMAS STILLMAN, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE P. DRAKE, Louise P. Bates, William H. Bates, Nelson C. Trowbridge, James Hale, Trustee of Evelina F. Trowbridge, and John W. Crump, Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Pine-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.—CREAM BREAD.
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The favor with which my "Cream Bread" has been received by the public has led to certain base imitations by unprincipled parties, who attempt to palm off upon grocers and families as genuine cream bread a very inferior article. I hereby inform consumers and all parties interested that the genuine article will be found on examination to have the letters A R and my name stamped into the bottom of every loaf. My trade-mark is secured in the United States Patent Office, in Washington, and I hereby warn bakers and dealers that I shall vigorously prosecute all infringers. JOHN F. KOHLER,
No. 229 West 12th-st.

OX-HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.
NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association of the City of New-York are now prepared to show samples and receive offers on contract for all the Horns and Hair Tails that may be received by the Association during the year 1872. Address BUTCHERS' HIDE-MELTING ASSOCIATION, foot of 44th-st., East River.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.
ANTHONY'S Celebrated Shingle Machine, now on exhibition corner Centre and Franklin sts.—J. H. DARLINGTON—will make 50,000 shingles daily. Rights for sale.

A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED IN fine tools and machinery, and commanding a small capital, wishes to obtain an interest in some established manufacturing business where he can devote his time and energy to its advancement; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W. A. S., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS MERCIER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 170 East Ninety-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1872.
ja20-law6mS MARY DESSOIR, Administratrix.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER, & CO., NO. 223 WEST 31ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market was dull yesterday, Jan. 26, the only business of any kind transacted at the Exchange being a sale of some assets of no special value, made by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. The legal sale by JAMES M. MILLER, of household property located on West Broadway and White streets, did not take place, as the suit involving the title to the same has been for the present settled. For next week the auctions projected are of importance, and considerable valuable real estate will be offered. This will be particularly the case on Thursday, Feb. 1, when JOSEPH MCGUIRE will dispose of some fifty very choice uptown building lots. An important sale of Brooklyn lots will also be held on Tuesday, the 30th., at the Exchange, in this City, by JOHNSON & MILLER. Full particulars of all the sales to occur will, however, be given as usual in our weekly list, published on Monday.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES. NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge.
Rents collected and returns promptly made.
References of the highest character given when required.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., office No. 7 Pine-st.; or, branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square:)

4th-st.—3-story brick.	
12th-st.—3-story brick, 5th and 6th avs.	$21,000
14th-st.—4-story brown-stone, 7th and 8th avs.	35,000
18th-st.—4-story brick, 5th and 6th avs.	35,000
19th-st.—3-story brick, 6th and 7th avs.	12,500
21st-st.—3-story brick, 8th and 9th avs.	15,000
28th-st.—5-story brown-stone, 5th and 6th avs.	55,000
30th-st.—4-story brown-stone, 4th and Madison-avs.	28,000
31st-st.—4-story brown-stone, 5th and Madison-avs.	30,000
37th-st.—4-story brown-stone, 5th and 6th avs.	33,000
39th-st.—4-story brown-stone, 7th and 8th avs.	23,000
44th-st.—3-story brown-stone, 6th and 7th avs.	24,000
46th-st.—4-story brown-stone, 5th and 6th avs.	38,000
49th-st.—4-story brown-stone, 6th and 7th avs.	32,000
52d-st.—4-story brown-stone, 5th and 6th avs.	45,000
55th-st.—4-story brown-stone, 5th and 6th avs.	35,000
82d-st.—4-story brown-stone, 8th and 9th avs.	30,000
5th-av., corner house, extra width, Murray Hill.	
5th-av., near 47th-st., extra width.	

Also, business property on 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th avs. and Broadway.

BUY YOURSELF A HOME.

WARD & OGDEN,
UNION SQUARE,

Offer for sale, at reduced valuation, 500 HOUSES ranging from $6,000 to $200,000 each, desirably located, to which they invite your early attention. Particulars at

OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Ten lots near the Riverside Park, situated on a wide street; will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars, apply to HENRY WIDMAYER, No. 202 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—IN 49TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., a four-story brown-stone house, 25x60 feet; is well arranged, tastefully frescoed by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, and is in fine order; can be bought low, with immediate possession, and either with or without the handsome furniture.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

OWNERS HAVING HOUSES IN FIRST-class central locations, and desiring to sell or rent to responsible parties, will find it to their advantage to place their property upon our books. We have now applications for moderate-priced houses, below the Park. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The substantially built brick building, Nos. 527 and 529 West 22d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., 50 by 50 feet, four stories and basement, lot 50 feet by half the block; suitable for manufacturing purposes; lease twenty years to run from the 1st of May next, subject to renewals at four per cent. on the value of the ground. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 143 WEST 53D-ST.—FOUR-story brown-stone first-class house, 18.9x50, lot 100; black-walnut parlors; extra plumbed; also No. 149, three stories, 16.8x50, lot 100; wanted a loan on vacant lots. J. W. STEVENS, Nos. 143 West 53d-st., and 6 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARING his Spring list of houses for sale and to let; also, vacant lots, and would be pleased to receive descriptions from owners wishing to sell or rent.
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 29TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., three-story brick house, extra width, with stable attached; will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; No. 33 East 17th-st.

$24,000.—35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Brown-stone house, 20 feet wide, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

IRVING-PLACE, ABOVE 17TH-ST.—An extra-sized house, in good order, at a very reasonable figure. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE splendid iron-front store, No. 83 Beekman-st., 30x107, between Cliff and Gold sts. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, handsomely finished, No. 132 East 29th-st., first house from Lexington-av., 20x60x100; price, $22,000; easy terms. PHAIRS, No. 537 3d-av.

LOTS, SINGLY AND IN PLOTS, FOR sale on 5th and Madison avs., and in the intersecting cross streets above 59th-st. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The late residence of C. W. Whitney, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-quarter mile from the White Plains depot, overlooking the entire village and surrounding country for miles.

The house, stable, cottage and all out-buildings are in good order and have all the modern improvements, suitable for either Winter or Summer residence.

The grounds, containing about six acres, are handsomely laid out, well stocked with fruit and other trees.

It will be sold low; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Photographs of the place can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where further particulars can be had.

If not sold at private sale it will be offered at auction, Feb. 29. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH.—CHEAP LANDS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—THE KNOXVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE will continue, through the year 1872, to publish weekly its carefully-prepared articles about the Soil, Climate, Products, Labor, Minerals, and other advantages afforded to Immigrants in this genial climate. People of East Tennessee were loyal during the war, and Northern people are cordially welcomed. No Kuklux ever seen in East Tennessee. Answers to Correspondents given in the CHRONICLE, and information on all subjects furnished. The DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE have largest circulation of any journal in East Tennessee. Daily, subscription, 75 cents per month; Weekly, $2 per year. Specimen copies furnished on application. Address Publishers, RULE & RICKS, Knoxville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late Geo. W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about 90 acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome. The dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees. Bedford is forty-two miles from New-York, via New-York and Harlem Railroad, and is unequaled for its healthfulness and pitturesque scenery. There are five churches and several first-class schools within less than one mile of the house. For further particulars apply to GEO. MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st., Executors.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., FORTY-five minutes from New-York and five minutes from Elizabeth, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a very desirable brick dwelling, with good garden and fruit; plenty of shade; grounds well laid out, containing twenty-four city lots, one block from the depot, with or without carriage-house and stable. Roselle is seventy-five feet higher than Elizabeth, and very desirable as a residence. Also, for sale, three other beautiful residences. Photographs of all the dwellings can be seen at this office. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York, or W. W. DITTS, Roselle, N. J.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—One plot of ground, between Hill-st. and the M. and E. R. R., west of Prince-st.; in size about 185x485 feet; will be sold together, or in lots to suit.

Also, one house and lot on Harrison-st. The house is 50 feet front by 40 feet deep, is two-story and Mansard roof, well built, has gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; lot 150x495 feet, fronting on two streets. Inquire of the owner, J. MARSHALL, Harrison-st., near Central-av., Orange, N. J., or at No. 529 West 22d-st., New-York.

A FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT SACRIFICE.—One of the finest dairy and stock-raising farms in Dutchess County, New-York, seventy-five miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad; 320 acres upland, yet nearly level, well watered, in the vicinity of Dutchess County Fair Grounds. Good farm-house, carriage and milk houses, and large barns, will sustain a dairy of fifty cows. Terms exceedingly low and easy. Address or apply to H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—ABOUT twenty acres in an aristocratic neighborhood, on the Hudson, four or five miles above Rhinebeck; varied and beautiful scenery; a rivulet winds through the place; five or six dwellings would have to be removed for a fine residence. Inquire of Z. S. SEARLE, Principal New-York Scientific School, Peekskill, on the Hudson.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—House and lot, price, $6,000; terms easy; pleasantly located near depot; house, 20x29; extension, 17x18; French roof, slate mantels, eight rooms, large attic, fine cellar and water; a pleasant home, built and occupied by owner; lot, 50x65. Address N. W. LOCKE, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, one mile from New-York, a large first-class and handsome country-seat, with a large water front, for sale or exchange for other property, or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND AT New-Brighton, a first-class residence with sixteen lots of land; will exchange for a house in the City.

Also, a first-class and complete country-seat on the south-side near the water, for sale at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CEASE PAYING RENT.—$1,000 DOWN and $100 monthly installments will buy a charming suburban cottage residence, combining best features of city and country life, comfortably accessible at all hours and seasons by unrivaled travel. Sixty trains daily. Forty minutes from Liberty-st. Trip tickets, 25 cents; commutation, $65. Pavements, gas, markets, schools, churches, Police, &c., convenient. House is modern fitted and commodious; twelve rooms; extra large lot with lawn, garden, fruit, vines, &c.; stable if preferred. Situated in most promising portion of Elizabeth. Twenty-three thousand inhabitants. Within 4,800 feet of three depots. For particulars and permit inquire at adjacent West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) Depot.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE residence, forty-two minutes from Liberty-st.; easy and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth; seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—TWO minutes' walk from a station of the New-Haven Railroad, a beautiful dwelling with seven rooms and bathroom; lately built, with modern improvements, as furnace, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

IRON ORE MINE FOR SALE IN MORRIS County, N. J., near Dover, in active operation; also, several very desirable farms near Morristown.
CONDICT & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE of the undersigned, at Stamford, Conn.; the house contains twenty-five rooms, hot and cold water, gas, steam heater, billiard-room, with good table, and is conveniently located in the midst of fine grounds, near churches, schools, &c.; fine stable accommodations; fruit, shade, and in short, all the appointments of a first-class country place.

Absence of the family abroad for some time is the only cause for offering the place for rent.
GEO. A. HOYT,
Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company,
No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A farm of 450 acres of choice land, with ample wood land, at Lloyd's Neck, in Oyster Bay, twenty-four miles east of New-York; it has two water fronts, and is suitable for vegetables or for a stock farm; rent, $1,200. Apply to Dr. R. H. DERBY, No. 111 East 25th-st., New-York, or to Mr. BOYD, at the premises.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 33 and 38 East 12th-st., near Broadway, suitable for business purposes; immediate possession. Apply to owner, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 24, from 12 to 3 P. M.

TO LET FOR TWO YEARS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A large house, completely and well furnished, at $2,000 per annum. Apply to M. S. V., Post-office Box, No. 1,963 New-York City.

TWO APARTMENTS FOR LEASE in French apartment house, No. 2 East 15th-st. For permits apply to R. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASantly located in 59th-st., at moderate rent; immediate possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FIFTH-AV. PROPERTIES TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

5th-av., corner 10th-st., 27x70x100, for 10 years.
5th-av., corner 28th-st., 25x100, with "L" lot, 25x98.9, for 21 years.
5th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., 75x100, for 21 years.
5th-av., corner 23d-st., 65x100, for 21 years.
5th-av., near 23d-st., 37x100.
5th-av., corner 27th-st., 27.6x100, and "L" lot, 25x98.9.
5th-av., two corners of 29th-st., 25x100 and 29x100, for 21 years.
5th-av., through to Broadway, 28 feet wide, for 21 years.
5th-av., corner 21st-st., 48x100, for 21 years.
5th-av., corner 31st-st., 25x100, for 21 years.
5th-av., corner 32d-st., 28x150, or more land can be had on 5th-av.
5th-av., corner, 25x100 with "L" lot, 25x98.9.
ALSO,
4th-av., corner of 23d-st., 25x100.
4th-av., corner of 17th-st., extra wide lot.
East 14th-st., near 4th-av., 33x129.
23d-st., (East,) near Broadway, 50x98.9, and rear lot on 22d-st., 25x98.9.
West 23d-st., near 5th-av., extra wide, and running through to 22d-st.
West 14th-st., near 5th-av., 69x100.
ALSO,
Several fine properties on Union-square, Broadway and side streets, from 11th-st. up to the Park.
For prices or terms of leases apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CLOTHING MERCHANTS, FURNITURE Dealers, Piano-forte makers and others.

WARD & OGDEN,

offer to lease on favorable terms several very desirable buildings, for business purposes, fronting

UNION-SQUARE,

and on the adjacent streets in that neighborhood.
OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

FOR RENT—IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—A magnificent new stone-front building, which the owner desires to let for a first-class wholesale and retail dry-goods establishment, for which it is well adapted, but will rent for other kinds of business. A photograph of same can be seen and particulars learned by calling at J. J. BLOOMFIELD'S, No. 70 Chambers-st.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEments No. 1,134 Broadway and No. 212 5th-av., connected and running through from Broadway to 5th-av.; also the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, No. 60 Beaver-st.

WANTED—STORES on the WEST SIDE FOR grain business, below Canal-st., for property in neighborhood of Fulton-st., and pay cash difference.

SLADE & STAFFORD,
NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE and basement No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.; fine location for millinery or dry goods business; size 25x100; immediate possession. Apply to S. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF warehouses, Nos. 501 and 503 Washington-st., near Canal, to rent; in complete order; immediate possession; rent low.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

NO. 2 BROADWAY, CORNER, TO rent, from 1st of May next, for a term of years; 25x108; cellars and one office; immediate possession. Apply to H. B. COOK, Room No. 11, on the premises.

DESIRABLE PRIVATE STABLES in 33d-st., near Madison-av., to rent from Feb. 1 for three, twelve or fifteen months.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADway opposite Washington-place, store property on Dey and Cortlandt sts., and lots on 115th-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on Monday, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY—The lot of land, with the three-story marble front house thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place, opposite Washington-place, and known as No. 714 Broadway.

CORTLANDT AND DEY STREETS—The first-class five-story brown-stone front store and lot, situate on the north side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Church-st., extending through to and fronting on Dey-st. and known as No. 18 Cortlandt-st. and No. 19 Dey-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-STREET—Five lots, south side, 270 feet west of 3d-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY ON 4TH-AV. AND 32D-ST., AND BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE AND LOT ON 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The valuable plot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the south-west corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., and opposite Stewart's new building. The plot has a frontage of 116 feet on 4th-av. and 83 feet on 32d-st., and is well adapted for hotel purposes, being now occupied for that business. Also,

The two four-story brown-stone front houses and lots, Nos. 435 and 439 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. The houses are well built, furnaces, &c., complete, and have vaults under the sidewalk.

A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
Being part of the estate of the late David Robins.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the following desirably located property:

Three lots n. s. 56th-st., 120 feet west Madison-av.
Five lots, north side 57th-st., 200 feet west 5th-av.
Two lots, north side 58th-st., 275 feet west 5th-av.
Two lots, west side 4th-av., 102.2 feet north 76th-st.
Four lots, n. s. 76th-st., 145 feet east Madison-av.
Four lots, s. s. 77th-st., 145 feet east Madison-av.
Three lots, north side 84th-st., 125 feet east 5th-av.
Two lots, north side 109th-st., 450 feet west 9th-av.
Two lots, south side 110th-st., 450 feet west 9th-av.
Nineteen lots and gores fronting on the east side 10th-av., 106th, and 107th sts.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. For further information apply to the referee, No. 115 Nassau-st., or to
J. F. MALCOLM, Esq., No. 9 Chambers-st.

Maps giving particulars, at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 134TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Louis Fellows, Esq., Referee:

EIGHTH-AV.—The four lots, together with the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house thereon, situate on the south-west corner of 8th-av. and 134th-st.; the house is about 35 by 51 feet, lots together 99 feet 11 inches by 100 feet.

Maps at the office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

BEST LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURG.

GREAT ESTATE SALE.
Fine business corners. Fifty splendid lots.

Executors of the estate of Abraham Meserole, deceased, have directed JOHNSON & MILLER to sell all their splendid unimproved property, situated in the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards, Brooklyn, (Williamsburg,) on South 5th, 9th and 10th sts., at auction, at Exchange Sales-room, at noon, on TUESDAY, Jan. 30. Maps now ready at office of THEODORE F. JACKSON, 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, and of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EVERY CHURCHMAN SHOULD TAKE

THE CHURCHMAN, which is the leading and largest weekly in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE CHURCHMAN'S circulation is nearly equal to that of all the other Church papers combined.

THE CHURCHMAN will be conducted with the same vigor and enterprise which have gained for it its present position.

THE CHURCHMAN comprises within its ample pages all that may be needed in a *perfect* Church paper.

Subscription in advance, $3 a year.

M. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 713 Broadway.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited. Sunday-school 3 P. M.

BISHOP COXE, OF WESTERN NEW-York, will give the fourth lecture in the course of popular lectures on Christian and Modern Thought, at Grace Chapel, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*Science and Belief in Harmony.* Strangers cordially invited to attend. Feb. 11—Rev. Dr. E. N. POTTER; Feb. 25—Bishop HUNTINGTON.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, Pastor.—Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. MORLEY PUNCHON, the celebrated English orator, from Canada, and in the EVENING, at 7, by Rev. JOHN PARKER, Pastor. A grand missionary meeting, at 2 P. M., of the Sunday-school. Some good speakers and fine singing may be expected. Come all.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE American and Foreign Christian Union and of its interesting work in Papal countries, will be held in Rev. Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, Jan. 28, at 7½ P. M. Rev. Drs. CROOKS, DURYEA and CROSBY have been engaged, and other eminent speakers invited to address the meeting.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancy sts.—The Praying Band, SAMUEL HALSTEAD, leader, will conduct the services the entire day, 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others made welcome.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED. Rev. Dr. STREET, of the North Presbyterian Church, will deliver a sermon to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. Dr. WILLIAM S. MIKELS, Pastor, will preach in the morning.

A SERVICE WILL BE HELD IN behalf of the Young Ladies' Chistian Association, at Rev. Dr. Rogers' Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. ROGERS, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, and Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—Mrs. EMMA HARDINGE BRITTEN will give her closing discourses before the Spritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Mrs. INEZ ST. JOHN will give a poetic discourse at 2½ P. M.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, on Hudson-st., near Spring, Rev. J. G. OAKLEY, the Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will preach in this Church, (D. V.,) West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day SUNDAY.
JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

"BIBLE, FREE AND OPEN, VS. Pope's Enslaving Concordat."—Rev. OSCAR HUGO will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Seventh-avenue United Presbyterian Church, (7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.) In the EVENING Mr. HUGO will preach in Madison-avenue, (corner 31st-st.,) Baptist Church.

BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT ZION, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Close Connection between the Fall of Popedom, the Time of Unprecedented Trouble to the World, and the Second Coming of Christ.*

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Downing and Bedford sts., Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor, who will preach at 10 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING. All are invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Prof. L. CLARK SEELYE, of Amherst, at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Jan. 28.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—MORNING service, 10½ A. M., EVENING, 7½ P. M. In the unavoidable absence of the Rector for this Sunday, Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, will preach in the morning. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD will preach in the evening. Subject—*The Eleventh Hour.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARK, of Boston, will preach in this Church, SUNDAY, Jan. 28, MORNING and EVENING. Subject, morning—*Christ the Light of the World.* Subject, evening—*The Atonement.* Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M., except on the second Sunday in each month, when the afternoon service will be omitted and the church will be open in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—*The Gifts of the Spirit.* Preaching on this subject on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M.; to be continued next SUNDAY, on the subject—*The Church as She Is and as She Should Be.*

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 21st-st.—This Church will be open on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 28. Services at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. WASHBURN.

DISCOURSES ON THINGS PERTAINING TO THIS LIFE.—The third sermon of this series will be delivered by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Church of Our Saviour, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Subject—*Sources of Power.* Evening service as usual.

DAILY UNION PRAYER-MEETING, Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

ELDER JAS. S. HOPES WILL PREACH (D. V.) on LORD'S DAYS in the Masonic Lodge-room, No. 492 Grand-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The poor and needy are invited to come and hear the Gospel of their salvation.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FREE CHORAL SCHOOL OF CHRIST'S CHURCH.—The class for boys meet every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., and for adults every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Church, 5th-av., (35th-st. entrance.) Special attention paid to reading music at sight. Dr. CUTLER is at his office, in the basement of the Church, entrance on 35th-st., daily, from 12 to 1, and persons who desire to join either of the classes are invited to confer with him personally.

The rehearsals of the chancel and gallery choirs combined every Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. Members of the parish and others interested in congregational singing, and in a higher standard of church music, are invited to attend.
Dr. H. STEPHEN CUTLER, Organist.

FAREWELL SERMON.—REV. JOHN LOVE, Jr., Pastor-elect of the Cavalry Baptist Church, Albany, N. Y., will preach his farewell discourse in the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner Morton-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Baptism at the conclusion of service. Preaching also in the MORNING at the usual hour.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY services—7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½ Litany; 11, Holy Eucharist; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 7½ P. M., Compline. Week-day services—7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 9, Morning Prayer; 4½ P. M., Evening Prayer.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. Mr. PENDLETON will preach in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, 10½ A. M.; fourth in the series on *The Annals of Redeeming Love.* EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prof. O. M. NEWELL, musical director and organist.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hall corner of 8th-av. and 25th-st. There will also be religious services in the hall No. 270 Grand-st., at the same hour.

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE and Prayer Meeting at Mohawk Hall, 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING at 11. "Co-operation" is a special topic. Opening address by R. W. HUME, on "*What is Christianity?*"

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent. —Services are held every SUNDAY in the Chapel of the Institution at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SER-VICES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock. The anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Society will be held at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of Howard Mission, and others. All invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

GENESIS AND GEOLOGY.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will deliver the third lecture in the above course in the New Church House of Worship, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The First Day of Creation.* Services in the morning at 11 o'clock. Subject—*The Light of Heaven.* Seats free.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL preach at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at the usual hour, and in the EVENING will give a lecture on *The Unitarian Way of Preaching Christ.* Services begin at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAS. H. DWIGHT, (Englewood, N. J.,) will preach MORNING and EVENING, Jan. 28, at the new Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The public cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 2d-av., Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. W. STRATTON, at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Tenth Commandment.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

MR. JOHN C. HAVEMEYER WILL deliver an address to young men in Association Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING. Service of song from 7½ to 8 o'clock. New collection of hymns.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JOHN HENRY BRODT, of Brooklyn, and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Preaching next SABBATH at 10½, by Rev. THOS. STREET, Pastor. Sermon to the young at 7½, by Dr. MICKELS, of the Baptist Church.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REOPENING AT DE KALB-AVE-NUE M. E. CHURCH, Brooklyn, Rev. W. H. WARDELL, Pastor.—This Church, having been repaired and thoroughly refurnished, will be reopened on SUNDAY, Jan. 28. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. E. G. ANDREWS, D. D. Special Sunday-school services at 2 P. M., under the direction of Rev. J. H. VINCENT. Preaching at 7 P. M. by Rev. B. I. IVES, of Auburn, N. Y.

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, THE celebrated lecturer, will, on TUESDAY EVENING, lecture at Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock. The subject is one which will be greatly interesting to Americans, namely, *Memories of the Mayflower.* Tickets, 50 cents, reserved seats, $1, at No. 805 Broadway.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. M. HUGO at 7½ P. M., on *The Bible Question.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Bible-class in the lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Sinner's Favored Hour,* and at 7½ P.M., *On the Gospel Method of Salvation.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will continue the series of discourses on "The Last Things." Subject—*The Judgment.*

REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. Subject—*Jesus, the Great Unknown.* Sunday-school and Bible-class at 2 P. M.

REV. HENRY MARTIN SCUDDER, D. D., will speak in Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., on the occasion of the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL speak at the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL deliver an address at the anniverary of the Young Men's Christian Association, MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst., in Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF Trinity Church, will preach at Trinity Chapel, SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 7½ P. M. Lecture III. of the course—*The Religious Training of the Young.*

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., SABBATH MORNING, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, at the usual hours. Evening discourse to young men.

REV. DR. FLAGG WILL PREACH IN the Hall, corner 55th-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

SPANISH P. E. CHURCH OF SANTIAGO.—This congregation worships at the church in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Services and sermon in the Spanish language at 12½. The Rector wishes to thank publicly the accomplished Cuban Professor, Mr. Emilio Agramonte, for the Christian zeal and interest in our evangelical mission with which he has been directing the choir and playing on the organ for more than two years without any pecuniary recompense, and also the renowned contralto, Miss Kate Morensi, who has offered to sing every Sunday in our services without any remuneration, to help our Christian work.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the near coming of Christ and a future life. All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Morning subject—*Songs in the Night.* Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6 P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—ITS PHENOMENA and Philosophy, at No. 220 East 34th-st., near 3d-av.; seances every evening; no admittance after 8 o'clock; tickets, $1; SUNDAY discourse at 10½ A. M.; conference at 2½ P. M.; entrance to these sessions, 10 cents.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, 40th-st., Reservoir-square, ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.; at 3½ P. M., funeral services of the late JOHN HEGEMAN; the usual evening service being omitted.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING prayer at 7½. Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and at 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHNS M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Evening subject—*A Review of Modern Objections to Inspiration.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

THE NIGHT COLLEGE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS OF THE HOUSE OF THE EVANGELISTS, (organized November, 1869.)—All lectures are delivered in the College building, 43d-st., between Madison-av. and the Grand Central Depot. Lectures for next week: TUESDAY, 30th inst.—*Scenery of Bible Lands Illustrative of Scripture.*—No. II. *The Sources of the Jordan,* by W. H. THOMSON, M. D. THURSDAY, Feb. 1 prox.—*The Young Man's Temptation in New-York, with Suggestions as to How he may be Reached,*" by R. R. MCBURNEY, Esq., Corresponding Secretary Y. M. C. A. SATURDAY, Feb. 3 prox.—*The Instruction Needed Among the People,* by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions. Lectures will begin at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. The attendance of all Christian workers is invited. Tickets may be had without charge at the door on the evening of lecture, or at City Mission, No. 50 Bible House; Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st.; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 2 Bible House; Methodist Episcopal Book-store, Broadway and 11th-st.

THE GOLDEN AGE, OR THE PROSPECT OF THE FUTURE.—Last of a series given by Rev. CHAS. F. LEE, in Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON. MORNING, subject—*The Dying Prayer of Christ,* at 11 A. M. The music in the afternoon, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Kelley, will be furnished by the choir of Dr. Chapin's Church, Miss Abbott and her colleagues having kindly volunteered for the occasion. The afternoon service will be continued until further notice.

THE BIBLE IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, as discoursed by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, is drawing crowds at the Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburgh. The seventh of the course will be given SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. *The Need of God's Spirit* will be the subject at 10½ o'clock. A fine revival in progress. Seats free.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, the 29th inst. Addresses by Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Rev. HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER, D. D., and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The eighth lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st. on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 7th-av.—Rev. J. S. HANNA, late of Chicago, will preach SABBATH MORNING. Young people's meeting in the evening at 7½ in the lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

LECTURES.

"OUR GAS LIGHTS."

Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, of the School of Mines, will lecture, by request, on the above subject at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th av. and 23d-st., on SATURDAY EVENING next, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, price 50 cents, can be obtained at the door on that evening.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—$22,000 CASH, THE STOCK, fixtures, lease and good-will of a livery stable, running steady eight clarences; doing a first-class family trade. Apply to D. WRIGHT, No. 311 4th-av., between 10th and 12th sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR FINE HORSES; FAST mare, can trot 2:32; splendid riding or driving; thoroughbred, handsome pony for a lady to drive; one dapple-gray, at No. 9 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, AN extra-stylish well-bred dun horse; sixteen and a half hands; six years old; free from tricks or vice; kind and true. Can be seen at No. 137 1st-av.

HORSE-BLANKETS, ROBES AND SLEIGH-BELLS, in large variety, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, A HANDsomely-furnished parlor on first floor, large room on second, single room on third; fire, water, bath and gas; terms moderate; house new; private family; references exchanged. Inquire one week at No. 237 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CORNER BROADway and 28th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or singly, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

NO. 114 WEST 38TH-ST.—TWO LARGE finely-furnished rooms, on third floor, together or separately, with first-class board; four-story brown-stone house; unexceptionable neighborhood; table best; references exchanged.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST.—AN ELEGANTly and freshly furnished suite of rooms, with or without private table; also board for one or two gentlemen, or a married couple.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $30 per week.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH-ST.—Very desirable rooms en suite, fourth floor, suitable for a married couple or a party of gentlemen, with board.

NO. 200 WEST 14TH-ST.—A LARGE, handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; also, single room suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; house and location first-class.

THREE NEATLY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, fire and gas, suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen. No. 306 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—NO. 384 SACKett-st., between Smith and Hoyt, convenient to Fulton and Hamilton Ferry cars; pleasant rooms, with board; family private; terms moderate.

NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST.—A HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without first-class private table; also, a single room. References.

ONE SECOND-STORY LARGE FRONT room and two hall bed-rooms, with good board, in brown-stone front house, No. 106 East 25th-st., at reasonable rates; possession immediately.

NO. 7 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Union-square—Two large communicating rooms on second floor, with first-class board; suitable for a family; references required.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board; lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up; transient board from $1 25. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO or three gentlemen can have rooms and board at No. 58 West 19th-st.; small family of adults; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, furnished, two rooms, (hot and cold water, gas, &c.,) very reasonable, to gentlemen only. No. 62 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 51 WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—A fine suite of rooms to let, with board; also rooms for single gentlemen; house first-class; references required.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS ON SECOND floor; also one on fourth floor, either suitable for one or two gentlemen; every convenience; private family; terms moderate. No. 147 East 15th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164,—NEWLY-FURnished rooms, en suite, with private table; also, single rooms; baths on each floor; references.

NO. 318 WEST 22D-ST.—SUPERIOR rooms, first and second floors, unexceptionable table and attendance; low to first-class parties.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED room to let, in a private French family. Apply at No. 50 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 107 WEST 42D-ST.—A PRIVATE family will rent, with board, desirable rooms, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; ALSO, a few boarders wanted; a room and bedroom for housekeeping. Apply at No. 253 8th-av., near 23d-st.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board; references given and required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bedroom to rent, without board. No. 12 East 14th-st., near Delmonico's.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square, (4th-st.) References required.

A COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED room, suitable for a single gentleman; rent, $2 50 per week. No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMIly, by two ladies and little girl four years old; a bed and sitting-room required; location between 2d and 6th avs. and 14th and 30th sts. Address O. L. E., No. 229 East 19th-st.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large lot of Ordnance and Ordnance stores will be sold at public sale at the ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILINOIS, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1872.

Sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The list of articles is too varied for mention, but some of the principal items are as follows:

Three 3-inch wrought-iron rifled guns.
Five traveling forges, (field.)
Nine siege-gun carriages and battery-wagons.
Thirty-four sets of harness, and a large lot of artillery implements and equipments.
538 carbines, principally Smith's, Merrill's and Burnside's.
4,000 rifled muskets, foreign manufacture.
100 Springfield rifled muskets.
375 Springfield muskets, smooth bore.
670 Starr's revolvers, calibre 44.
130 revolvers, assorted.
Nearly all the Starr's revolvers, and about two-thirds of the other arms are in fair order.
123,000 cap-pouches, 10,000 waist-belts, 2,600 bayonet-scabbards, 8,000 cartridge-box and belt-plates, 35,000 musket and pistol appendages, and an assortment of other accoutrements and appendages.
224,000 metallic cartridges (Spencer's,) calibre 52; good and new.
800,000 percussion caps, (musket.)
81 artillery elevating screws, 1,000 old shovels, 200 picks, 180 scythes and snaths, cartridge-paper, horse medicines, worn and broken tools for carpenters, machinists and blacksmiths, and 4,200 files—require recutting.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. cash on day of sale, remainder on delivery of stores.

Printed catalogues can be obtained by application to the undersigned, and at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
Jan. 20, 1872.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Naval Station, League Island, Pennsylvania, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., the screw steamer *Chattanooga,* of 2,020 tons, new measurement.

The vessel will be sold as she lies sunk. Navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, armament and stores will not be included in the sale.

Five thousand dollars ($5,000) to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money within four (4) days from the day of sale; otherwise the amount already paid to be forfeited to the Government.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Jan. 22, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until the 21st day of February, 1872, at 12 M., for all the fresh beef required at this post for four months, or such less time as the Commissary-General may direct; contract commencing March 1, 1872.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.
BISHOP ALDRICH,
First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, A. C. S.

OFFICE A. C. S., PLATTSBURG BARRACKS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLI-CATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., Feb. 23, 1872, for supplying the Subsistence Department with the following-named subsistence stores, viz.:

White Fish in pickle, 1 bbl.; Mackerel in pickle, 1 bbl.; Flour for issue, 6,763 lbs.; Flour for sale to officers, 588 lbs.; Rice, 550 lbs.; Java Coffee, 400 lbs.; Granulated Sugar, 300 lbs.; Pulverized Sugar, 150 lbs.; Broken Sugar, 900 lbs.; White-cut Loaf Sugar, 300 lbs.; Black Tea, 50 lbs.; Soap, 840 lbs.; Salt for issue, 410 lbs.; Table Salt, 150 lbs.; Black Pepper, 40 lbs.; Mustard, 10 lbs.; fresh Peaches, 72 cans; Raisins, 6 quarter boxes; Tomatoes, 96 cans; Green Corn, 144 cans; Sardines, 24 boxes; Chocolate, 50 lbs.; Yeast Powders, 50 lbs.; Golden Syrup, 22 gallons.
JOSEPH KEEFFE,
First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery A. C. S.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE DIRECTORS of the Trenton Banking Company will pay a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons engaged in the robbery of the Trenton Bank, on the 21st inst., or half of said sum for any one of them, and if more than two persons be convicted of said robbery, then such additional sum as will make the reward equal to $2,000 for each person so convicted.
PHIL. DICKINSON, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST SEASON OF PAREPA-ROSA.
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA............Proprietor and Director
D. DE VIVO............Business Manager
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB. 5.

The season will consist of SIX SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOUR EXTRA NIGHTS—Tuesdays and Saturdays.

TWO GRAND MATINEES—On Saturdays, and TWO NIGHTS ONLY, at the Brooklyn Academy.

Subscription books open today at the stage-door of the Academy.

Among the notable events of the season will be the first appearance in opera of the celebrated baritone,

MR. CHARLES SANTLEY,

who has been engaged at very large expense, and who will appear in some of his world-famed impersonations, including ZAMPA, FRA DIAVOLO, &c.

Cherubini's new opera, THE WATER-CARRIER, and the revival of LA GAZZA LADRA (Maid and Magpie) and BALLO IN MASCHERA, (first time in English; also the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. More particulars shortly.

PROF. MULDER—FABBRI'S OPERA

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AT 2.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
DON JUAN.
DON JUAN.
DON JUAN.
The juvenile Prima Donna ANNA ELZER as
ZERLINA.
THREE PRIMA DONNAS IN THE CAST.
MONDAY—Ivanhoe, (The Templar and the Jewess.)

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

Throngs of delighted people. EVERY AFTERNOON at 2, EVERY EVENING at 8. WONDERFUL EUROPEAN CIRCUS COMPANY, whose performances, given in the most beautiful theatre in the world, famous for its capacity, elegance, comfort and conveniences, and in an arena placed on the stage in a gorgeous palace-setting, excel anything of the kind ever seen in the United States.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock,
Fifteenth Concert by Ninth Regiment Band,
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Last appearance in concert of
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE.
Herr CARL BERGMANN...... ...Musical Director

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF "DIVORCE!!"
Twenty-first week.

Twenty-fifth MATINEE of "DIVORCE" SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

One hundred and fiftieth performance of "DIVORCE," SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

Corner 28th-st. and Broadway. Brilliant success of
Mr. MACKAYE
and
Miss GRISWOLD,
In their superb impersonations of
MONALDI and ROSALIA,
In the beautiful five-act play of MONALDI.
In active preparation a new society play entitled
MARRIAGE.

AT WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
MATINEE at 2. } ALSO, The young { THIS EVENING at 8.
American actor and accomplished instrumentalist,
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in J. J. McCloskey's master drama of
ON HAND.
ON HAND.
New music, scenery, costumes and appointments.
TODAY AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
GO EARLY AND AVOID THE CROWD.

STEINWAY HALL—WEDNESDAY.

MISS ANNA MEHLIG
Has the honor of announcing that she will give
HER FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
Since her return from her European tour, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31,
When she will have the assistance of
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING..........Contralto
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA..................Solo Violinist
Mr. F. BERGNER....................Violoncello
Mr. S. P. WARREN..................Conductor
MISS ANNA MEHLIG
Will play three pieces from her new repertoire.

Admission tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50. Can be obtained at Schuberth's, No. 820, G. Schirmer's, No. 701, and the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box-office of the hall. Admission tickets at all the other principal music-stores.

STEINWAY HALL—FIRST MATINEE.

Mr. S. B. MILLS, Senor SARASATE.
MATINEES. MATINEES.
SATURDAY, Jan. 27, SATURDAY, Feb. 10,
SATURDAY, Feb. 24, and SATURDAY, March 9,
Assisted by eminent vocal and instrumental talent.
FIRST MATINEE—SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

Doors open at 1, to begin at 2 P. M.; tickets at Steinway Hall, and at principal music-stores.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY'S PAINTINGS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SALE BY AUCTION.

Free exhibition will remain open at the Somerville Gallery day and evening, until TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, when the sale will commence.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

COACH REGULATIONS.

NOTICE TO COACH-OWNERS.—Coaches conveying company to the ball will approach from 3d-av. through 14th-st., and leave through Irving-place.

Coaches returning their company will form on 3d-av. south of 14th-st.

Coaches coming to seek for calls will form on 3d-av. north of 14th-st., and will have to pass inspection.

Fare to Harlem, $5; to 86th-st., $4; to 63d-st., $3; below 63d-st., $1 per head.
THOMAS W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall,
Hack Inspector.

FOURTH SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT at ASSOCIATION HALL, this AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a young woman who understands her business in all respects; no objection to assist with the washing in a small family; best City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 527 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from infancy, or can do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Apply at No. 337 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG person as nurse to grown children or a baby; has good references; will sew or do chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French girl to take care of children; she cannot speak scarcely any English. Can be seen at French Office, with reference, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; five years' excellent City reference. Call or address for two days No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT cook; excellent baker; no objection to a private family or boarding-house; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; willing and obliging; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 40 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist with the washing; understands her business thoroughly; has a boy that she would like to have with her, who is willing and obliging; is thirteen years old; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at 416 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a competent cook and baker; no objection to assist in washing; three years' best City reference for honesty and sobriety from last place. Apply at No. 154 West 18th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st., second floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; best City references can be given. Call at No. 331 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation for general house-work, or cook, washing or ironing. Inquire for two days at No. 651 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and to take care of children, or would do chamber-work; excellent references. Apply at No. 40 West 54th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a respectable young woman, who can give good City reference. Call at No. 636 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.; ring No. 3 bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSE-work or as laundress in a small private family; excellent reference. Apply at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, a situation to do general house-work. Call at No. 138 West 19th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 142 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDE girl, a situation in City or vicinity as cook and laundress, upstairs work or general house-work in a small family. Apply for one week at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that understands his business thoroughly; is a careful driver; can furnish first-class reference. Call or address 50 4th-av., harness-store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.—THE undersigned having fourteen years' experience in a first-class hardware importing-house in this City, is desirous of obtaining a situation as book-keeper and traveling salesman in a good house. Address J. M., Post-office Box No. 1,223.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS OF
JOHN GARTH,
which must shortly be withdrawn, notwithstanding
ITS GREAT SUCCESS,
to allow of the production of
NOVELTIES.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S celebrated drama,
THE VETERAN,
after long and elaborate preparation, is almost in readiness for production, but is at present postponed in consequence of the
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.

The manager begs to announce that he has purchased the right to produce Mr. H. J. BYRON'S greatly successful new comedy,
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

FIFTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS.........as.........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER.....as.........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..as................PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ANOTHER GRAND HIT.
G. L. FOX'S RECONSTRUCTED HUMPTY DUMPTY A GRAND SUCCESS.
PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST.
FOX TWICE AS FUNNY AS EVER.

The great Cat Duet in the height of its popularity; the Martens' Russian Songs; the Wilson Brothers in the neatest and best gymnastic feats ever witnessed; the children, Venus and Adonis, in a new velocipede act, the frisky Carroll Children in astounding saltations and precocious prattlings; rare scenes of fairy beauty and novel ballet groupings.

Secure your seats early.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 7¾.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER............................Manager
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE
IN A SPLENDID BILL EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2¼.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'WAY.

LES BRIGANDS.

SATURDAY—ONLY BRIGANDS MATINEE.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...............................DIRECTOR
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2¼.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
BRILLIANT FEATS IN THE RING
By the LARGEST CIRCUS TROUPE in the world.
Fifth and last week of the mirth-provoking
MEDLEY OF ROMANCE AND FUN,
THE FAIRY SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME OF
GOODY TWO SHOES,
with its quaint features and odd incidents, and which has proved a most unquestionable success.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
the best bareback equestrienne in the universe.
MR. CHARLES W. FISH,
confessedly the champion bareback rider.
THE WONDERFUL JEE BROTHERS,
And the MAMMOTH TROUPE of circus actors,
UNEQUALED IN ANY COUNTRY.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

Of the many large and valuable collections of Paintings which have been exhibited in this City during the past year, no one has surpassed in its high character or galaxy of great names the joint galleries of Messrs. Williams & Everett, of Boston, and Mr. Isaac B. Wellington, of Brooklyn, the pictures belonging to which were opened for a private view at the Leavitt Art Rooms last evening.

The works represent all departments of Art, Landscape, Figures, Fruit and Flowers, and to those who are forming Galleries of Pictures the opportunity to secure examples of a high class will, no doubt, be eagerly availed of, for the entire collection is to be sold by auction on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 7 and 8.

Among the fine examples in the collection, which embraces several beautiful marble busts by Park, are "Glimpse of Mount Blanc," by Regis Gignoux; "Summer Afternoon," by Wm. Hart; "Dogs Watching," by Armfield; "Rivals—Money *vs.* Brains," by Leroy; "Spouting Rock, Newport," by J. A. Suydam; "Newport Beach," by J. F. Kensett; "Preparing Breakfast," by Eastman Johnson; "Autumn Foliage," by L. R. Mignot; "View in Ulster County, New-York," and "Upper Valley of the Connecticut," by J. Williamson; "View on Lake George," by R. W. Hubbard; "Lilypod Pond, Adirondacks," by Jas. M. Hart; "Market Boy," by J. G. Brown; "Sleeping Mother," by Paul Seignac; "Landscape and Cattle," by Eugene Verboeckhoven; "Solitaire," by Koerle; "Landscape, Sheep and Goats," by Zügel; "A Drop to Keep the Cold Out," by Erskine Nicol; "Still Life and Figure," by De Noter; "Completing the Toilet," by Jules Goupil; "Happy Moments," by Comte-Calix; "Landscape and Cattle," by Van Marcke; "Lady and Kitten," by De Jonghe; "Fruit," by Preyer; "The Wedding Day," by Amberg; "Figure and Still Life," by Willems and De Noter; "The Jolly Musicians," by Madon; "Italian Landscape," by Oswald Achenbach; "The Approaching Tempest," by Andreas Achenbach; "The Toilet," by Florent Willems; "Happy Companionship," by Meyer Von Bremen; "Harvesting," by Meyerheim; "Venice," by Felix Ziem; "Lady with Rose," by Carl Muller; "The Music Lesson" and "A Petition to the Doge," by Prof. Carl Becker; "Brighton in the Season," by J. Webb; "Eastern Travelers," by J. L. Gerome; "The Musical Monk," by Zamacois; "Out of School," by Rudolph Epp; "How Shall I Answer?" by Toulmouche; "The Lesson," by Chaplin; "Early Studies in Art," by Prof. Carl Boker; and "The Mother and Child," by Louis Gallait.

The marbles of Mr. Park include his ideal busts, "Purity," "Little Nell" and "Little Paul."—*Evening Post*, Jan. 25.

THESE SUPERB PAINTINGS are now on exhibition, free, at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., 7 to 10 P. M. Catalogues ready.

STEINWAY HALL.

CONCERT.
MISS CLEMENTINE LASAR,
MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1872, at 8 o'clock,
Assisted by
Miss Louise Finch, Dr. Leopold Damrosch,
Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Charles G. Bush,
Mr. William H. Beckett, the Von Weber Quartette.
Mr. S. LASAR, Conductor.
Admission $1.

Tickets for sale at the music-stores, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE.

BY THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1872.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Former patrons will receive complimentary tickets by applying at the Conservatory Office, No. 820 Broadway.

FRENCH READINGS.—MR. FAVARGER respectfully announces to subscribers and their friends that the opening reading takes place FRIDAY, Feb. 2, at 11½ A. M., at Chickering Hall. A brochure of the readings for each week is published at Mr. Christern's, No. 77 University-place. No tickets sold at the door.

MEETINGS.

B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

MEMBERS OF J. O. B. B. DR'OT NO. 1.—You are notified that a general meeting of this Society will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., to elect officers and trustees for the ensuing year, receive the finance report, and transact other business. Amendments to by-laws will come up for action. By order of the President.
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

PALESTINE ENCAMPMENT NO. 6, I. O. O. F.—The members of Palestine Encampment are hereby summoned to meet at Eureka Lodge Rooms, No. 275 Bleecker-st., on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 12½ o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Edward Wright.
By order. JOHN P. TEALE, C. P.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A LADY of education and refinement, who has had experience in housekeeping and the management of servants, to take charge of a household, consisting of a gentleman and four children; must be a good seamstress; references required. Address, with real name, G. M., Box No. 4,637 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE State of New-Jersey, for the best selling Shuttle Sewing-machine in the market; great inducements offered to the right party. Address or call upon L. K. BAKER, at office of D. H. NEWTON & CO., No. 21 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS book-keeping and can furnish satisfactory references. Address G. P., Box 3,354 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER from 1st March. Address M., Box No. 1,167 Post-office, with name of last employer.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRY-GOODS COMmission house. Address Box No. 6,720, Post-office.

PRISON REFORM.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting at Steinway Hall.

Address and Speeches by Dr. Wines, Hon. Horatio Seymour and Others.

The Work of the National Prison Association.

Arrangements for the International Penitentiary Congress.

A public meeting of great importance was held last night in Steinway Hall for the purpose of hearing the report of Dr. WINES, Commissioner of the United States to organize an International Congress to deliberate upon reform in penitentiaries and prisons. The hall, which is a very large one, with two great galleries, was filled with a respectable audience, among whom were many ladies. On the platform there were a few of the statesmen who had been spoken of as likely to attend, but there was a lamentable falling off from what had been expected, and the rows of empty benches were something formidable. Among those present were the District-Attorney, Judge NOAH DAVIS, Commissioners BELL and BRENNAN of Charities and Correction, Mr. HARTLEY, Secretary of the Prison Association, Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Mr. CHAUNCEY DEPEW, Mr. BRACE, the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, Dr. PRIME, Mr. GEORGE WM. CURTIS, and others. At about 8:10 Dr. PRIME advanced to the front amid loud clapping of hands and made the following address:

DR. PRIME'S INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN: The occasion appeals to our interests as citizens, to our judgment as philanthropists, to our hearts as followers of him who said, "I was in prison, and ye came unto me." With us to-night are distinguished statesmen and churchmen—the law and the gospel blending in this divine mission—and their presence gives moral grandeur to the hour. Forty years ago the King of the French sent two of his most eminent men—BEAUMONT, his Attorney-General, and DE TOCQUEVILLE—to study our prison system. They came to Sing Sing, where I was then a teacher. We had a Sunday-school in the State Prison, which these French Commissioners requested the privilege of attending. DE TOCQUEVILLE stood by my side holding the Bible in his hands, while a felon convict recited *verbatim* two entire and beautiful chapters from the Gospel of St. John. Turning to me, the great historian and statesman said: "Has not this instruction much to do with the government of the prison?" That was their first visit, their first lesson, and the moral of it went with them. They recorded the impression in their report to the French Government. In my school—not in the Prison, but in the Academy—was a boy then learning his alphabet, and his name was JOHN. He subsequently became the Chief Magistrate of this City, and is now the justly honored and illustrious Governor of the State of New-York. Until this moment we expected the pleasure of his company, but, detained as he is by official business, I have great pleasure in saying we have among us to-night a statesman, who by common consent stands in the front rank of the public men of this country as a philanthropist and a social philosopher. [Applause.] I move, Gentlemen, that Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR be requested to preside over this meeting. The nomination was received with great applause.

At its conclusion a list of Vice-Presidents and honorary Secretaries were appointed by acclamation, and Dr. PRIME announced that the first speaker would be Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, whose name was received with great applause. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. SEYMOUR.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Crimes of violence, fraud and corruption at this time startle the American public. They excite general indignation and alarm, and the offenders are pointed at as men to be scorned and detested. But this does not touch nor cure the underlying causes of these evils. These men had no such genius in crime that they could, of themselves, work out all their baleful deeds if there had not been a state of morals and a depraved public opinion which gave a hot-bed growth to their powers to work mischief. They did not make corruption. Corruption made them. They lived and moved unknown and unnoticed until they were made pestilential by favoring circumstances, just as the lurking diseases are made wide-sweeping plagues when a foul atmosphere develops their deadly poisons. We cannot deal with this subject of the suppression of crime in a large and truthful way, without arraigning the public. In no other civilized country, and let me add, for the honor of our country, at no other period of its history, would such men be tolerated for a single day. Just now there is enough of indignation against criminals, too much, indeed, if it so fills the minds of our people that they forget to look for the causes of those evils, if they neglect the duty of finding out how much of the guilt can be traced back to themselves. Unless we confront the disorders of the times in a bold and earnest way, we shall merely cut down one class of wrong-doers so that they may be followed by another, which will spring up in its place. Crimes do not show so clearly the character of the criminals as they do the social aspect of the communities in which they are committed. All who study the problems of government are struck with the fact that the American people are in many ways most neglectful of political duties. We have more than enough of political strife, passion, and prejudice, but the feeling that wealth, and power, and influence have duties as well as rights is very weak. In this respect our men of wealth fall far behind the privileged classes of Europe. A British peer of the realm will take part in questions of government, local or general, where one of our City merchants feels that in some way he may compromise his dignity and position if he does not give the world to understand that he looks upon all such things as unworthy diversion from the great duty of taking care of himself and his personal affairs. In battling with crime the first necessity is a wise criminal code, well administered. I know we have neither of them in the State of New-York, and I do not think they have them in other States of this Union. I need not tell you how hopeless you are of the conviction of great criminals, nor how much you are bewildered by the subtle distinctions and complicated procedure of criminal actions. There are features of our criminal code which disgrace us. Yet, in regard to this subject which concerns all men's lives and property, there is a deadness in the public mind which depresses all who try to get reform. It is not by active opposition that you can be put down. The disheartening trouble is that neither the public nor do the legislators care enough about the matter to help or to hinder. In this city it is sometimes quite as safe for a poor man to commit a crime as to be an innocent witness of one, as he is liable to be detained and locked up, so that he may testify on a trial where the wrong-doer may escape the penalties of the law. The Governor of this State has appealed to the Legislature to adopt measures to do away with this cruelty, but he meets with the indifference which his predecessors have felt when they have tried to bring about reforms in our criminal code.

As to the manner our criminal code is executed you can judge how far it tends to punish or to protect criminals. I can with truth say that the defects of our criminal laws, and of their execution, are chargeable to the indifference of our people and of their representatives in legislative bodies. But it is upon the subject of the reform of criminals that the public fails most in doing its duty. We are apt to draw a broad black line around all convicts, and to think they are all of one moral color. As there are glittering diamonds in the rubbish washed down by the unhealthy rivers of Africa, so there are shining virtues to be found among the human wrecks in our prisons. Many have been overcome by sudden temptations. Some are the victims of insidious habits which have enslaved them before they were aware of danger. It is the duty of a State to cultivate every good quality of those unhappy men. They are sent to prison for particular acts, not for their general characters. Hope is a great reformer. Despair is deadly and dangerous. We have by great efforts gained some commutations for those prisoners who behave well, but here is a great field of reform. Now, men come out of our prisons poor and friendless; feeling that their long years of toil have brought to them or their families no gain, but that they must go out into the world with worn bodies and blackened characters. How different would be their conditions if by wise legislation they were allowed to keep for themselves or their families the whole or a share of their earnings. That hopeless toil which now only weakens their bodies and wears out their souls would then be made with hope. How would they follow their gains in their imagination as it went to give comfort to their families; how would their best affections glow and kindle as in their speechless solitude they were thus linked to the object of their affection! How would they gain the courage which would make them ready to battle with the trials of life when the days of their discharge should come! Wise legislation would make our prisons gate-ways to reformation. Now there is stamped upon their portals the aspect which tell all who enter them that they must leave hope behind. If we turn from the prisons where grave offenses are punished to our jails, we must be still more shocked. In them crimes are actually taught. In them the public keep up schools of vice where more than all other places where the vicious resort human nature is degraded. I have seen so much of this that when I look upon the laws against disorders and drunkenness, their titles seem to read, "Acts to punish the wives and children of worthless men." However perplexing the questions may be which meet us in our efforts to suppress vice, we must grapple them with courage and confidence. We can work out great reforms. We can make life and property more secure. We can lift up fallen men. We can check the tide of vice and crime. In doing this we shall not only serve and save others, but do much for ourselves. All my experience has led me to feel kindly toward my fellow-man. The longer I live the better I think of men's hearts and the less of their head. I grow more and more disposed to charge the evils men do to their infirmities, and the more deeply I am impressed with the great truth of that religion which teaches us the need of a Spirit to guide, a Savior to atone, and a merciful God to forgive manifold sins and transgressions.

When the Governor took his seat there was much applause, after which it was announced that Dr. WINES would read some of the letters of excuse he had received from distinguished gentlemen in this and other States. In the little introductory address with which Dr. WINES prefaced his reading, he said that he had received more than twenty from men who were not only interested in prison reform, but also in furthering the project of an International Penitentiary Congress, which he was personally engaged in organizing. Of these he would read but two, the first from the distinguished gentleman who occupied the Executive chair of the State, the Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN. This was as follows:

GOV. HOFFMAN'S LETTER.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1872. }

SIR: I find that it will be out of my power to attend the meeting to be held at Steinway Hall, in New-York City, on the 26th inst., to consider the subject of prison reform. I am in strong sympathy with the purposes of the promoters of the meeting, and believe with them that the diminution of crime, the improvement of prison discipline and the reformation of persons who have been guilty of crime are objects which need the efforts of all good men. Conferences among the friends of prison reform in the several States of our Union, and as you now propose a consultation among those in this country and in Europe who take special interest in the subject, will tend to throw much light on the questions of the direction in which efforts for improvements are likely to be most successful, and of what are the best means for accomplishing the improvement. The statistics and general information thus to be gathered cannot fail to be of great service in future efforts for reform. One of the subjects to which the attention of the meeting is to be called is the condition of convicts when discharged from prison. Here is an opportunity for doing great good, not only to the convicts themselves, but to the community at large. The condition of the convict at the expiration of his term of imprisonment is one of peculiar hardship. The State has wisely provided that by good conduct while in prison the criminal may earn a deduction from his term of imprisonment. This good conduct avails not after he leaves the prison. He generally shares the fate of all discharged convicts and encounters difficulties in obtaining honest employment so great as to be almost insurmountable, and is, as it were, forced into the repetition of crime. If benevolent men among us would direct their thoughts earnestly to the devising and carrying out some plan whereby this unfortunate class of men may be encouraged and sustained, and not as now thwarted when seeking to support themselves by honest work, they could find an opportunity to render great service. My experience in my present office and my conferences with convicts satisfy me that more immediate practical benefit would result to the convict from measures calculated to lessen the difficulties which he encounters when freshly discharged from prison than from any other improvement that can be suggested in our present mode of treating criminals.

Very respectfully, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
Rev. E. C. WINES, D. D., LL. D., New-York.

After this he read a short letter from President GRANT regretting his inability to be present, and expressing his warmest sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

Dr. WINES mentioned that he had received letters from Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, Hon. Mr. Sumner, Speaker Jas. G. Blaine, Archbishop McCloskey, of New-York, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, and others of equal standing. After the letters Dr. WINES read the following report:

DR. WINES' ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Congress of Cincinnati, held in the Autumn of 1870, voted that the time had come when, in its judgment, an International Penitentiary Congress might be convened with promise of the best results. One of the first acts of the National Prison Association was to reaffirm the action of the Cincinnati meeting, and pass a resolution to push that idea with all practicable vigor. The person now addressing you was charged by the Association, as he had previously been by the Congress, with this grave duty. My first effort in fulfillment of the duty thus laid upon me, was to secure the support of the National Government. Through the powerful aid of my friend here, Mr. Speaker BLAINE, a joint resolution was passed by Congress favoring the proposition, and authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to represent the Government in the Convention. The President was pleased to name the speaker as such Commissioner, and, it being understood that my appointment involved the further duty of organizing the elements and arranging the preliminaries of the Congress, the Secretary of State obligingly furnished me with a general letter addressed to all the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the United States in Europe, requesting them to render such aid as they properly might in the prosecution of my mission.

Before going abroad, I sought still further to strengthen myself by securing the adherence of the Foreign Ministers resident at Washington. This was promptly given. The Ministers entered warmly into the project. Of their own motion they addressed dispatches to their Governments, commending the proposition to a favorable consideration. The European Ministers furnished, in addition, letters of personal introduction to their respective Cabinets. Personal communications were opened with the Governments of England, France, Belgium, Holland, North Germany, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland, and with the remaining Governments of Europe, through the American Ministers accredited to them. Three things were asked of each, viz.:

1. That it would send Commissioners to the Congress.
2. That it would name a National Committee for its own country.
3. That it would furnish, in reply to a series of questions, certain information concerning its prisons and prison administration.

These requests were readily granted. Everywhere the idea of the Congress was accepted by the Governments, and assurances were given, not of sympathy only, but of active co-operation.

In illustration of the spirit in which the proposition for the Congress was received, I cite the official action of the Italian Government. It consists of two parts: First, a report addressed by the Prime Minister, Mr. LANZA, to VICTOR EMMANUEL, in which he proposes to his Majesty the creation, by royal decree, of a National Committee or Commission for Italy; and secondly, the decree itself, issued in pursuance of Mr. LANZA's recommendation.

The royal decree named a Committee of twenty eminent citizens to act for Italy in behalf of the Congress; also to study the most important questions offered by modern penitentiary science, and to propose their solution. The Committee thus constituted includes several high functionaries of the State, the Mayor of Florence and President of the Court of Cassation, four Professors of penal law, the Director-General, and two Inspectors-General of Prisons, &c., &c.

The Government of the North German Union was no less cordial, no less earnest, in its action in behalf of the Congress. It is but a few days ago that I received from Count EULENBURG, Minister of the Interior for that Government, a letter written, as he states, under instructions from Prince BISMARCK, from which I make a short extract. The Minister says: "Sir: In reply to your letters of the 6th October and 8th November, I have the honor to inform you that, according to your wish, I informed Prince BISMARCK of your mission regarding the International Congress on the question of prisons, in order that the interest of the other Governments of the Empire may be directed to the approaching Congress. Prince BISMARCK at once responded to this wish, and I am to answer, from him, that participation in this work, with whose preparation you have been charged, shall belong not only to Prussia, but to Germany. As to your questions relating to the condition of German prisons, I have placed them in the hands of Herr STEINMANN, Counselor in my Ministry, and specially occupied on the prison question. He has undertaken this work and will send the answers to your address next week. I have also requested Herr STEINMANN to place himself in communication with persons in the different States of the Empire interested in this subject, for the forming of Committees, with whom he may confer."

It is evident from these recitals that the Italian and Prussian Governments are hearty in this work; and if there were time for a similar detail of their action, it would be seen that other European Governments are no less so.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute of France, the most illustrious body of *savans* in the world, is fully committed to the Congress. By invitation of M. DE REMUSAT, Minister of Foreign Affairs, I had the honor, on the 2d of September last, to read a discourse on the subject before the Academy, and the President, in replying, pledged its members to the use of their best efforts in promoting the success of the Congress.

Another signal proof of the profound interest felt by Europe in the proposed conference was the meeting held in London on the 3d of November last, which was called to hear from the American Commissioner a statement of the objects and results of his mission, and to give voice to the sentiment of England on the question of the Congress. There were present and participating in that meeting no less than four ex-members of the British Cabinet, several leading members of Parliament, and one of the most eminent prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, Archbishop MANNING. But one sentiment animated the assemblage, that of warm approval of the Congress, and of high expectations from it. This was the burden of all the speeches. A National Committee for England was named by the meeting, consisting of more than 100 persons, among whom are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, Archbishop Manning, Dean Stanley, the Lord Chancellors of England and Ireland, the Dukes of Argyll and Northumberland, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earls of Shaftesbury, Granville and Carnarvon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir John Pakington, Sir Walter Crofton, Miss Florence Nightingale, Miss Mary Carpenter, Thomas Hughes, M. P., Matthew Davenport Hill, John Stuart Mill, and many others of distinguished name.

Since my return to America, I have learned from the Ministers of the Spanish-speaking Republics of America, as well as of the Empire of Brazil, that their Governments are preparing, with no less zeal than the Governments of Europe, to take part in what Mr. LANZA has, in felicitous phrase, designated as "this great scientifico-social movement." So that there is good reason to believe that there will be few, if any, among the civilized nations of the world that will not be present, by their representatives in the Convention.

It was my intention to offer a short report on some of the most remarkable prisons visited. But I must not occupy the time due to others. A single word more and I have done. The American Prison Association feels that it has undertaken a great and good work, one which promises results of the highest value to the whole country. But it is a work which cannot be done—no great and good work can—without money. The generosity of Americans has been thoroughly tested. There are no people in the world who give so freely, when the occasion is worthy. Not doubting, but, on the contrary, earnestly believing, that the present is a worthy occasion, we ask their aid—we ask your aid—without hesitation and without misgiving.

The address was long, but it was listened to with great interest, and was loudly applauded at its termination. Dr. WINES bowed in acknowledgment, and expressed his regret at being obliged to state that out of the eight or ten eminent speakers who were pledged to address the meeting, there appeared to be none present. He announced that the resolutions would be read by the Hon. Mr. WAYLAND, Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, and the Chairman, Gov. SEYMOUR, introduced the gentleman from Connecticut, who made a short, stirring address, and then read the following resolutions, which he explained had been prepared by Mr. F. B. SANBORN, President of the Board of Charities, of Massachusetts.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the discipline and proper treatment of criminals, the repression of crime, the administration of penal justice, and the reformation of individuals and classes of persons now devoted to vicious lives, or growing up to prey upon society, are objects of the first importance in every well-ordered State, and still more in every Christian community; that these objects are too little considered among us, and that there is urgent necessity for more thought, more time, more practical attention, and more earnest, devoted, conscientious effort to be given in this country to the work of penal, reformatory, and, above all, preventive discipline for the tempted and dangerous classes.

Resolved, That the National Prison Association of the United States, being organized on a comprehensive plan for the consideration and public presentation of these momentous subjects, deserves the cordial support of the people of this country, and is hereby commended to the citizens of the individual States, and of the whole country, as worthy of their attention, their co-operation and their contributions, without which its beneficent mission cannot be fulfilled.

Resolved, That the task of completing the organization and extending the activity of the National Prison Association in the several States and Territories ought to be taken up and carried forward in all parts of the country, either by the formation of State Associations, or of Committees of Correspondence with the National Association; and that this meeting would invite the attention of State Governments and public-spirited citizens throughout the land to this subject, with a view to the more perfect establishment of intercommunication.

Resolved, That the efforts of the National Prison Association, already crowned with success, for the convocation at London, on the 3d of July, 1872, of an International Congress to take counsel together, and to form and promulgate conclusions in regard to penal and reformatory discipline, have been timely and judicious, and meet with the hearty approval of this meeting; that such a congress, representing, as we have reason to believe it will, all nations of the civilized world, will be able to perform a service of signal importance to the cause for which it is convoked, and that it is our hope that every State in this Union will take part in its deliberations by official delegates, so that all parts of our country may profit by its discussions and by personal conference with philanthropists and men of practical administrative experience of other nationalities.

Resolved, That the selection by the President of the United States of E. C. WINES, D. D., LL. D., as Commissioner to represent the country at the International Congress, has given to the Government and the people an official representative in all respects worthy of the high responsibility intrusted to him, and that we congratulate Dr. WINES on the opportunity thus afforded him to present, in the name of the whole people, those practical and yet advanced views of prison discipline, of which he has been for years the distinguished advocate.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting, of all our countrymen, and of the friends of prison reform throughout the world, are due to Dr. WINES for the energy, zeal, and wise activity with which he has prosecuted the work of reformation and improvement in American prisons, and especially for the conspicuous share he has had in organizing and conducting toward success the great movement in favor of a World's Congress for the study of penal discipline and the repression of crime; that the deliberations of such a Congress will fitly close the century of prison reform inaugurated in 1773 by the benevolence of JOHN HOWARD; and that we recognize in Dr. WINES one of those worthy successors of HOWARD who have been permitted by Divine Providence to carry forward the noble work which the illustrious English philanthropist began.

Resolved, That the work of Prison reform, commenced a century ago amid obstacles and difficulties of a formidable character, though not yet accomplished, has made gratifying progress; that public punishment, both as a science and an art, is now far in advance of what it was then; that it is most fit that the close of one century and the beginning of another in this department of social science should be signalized by the reunion of all nations for conference upon this great and vital interest of society; that the present is a suitable time for reviewing the past, forecasting the future, and gathering strength, by mutual counsels and encouragements, for the vast work still before us; and that it is our intimate conviction that an influence will go forth from the Congress of London which, properly guided and stimulated in the coming years, will insure progress, at once accelerated and healthful, in the right direction.

Resolved, That this meeting responds, in hearty and emphatic tones, to the utterances of the great meeting of the 3d of November in London, in which so many of England's best and wisest citizens participated, and to the cordial action of European and South American Governments, which have pledged their co-operation in what Mr. LANZA, Prime Minister of Italy, has both happily and justly described as "this great scientifico-social movement."

Resolved, That a National Committee be appointed for the United States, to be charged with whatever relates to preparation for the Congress in this country, and that the following persons be designated, subject to their own approval, as such Committee, to wit:

New-York—His Excellency John T. Hoffman, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., Francis Lieber, LL. D., Elisha Harris, M. D., Hon. W. F. Allen, J. Hilton Scribner, Rev. Chas. L. Brace, B. K. Pierce, D. D., E. L. Godkin, Esq., Wm. Arkman, D. D., Henry Arkman, D. D., John Stanton Gould, Gaylord B. Hubbell, Rev. Dr. Osgood, E. C. Wines, LL. D.

Massachusetts—His Excellency W. B. Washburne, F. B. Sanborn, Samuel Elliott, LL. D., L. G. Howe, M. D., Geo. B. Emerson, LL. D., Hon. Wm. Claflin, Edward Earle, J. W. Candler, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D. D.

Arkansas—His Excellency P. A. Hadley.

California—His Excellency Newton Booth, Hon. H. Haight, Hon. Thos. H. Selby, Hon. Wm. Alond, Rev. James Woodsworth.

Connecticut—His Excellency Marshall Jewell, Hon. Jas. E. English, Hon. Francis Wayland, Prof. D. C. Gilman, Timothy M. Allyn, Esq., E. W. Hatch, M. C., Rev. Thos. H. Fessenden.

Delaware—His Excellency James Ponder.

Alabama—His Excellency Robert B. Lindsay, Rev. Samuel Taylor, Sandy W. Jones, James Rupler.

Gov. SEYMOUR put the resolutions to the vote, and they were accepted by acclamation.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Prof. LEIBER was introduced to the audience. In the course of his address he said:

Punishment is one of those subjects to which civilized nations have bestowed their attention only of late. No family community or State is able to exist without it, yet how brief a time it is since attention has been paid to the subject. In former times no attention was paid to the criminal after he was pronounced guilty—it was "hang him, or get him out of the way some how." Now we have begun to consider the criminal under sentence, and to ask what to do with him. One of the evidences of civilization is the answer to the questions, what is done with an indicted man? How do they try him, and what do they do with him when found guilty. These are important and interesting questions to the political economist and the philanthropist. The subject under consideration should engage the same attention which is given to other questions of social science. An international feeling is uniting the cis-caucasian races. International congresses of various kinds have taken place, and now one of the most interesting character is to be held.

Hon. Mr. HAGAMAN, of New-Jersey, was introduced. He suggested, in view of the disappointments of the evening, that it was not always necessary to call on the dignitaries of the nation on such occasions. He thought that Mr. PILSBURY could have made a more effective speech from his own personal experience than any of them. He proceeded to speak of the importance of continuing certainty of punishment with humanity to the criminal.

Capt. PILSBURY was then introduced by the Chairman and made a brief speech.

Neither Dr. BELLOWS nor Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER attended, and the audience retired after having borne their many disappointments with the utmost good humor.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

JOHN MCGRATH and NELSE NELSON, keepers of a sailors' boarding-house at Nos. 53 Cherry-street and 91 James-street, were committed for trial by Justice DOWLING, yesterday, upon complaints made by Capt. DUNCAN that they kept such houses without having licenses.

WM. LONG was committed for trial, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, for stealing shirts worth $60 from ULIUS SHIVE & Co., No. 67 Courtlandt-street.

HENRY BENCKE, who says he lives at No. 103 Delancey-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of perjury. It appears that BENCKE, offering to become bail in the suit of DORAN BURNELL *vs.* GEORGE RAPHAEL, swore that he was worth $6,000, and owned the house and lot No. 103 Delancey-street. Sheriff BRENNAN caused the records to be searched, and no property being found in the name of BENCKE, a complaint was made against him, and he was committed for trial.

PETER HOGGLER and ANTOINE ULRICH, the two illicit distillers, who were arrested a short time since in Sullivan County, were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, and, waiving examination, were held in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

RAID ON THIEVES.

Another Descent by Capt. Mount—A Notorious Thieves' Den Captured.

Capt. JOHN J. MOUNT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, last night made further progress in the work of purifying that Precinct by a well-planned descent upon the thieves' den in the basement saloon, corner of Hester-street and the Bowery. With ten men, accompanied by Sergts. SANDERS and OATS, he reached the place by a circuitous route, and pounced in upon the thieves so suddenly that they were unable to escape or to make any resistance. Having secured the men, ten in number, Capt. MOUNT proceeded to search the place, and behind the bar found almost a cartload of burglars' tools, among which was a specimen of almost every implement ever used by these marauders. The prisoners were taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where they were all locked up to await arraignment this morning at the Tombs. They gave their names, occupations, ages and residences as follows:

James Morgan, twenty-eight, plumber, No. 22 Hamilton-street; Thos. Eugene, twenty-one, weigh-master, No. 51 King-street; Pat. Conolly, twenty-seven, liquor-dealer, No. 61 King-street; Thos. Jones, twenty-four, blacksmith, No. 24 Monroe-street; Frank Wilson, twenty-four, plumber, No. 76 East Tenth-street; John Lynch, forty, blacksmith, No. 116 Hester-street; Wm. Connolly, twenty-three, mechanic, No. 62 Forsyth-street; Thos. Kinsley, twenty-one, bartender, No. 145 Cherry-street; Wm. Thompson, twenty-six, saloon-keeper, No. 28 Ludlow-street.

Notwithstanding these innocent names and occupations, they are all thieves, well known to the Police under various aliases.

PETER KNAPP, the keeper of the den, was also arrested. He has, however, been the proprietor but a short time, and the place had become one of the most infamous in the City while it was kept by PATSEY CONROY. It was a resort for the most desperate criminals of New-York, who, over the vile liquor sold in the place, planned there some of the most atrocious and daring crimes of violence perpetrated during the last few years. When the descent was made, the officers who incurred the most danger were Detectives BEAN and DUNLOP, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who got to the rear door and guarded it, while Capt. MOUNT rushed in with his posse by the front doors.

Mr. Greeley on Protection.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY lectured before the Tribune Club last evening on the subject of Political Economy. He asserted, as a foundation, that the question of having or not having a tariff, was not before the people of this country. Forty-two Congresses had acted, or declined to act, on the question of raising revenue by tariff. It had never been proposed to the people to impose no tariff on goods imported into the country. Every civilized nation exacted import duties. The first Congress imposed taxes for three objects: First, to support the Government; second, to pay the national debt, and, third, to protect home manufactures. Freeing some articles from duty must necessarily impose higher duties on others. He asserted that not a single ton of coal, salt or pig-iron had been smuggled into the country since the tariff was first imposed. There must not only be a tariff, but a discriminating tariff, which must be in its nature not inimical to protection. The products of Massachusetts were twice as much every year as those of Virginia, they being the result of its productive industries. The cheapness of an article was not determined by what it cost. The lecturer gave a history of the manufacture of beet sugar in France, urged more persons to embark in the manufacture of iron in this country, and made many applications to show that protection was the only true policy of the nation.

Changes by the Board of Police.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held at a late hour yesterday, Patrolman LOUIS G. PAYNE, Twenty-first Precinct, was dismissed from the Department for intoxication; Sergts. WILLIAM H. ALDIS and JOHN M. ROBBINS, Fifth, were retired on pension; Sergt. WATSEN VREDENBURGH was transferred from the Twenty-first Precinct to the Fifth; Sergt. PHILIP M. GRIFFITH from the Fourteenth to the Twenty-first, and Sergt. THOMAS REED from the Twenty-second to the Fourteenth; Roundsman HENRY STUTSBURY was made Acting-Sergeant and assigned to the Fifth Precinct.

Reform Democratic Primaries.

In response to the call of the Reform Democratic General Committee, primary elections were held last evening in the several Assembly Districts, between the hours of 6 and 11 o'clock, for delegates to the General Committee for 1872. Each Assembly District was entitled to three delegates for each election district contained therein. A Supervisor of Enrollment acted as Supervisor of Election in each Assembly District, his duty being to see that none but legally elected voters deposited ballots. The elections passed off quietly in all the districts.

Daring Burglary in Jersey City.

Two burglars entered the house of Mr. CHRISTIE, at No. 412 Grove-street, Jersey City, on Thursday night, and awoke that gentleman and his wife, presenting revolvers to their heads and demanding to know where the valuables were kept. They were informed, and secured about $75 worth of silver-ware and left, first threatening Mr. and Mrs. CHRISTIE that if any warning was given they would be shot. They were so badly frightened that the matter was not reported to the Police until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, too late for any arrests to be made.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Over 200 of the coopers of the City are on strike.

Gen. GEORGE L. BEATER, of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. R. N. STRAHAN, and Hon. P. BURNS, of Albany, are at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. H. S. HEBBARD, of Rochester, and Gen. W. H. ANGELL, of Tennessee, are at Earle's Hotel.

Dr. WILLARD PARKER will lecture at the Cooper Union, this evening, on "Our Bodies, and how they are Injured."

A call has been issued for a meeting today, at the Produce Exchange, of the packers, lard refiners and others affected by the strike of the coopers.

A rumor prevailed yesterday in the lower part of the City that Judge BARNARD had been shot. There was, however, no foundation for the report.

A lecture was delivered last evening before the Law School of the University of this City, by Prof. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN on the "Ethical Spirit of the Civil Law."

The Young Ladies' Christian Association meet in Dr. ROGERS' Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, to-morrow evening. Dr. HALL and JOHN COTTON SMITH will address the meeting.

In the case of ELLEN AUGUSTA PRICE *vs.* JOEL D. PRICE, being a cross-suit for divorce, and the facts of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, the jury have returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

Rev. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, the popular English preacher and lecturer, arrived in this City last evening. He will lecture on Tuesday evening next, at Cooper Union, on "Memories of the *Mayflower*."

On Monday morning the semi-annual examination of the students of the College of the City of New-York will take place. The examination, which will last five days, will be very stringent this year.

A meeting was held on Thursday night, at No. 214 Bowery, to promote the establishment of a "Father Mathew Building, Lot, and Homestead." THOMAS RILEY, of the St. Mary's T. B. Society, of Brooklyn, presided.

Collector ARTHUR has received a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he states that the time when the use of the D locks of the American Seal Lock Company will be required is extended from Feb. 1 to April 1.

The Teutonia Maennerchor held its twentieth annual meeting last evening. The organization is composed of 274 members, of whom fifty-one are active vocalists. The receipts during the year were $2,486 26, and the expenses $2,464 15.

The Standing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, charged with the consideration of domestic manufactures, American machinery and inventions, met yesterday and elected Mr. SALEM H. WALES Chairman, in place of Mr. HENRY R. WORTHINGTON, resigned.

The Executive Committee of the Ninth District Grant Club met last night to organize for the present year. Mr. EDWARD TAYLOR was elected Chairman, and Mr. DANIEL L. OKIE Secretary. The Chairman reappointed the committees of last year.

A meeting of the subscribers and supporters of the new German theatre movement was held last evening at Leiderkranz Hall. The Committee on Subscriptions reported that $1,080 additional had been subscribed, making the sum total now paid up $130,000.

FRANK B. HUGHES, one of the proprietors of the Canterbury, who escaped arrest on the night of the descent upon that infamous resort, was captured yesterday by Capt. MOUNT, and being arraigned before Justice DOWLING was committed for trial in default of bail.

At the Polytechnic Institute, last evening, Prof. GEORGE K. OSBORNE exhibited the model of a water-gauge, so constructed as to measure the height of water in boilers, while the appendages are so arranged that the gauge can be placed at any elevation in relation to the boiler.

An alarm was sent from the First Precinct Police, yesterday, that a man dressed in dark clothes, full beard, about five feet six inches in height and carrying a small package of cigars was circulating counterfeit $10 on the Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange have issued an address to the members, advising that a building be purchased for the purposes of the Exchange, and that the members be assessed $200 each, a proposition to which 600 members have already given their consent.

On Monday evening next, the 29th inst., the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association will occur at their building, corner Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. Rev. Dr. HENRY M. SCUDDER, of Brooklyn, Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will be among the speakers.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday confirmed the overwhelming vote of the members in favor of prohibiting the selling of stocks after 5 o'clock P. M. daily except Saturdays, and on Saturdays after 4 P. M. This makes the proposition a law. Heavy penalties are prescribed for infringing it.

The Subcommittee on Quarantine met at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and adopted a report submitted by Mr. HUMPHREYS, embodying the draft of an act for the correction of quarantine abuses, to be submitted to the Legislature. The report will be presented to the Chamber of Commerce next Thursday.

Yesterday afternoon Gens. HALPINE and GLEASON and O'DONOVAN ROSSA called at the Controller's office to seek an interview with Mr. GREEN, to ask what was his reason for discharging so many of their countrymen from the Courts and other Departments under his control. After waiting two hours, Mr. GREEN being too busy to see them, the delegation withdrew.

That portion of the Nineteenth Ward from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth streets, between First and Second avenues, is infested with a gang of young thieves and roughs, and people in business in that locality cannot use the front of their stores to expose their wares for sale without having them stolen almost before their eyes. The residents complain that the Police force is totally inadequate for that district.

We call attention to the notice in our advertising columns of Dr. CHANDLER's lecture this evening, on "Our Gas-lights." Our numerous correspondents, who have recently made our paper the vehicle for their complaints of the quantity and quality of the gas furnished by the companies of this City, have now an opportunity of seeing the gas analyzed, and its illuminating power tested in their presence.

Controller GREEN has this week paid to the Department of Parks $50,000, for wages of laborers employed by that Department. The Controller is only waiting the action of the Legislature to enable him to proceed with the business of the Finance Department to meet claims against the City. He has also advanced $60,000 to pay the large pipe men. The latter received a portion of their wages yesterday.

During a childish quarrel last evening, RICHARD JUG, aged fourteen years, of No. 625 West Forty-seventh-street, fired a pistol shot at another boy whose name is unknown, but missing him, the bullet struck LILLIE LAVAL, aged twelve years, of No. 619 West Forty-ninth-street, causing a severe scalp wound. JUG fled immediately, and up to a late hour had not been found by the Police. The little girl was taken to her home.

Commissioner BETTS rendered a decision in the case of JAMES RILEY, the alleged Post-office embezzler, yesterday. He said that the testimony of the witness KENNEDY, that he saw RILEY open the letter, was only controverted by the statement of the defendant; nothing had been brought before him showing that KENNEDY was an untruthful man, and under these circumstances he thought the case must be one for the Grand Jury to pass upon. He should, therefore, hold the defendant in $5,000 bail to answer.

Twenty-nine policemen were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner MANIERRE. Patrolmen JOHN MINNICK and PATRICK BYRNE, Twenty-ninth Precint, were accused, upon the faith of an article which appeared in the *Tribune*, of saying to Miss MARY STEBBINS, when she complained to them of being robbed of a pocket-book containing $85, that it served her right for carrying a pocket-book in plain sight. Capt. CLINCHY testified that he had called on Miss STEBBINS and she had told him the officers did not use this language to her. The case was referred to the Board. The other cases were of no public interest.

LONG ISLAND.

Today the voters of Huntington decide whether the town will be divided.

In the town of Hempstead there are 672 adults of American birth unable to read or write.

The vestry of Trinity Church, Roslyn, have decided to commence the erection of a new rectory.

Mr. HORAN, the Long Island City Receiver of Taxes, collected during the past week $24,836 68.

ORLANDO G. WHITE, of East Rockaway, has been appointed Wreck-master, vice EZEKIEL VALENTINE, removed.

The trouble between the Hempstead land-owners and the Brooklyn reservoir contractors has been amicably adjusted.

Last night a Committee on Revision of the Long Island City Charter, consisting of two persons from each ward, met at Astoria and organized.

Rev. ROBERT SCOTT, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Centre Moriches, is a candidate for Holy Orders in the Episcopal Church of this diocese.

Thirty-one thousand dollars have been received for lots by the Glen Cove Camp-meeting Association since its organization; $150 is the highest price for any one single lot.

The difficulty between the Hempstead Branch Railroad and the parties who hold a large quantity of its bonds, has been amicably settled and all proceedings for foreclosure withdrawn.

Yesterday an unknown man, who had attempted suicide by jumping into the East River from the ferry-boat *Superior*, of the Williamsburg line, was rescued by the ferry-boat *Suffolk County*.

Yesterday the final argument in the case of the Justices' and Constables' bills of Newtown was made by counsel before the Board of Supervisors of Queens County. The decision will be given on Monday.

During the year 1871 there were forty-one fires in Suffolk County, causing a loss of $55,250. Twenty-four were accidental, eleven incendiary, and six unknown. $13,250 was paid by the insurance companies on policies.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Taxes appear to have increased at a fearful rate in the town of Rye, as well as in the City of New-York. In the year 1859 the total assessed valuation of the town was $2,053,833, and the total amount of taxes levied was only $9,876 72. Last year, with an increased valuation of $95,000 only, the taxes were augmented to $82,255 19.

The new passenger depot at Rye Station, erected by private subscription, was opened on Thursday. The style of architecture adopted for the building is remarkably novel and ornamental, while the internal arrangements are all that can be desired. The old depot building will be removed on Sunday to the west side of the track for freighting purposes.

STATEN ISLAND.

During 1871 there were 1,021 admissions to the Seamen's Retreat, 929 were discharged, and 41 died. The number remaining in the institution at the close of the year was 140.

NEW-JERSEY.

Three more New-York hack-drivers were yesterday fined $20 each and costs for soliciting passengers on the New-Jersey side of the river.

A new horse-railway is to be chartered in Hoboken, to be run from the ferries to the Weehawken oil docks. Stock to the amount of $75,000 has already been subscribed for.

The jury in the case of GEORGE S. VAN WEART, who was killed at the Marion crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad, on Wednesday evening, has brought in a verdict censuring the Company for not protecting the crossing in a better manner.

HARRIS MOCKBRIDGE, who was arrested in the Third Jersey City Precinct on Tuesday, having in his possession 3,000 pounds of stolen pig-zinc, has given information which will break up a gang of thieves which has for a long time infested the Newark docks.

About noon, yesterday, a small barn belonging to Mr. SANBORN, at Woodside, near Newark, took fire from sparks from a locomotive on the Paterson and Newark Railroad, and was entirely consumed. The loss on the building was $200. The barn contained a quantity of nets belonging to Mr. HOLT, and valued at $1,000, which were a total loss.

On Thursday evening CHARLES KOELBE, a conductor on the North Hudson County Railroad, had some difficulty with a passenger and felled him with the car-hook, leaving him in the street in an insensible condition. The conductor was arrested and held without bail. The gentleman who was struck is not believed to have been dangerously injured.

Latest Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Consols, 92⅝ for money and the account. American Securities—10-40s, 92.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.—United States 5-20 bonds, 96¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—COTTON stronger; Middling Uplands, 10¾d.@10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.@11d.; sales, 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 were for speculation and export; sales of the week, 112,000 bales, of which exporters took 16,000 bales, and speculators 21,000 bales; total stock, 491,000 bales, of which 156,000 bales are American; total exports of the week, 57,000 bales, of which 25,000 were American. Actual export, 10,000 bales. Amount of Cotton at sea, for Liverpool, 383,000 bales, of which 197,000 bales are American. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans, 11d. for Middling. Receipts of WHEAT for three days, 10,000 quarters, of which 7,500 quarters are American. FLOUR, 26s.@27s. New Prime BEEF, 71s. BACON—Short Rib Middles, 33s. 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 26—Noon.—TALLOW, 51s. Common RESIN, 11s.@11s. 6d. Calcutta LINSEED, 62s.@62s. 3d. LINSEED CAKES, £10 8s. SPERM-OIL, £97@£98.

HAVRE, Jan. 25.—COTTON closed firmer; Très Ordinaire, 134f.; Low Middling, 134f.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Spanish GOLD has risen 2½ ℘ cent. during the week. SUGAR excited, demand active and prices advanced; stock is withdrawn, anticipating higher prices; there is also a speculative demand; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 11@11¼ reals ℘ arrobe. Muscovado SUGAR—Fair to good Refining firmer at 9¼@9¾ reals. The speculation in Sugar has been greatly enhanced by several buyers, who resell their purchases here. This manner of doing business is different from any previous season. The unhealthy state of the market has produced the opinion among cautious merchants that Sugars will fall next month, and it is feared that some of the strongest speculators will be compelled to suspend in case there should be a rapid decline. EXCHANGE easier. On United States, 60 days, currency, 2½@2¾ premium; short sight, 4¼ premium; 60 days, gold, 11¼@11¾ premium; short sight, 13¼@13¾ premium; on London, 24@24½ premium; on Paris, 7½ premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Donau	Jan. 27	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	Jan. 27	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 27	New-York	Glasgow.
France	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 4 A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 11 A. M.... For France, via Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, at 5 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—Chief-Engineer Buhler, U. S. N., Capt. A. W. Weaver, U. S. N., Dr. Myers, U.S.N., Assistant-Engineer Aston, U.S.N., J. Perry, U. S. N., James Costa, E. G. Costa, Miss Josifine Mareno, Juan Campano, J. M. Churchill, L. C. Wade and wife, A. Brooker, E. Coe, Max Harnickle, James Perrotell and wife, Paul F. Fuller, E. Van Tassel, Miss Sarah Van Tassel, Capt. Thomas Curry, Capt. R. Grott Capt. Julian Mott, Miss Dunlap, Miss Lathrop, C. H. Edgar, J. C. Edars, A. Martinez, Rev. R. G. Hutton, and 7 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Mrs. Petsans, Mrs. Jane Short, David Kirk, T. Edgarton, John Hineson, John H. Bradley, N. Northrop, and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:14 | Sun sets......5:12 | Moon rises..7:09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:49 | Gov. Island..9:38 | Hell Gate..11:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 26.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; France, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; G. B. Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point, &c.; Washington & Co.

Ships Mary E. Riggs, Langdon, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Sacramento, Jackson, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.; Prince Albert, (Ger.,) Chambley, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Florence Baker, (Br.,) Churchill, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Asta, (Nor.,) Schwartz, Londonderry, Tetens & Bockman; Huntress, (Br.,) Green, Pernambuco, Geo. F. Bulley; New-England, Baxter, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Robert Morrison, Seaver, Gibraltar, &c., Slocovich & Co. Paolo, (Ital.,) Parazollo, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Cuba, (Norw.,) Selinas, Odessa and Constantinople, C. Tobias & Co.; Annie C. Titcomb, Hull, Matanzas, Cuba, Moss & Ward; Machias, Johnson, Arroyo, J. De Rivers & Co.; John Brightman, Hanson, Matanzas, Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Schrs. S. C. Bushnell, May, Cadiz, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Eva Odell, Eaton, Apalachicola, Snow & Richardson; Annie Powers, Sparks, St. Pierre, Mart., M. K. Thuries; Silver Star, Smith, Para, C. Ludmann & Co.; C. A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Benson, Ponce, P. R., Sturges & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Virgo, E. M. Bulkley, Savannah 23d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 24th inst., 11 P. M., 25 miles N. E. Cape Lookout, passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence, for Vera Cruz; 25th, lat. 36 40, lon. 74 55, exchanged signals with steam-ship Victor, hence, for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship Equator, Bartlett, New-Orleans Jan. 18, and South-west Pass 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Pennington, Galveston Jan. 16, and Key West 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Jan. 20 and Nassau 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton, naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

United States revenue-cutter Grant, Commander Slaughter, Delaware Breakwater.

Ship Fiery Cross, (of London,) Murray, Yokohama Oct. 4, with tea to Heinemann, Payson & Morgan—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 7, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 10, and crossed the equator Jan. 1, in lon. 32 30; had N. W. gales off the Cape for 3 ds.; Oct. 9, off Loochoo Island, had a cyclone lasting 36 hours, shipped heavy seas, stove bulwarks, cabin-house, washed overboard everything moveable from off deck; lost fore, main and mizzen lower topsail yards, with all the sails attached; the barometer 28 20; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales and snow-storms.

Bark Mangerton, (of Dublin,) Wrangles, Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 56 ds., with wool to Buchaning Brothers.

Bark Erme, (of Salcomb,) King, Bahia, 36 ds., with sugar to Napier & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Rio Grande, McClellan, Calais, 21 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. A. A. Kindberg, Thomas, Baltimore, 4 ds., with coal to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Wm. K. Hinman.

Schr. Estelle Day, Casey, Baltimore, 3 ds., with coal to Baker & Bayton.

Schr. Luisita, Underhill, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to J. B. Wenberg. has had strong W. N. W. winds the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port schr. Setagawa, wtg.

Schr. S. L. Burns, Crosby, Galveston 26 ds., with hides, &c., to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales.

Brig Hase, Hooper, Providence.

Schr. M. C. Hart, ——, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Fancy, Baker, Greenwich.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs. Modesty, Weaver, Lanesville; Chas. Rogers, Mayo, Rockport, Me.; Christopher Lozier, Davis, Lanesville; Lady Antrim, Carter, New-Bedford; North Pacific, Eaton, Fall River.

WIND.—Sundown, light, W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Arr. steamers Siberia, from Liverpool; William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Aries, from Philadelphia; Rattlesnake, from do.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; schr. B. N. Hawkins, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 26.—The pilot boat Maryland reports passed in for Baltimore bark Fleeting, from Rio; bark Ellen Dyer, from New-Orleans.

Passed out steamer Nestorian, for Liverpool; barks Elverton, for the West Indies; Bona, for Queenstown; Chasseur, for Londonderry; Emily Louther, for Rotterdam; J. A. Elwell, for Belfast; ship May Dundas, for Liverpool; brigs D. C. Chapman, for Matanzas; Freya, for Rio; Sarah & Emma, for Montevideo; Samuel Muir, for Halifax; Riverside, for Cork; schr. W. G. Green, for the West Indies.

Sld. brig Victoria, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Arr. ships Great Admiral and Semiramis, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 26.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York; Oriental, from Boston; ship William & Anna, from Hamburg; brig Henry Trowbridge, from Boston; schr. J. A. Potter, from Charleston.

Cld. steam-ship Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; ships John Patton, for Havre; Eliza Everett, for Amsterdam; schr. J. C. Thompson, for Jacksonville; Georgia, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Nov. 8, by ship Fiery Cross, in the Straits of Sumatra, bark Varona, (Br.,) from Whampoa, for London; Nov. 12, lat. 9 34 S., lon. 99 25 E., bark Margaret Ellen, (Br.,) from Shanghae, for London; Nov. 13, lat. 10 40 S., lon. 97 E., ship Johanna, (Dutch,) from Sourabaya, for Amsterdam; Jan. 17, lat. 26 50, lon. 67 18, ship Astronomer, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York; 14th lat. 23 24, lon. 63, brig Robert Mowe, hence for Demerara.

Jan. 14, by schr. Luisita, in the Mona Island, schr. Vicksburg, from Aguadilla, P. R., for New-York.

Jan. 13, by schr. S. L. Buins, in lat. 32 15, lon. 77 45, ship Sciotol, (Br.,) from New-Orleans, for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Arr. Steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmermann, Vera Cruz, to sail 27th for New-York.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 25—7 P. M.—Arr. steam-ships Algeria, Capt. Le Messurier, from New-York, for Liverpool, and proceeded; 12 P. M., Russia, Capt. Cook, from do., for do., and proceeded; Oceanic, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Jan. 16, for Liverpool, making the run in 8 ds. 23 hours, with only 3 blades in her screw.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 26.—The steam-ship Tasmanian, from Aspinwall, arrived here today.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure.

It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles. Depot, No. 3 College-place, New-York.

BURGLARS FOILED.

Most important invention of the age. Lillie's new Powder-charged Self-defending Safes. Banks using them have discharged watchmen, extinguished lights and recommended them as burglar proof.

MANUFACTURED BY
LEWIS C. LILLIE,
No. 46 Bridge-st., Newark, N. J.

Venetian Glass.

MIRRORS, BRACKETS AND CHANDELIERS OF THIS FAMOUS GLASS, AND A FEW CHOICE PIECES AND WINE SETS OF BLOWN GLASS, DECORATED WITH GOLD AND COLORED ENAMELS.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

THE SUNDAY WORLD

will to-morrow present another brilliant number, including articles of the wittiest and raciest description.

THE BOOMERANG CLUB

will give another installment of their learned proceedings, discussing in their off-hand manner many of the leading social follies of the day. The powerful series of papers called

OFF THE BEATEN TRACK,

Will this time show

"The Taming a Tigress,"

being an account of one of the wickedest women in New-York.

NYM CRINKLE

in his own peculiar manner will also give

A CELLAR SEANCE,

being portraits and opinions of some of the most noted FLANEURS known to New-York life; and the Growler, on this occasion, will have a snap at

THE WHARTON TRIAL,

while the heavy artillery of MAJOR MULDOON will blaze away, as usual, at things in general. In addition to this, THE SUNDAY WORLD will continue its full and unrivaled report of

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS

AND

LEGISLATIVE ABUSES,

which just now occupy so much public attention; and it will also give

All Foreign and Domestic News

UP TO

THE LATEST HOUR;

while MISS GRUNDY will present one of her sparkling and interesting pictures of

LIFE AND GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

BE SURE AND BUY

THE SUNDAY WORLD.

TWENTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
Made to the Bank Department, of the
IRVING
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

ASSETS—JAN. 1, 1872.

U. S. Bonds, (par value,)	$914,550 00
N. Y. City Stocks, (par value,)	956,000 00
Bond and Mortgages	724,600 00
Loaned on U. S. Bonds on call	242,000 00
Interest Earned on Investments	23,005 37
Banking-house, (Real Estate,)	24,000 00
Cash in Bank	89,557 65
Cash in Vault	189,299 10
Total	$3,163,012 12
Dec. 31, '71, Amount due depositors	$2,878,745 50
Jan. 1, '72, Int. Credited to depositors.	81,205 78
Net surplus	203,060 84
Total	$3,163,012 12

Sworn to before
W. C. KING, Notary Public.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE
SAVINGS BANK.
SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.
To Superintendent Banking Department, of the condition of the Bank on the
First Day of January, 1872,
Made Jan. 20, 1872.

This Bank was recently incorporated, and in less than two years shows the following business, liabilities and resources:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages on improved and unincumbered real estate in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$81,500 00
United States 5-20 bonds	28,500 00
Cash in bank	24,624 98
Cash in vault	4,562 09
Revenue stamps	150 00
Bank fixtures, furniture, safe, &c.	4,116 45
Interest earned to Jan. 1	8,916 25
Total	$152,369 77

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, including interest credited Jan. 1	$145,313 35
Surplus	7,056 42
Total	$152,369 77

The Trustees of this Bank have in addition deposited a separate fund as security to general depositors the amount of $7,500.

T. McLELLAND, President.
GEO. H. BROWN, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT of the condition of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution on Jan. 1, 1872, taken from a sworn statement of the officials:

Bonds and mortgages at 7 per cent. on property in New-York City and Brooklyn, worth in all cases at least double the amount loaned	$705,000 00
United States five-twenty six per cent. bonds, par value	500,000 00
Bonds of estates, par value	564,600 00
New-York City and County bonds at seven per cent., (par value)	850,000 00
Brooklyn City bonds, seven per cent., (par value)	275,000 00
Bonds of other cities in New-York State, seven per cent. par value	248,000 00
Bonds of counties in New-York State, seven per cent. (par)	25,000 00
Real estate	100,000 00
Cash on hand and deposited in banks	301,031 22
Accrued interest and premium on securities	141,559 29
Total	$3,710,190 51
Due depositors, principal and interest, (including January interest)	3,404,331 34
Surplus	305,859 17

NOVELTY CARRIAGE.
(CRADLE AND CARRIAGE COMBINED.)
Send stamp for circular to LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, N. Y., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

A NOTARY PUBLIC ALWAYS IN—Also, Special Commissioner for every State, and Passport Agent. Legal documents prepared in English or Spanish. F. I. KING, Counselor-at-law, No. 363 Broadway.

ITALIAN NOTES.

King and Pope—A Hack-Drivers' Strike—The Absence of Liszt—An American Gift and Its Value—Cost of Royalty—A Religious Festa.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1872.

With all the past rebuffs, the King does not despair of yet standing well with the Pope, and so on New-Year's Day he sent to the Pontiff in a formal manner the felecitations of the season. Of course the King received no response. The view taken at the Vatican is that such acts of intended courtesy are only compliments of mockery, and add insult to injury. But the King some time ago declared, *se io sono il primo rè d'Italia sarò anche il primo gentiluomo*—if I am the first King of Italy, I will be also the first gentleman—so he is bound to be true to the pledge. Whatever might be the Pope's personal feelings or wishes, as the head of the Clerical Party he cannot with any grace come half way to meet the adversary who brings in his mouth or hand offers of reconciliation. So far as the revolution in Italy is concerned—the radical movement by which the people are escaping from an undue ecclesiastical control—it may be well if the reconciliation is for some time yet put off. The price of friendship now would be the voting of laws by which the Church would in part secure its power. There are those high in place who would readily help in such a work; the leading object accomplished—the unity of Italy with Rome the central political seat—this assented to and confirmed by the Clerical Party. In a political sense it would be a great point gained, and the Government would be strengthened; but in the point of view of ecclesiastical reform it would be a backward step. It would be like the ending of the American War of the Rebellion in the second year—the unity of the country preserved with slavery retained. In Italy the alienation of the clerical and civil powers may safely continue some time yet.

A HACK-DRIVERS' STRIKE.

The sensation of the week has been caused by the strike, or demonstration of resistance to a municipal ordinance, of the drivers of hackney carriages in Rome. There are fifteen hundred or more of these vehicles with license from the city authorities, and for nearly a week, to the great inconvenience of the public, not one of them was seen in the streets. For some time past the small tax of three francs a month has been imposed upon these conveyances, which has caused considerable complaint, as the tariff which has been in force for some time is low, being only sixteen sous for a course, with a carriage with a single horse, any distance within the walls of Rome—a circuit as wide as that of the area of the City of New-York. But the step taken by the municipality which has excited the present opposition, was the order given for each carriage to carry lamps with the number of the carriage painted on the crystals. In addition to this, the drivers instead of the free-and-easy calabrese, half-brigand felt covering for the head, must mount the stove-pipe hat of city civilization. In Florence, when the law was passed, it was conformed to with little opposition. In that dandified city, the decorum of an exterior decency is generally pretty promptly recognized. This strike of the coachmen does not seem to be in itself a matter of much consequence; but the Romans are disposed to make of it a serious affair. So resolute has been the determination to make the half-revolutionary pretext succeed, that the few omnibuses and other public vehicles left in circulation, have been obliged to have upon the box policemen to protect the drivers against assault. Certain old partisans have been ready to promote, in concealment, a movement which seems to promise the growth of a feeling of popular insubordination. With increased taxes, the Romans find that freedom costs something; but the burden will be pretty equally borne, for already the price of almost all articles is considerably increased. If they will only wake up from their lethargy and try to do something for themselves, instead of trusting to travelers and new-comers as formerly, the Romans will find that they can mend their fortunes more rapidly, and in a more manly way. These Romans are sensitive people, and one finds it necessary to be careful and not disturb too rudely their belief that their habits and customs are as nearly perfect as those of the rest of the world.

THE ABSENCE OF LISZT.

Among the things we miss in Rome are the tall figure and face of seraphic calm of the Abbé LISZT. He has gone to Pesth to enjoy the pension settled upon him several years ago by the Emperor of Austria. It is less than ten years since the eminent pianist came to Rome and received the ordination of priest, with the hope of being made the director of the music of the Papal Chapel. It was the ambition of his life, and he was disappointed. The Pope did not like German music, nor that of LISZT, and to this was added the prejudice of the Italians; and finally after years of waiting the musician abandoned the quest. Without being a monk, he lived in a convent, with an entrance of his own, by which his friends could come and see him, and sometimes he regaled them with the music struck out by the touch of his fingers of marvelous skill. Now and then, but rarely, would he play in the house of some more distinguished lover of his art, or patrician circle, to which he was invited. His American piano he has left behind him in Rome. Several years ago, or just after the close of the Paris Exposition, one day LISZT received a note informing him that the piano of American manufacture which had received the highest prize at that great show, and which he himself had played upon during his visit, was on its way to Rome as a present from the manufactures. A day or two after half a dozen stout cacchini were seen unloading an enormous box at the convent door. There was no opportunity to say no to the generous imposition of his American friends, and so with thanks was accepted the valuable gift so resolutely thrust upon him. The artist has used the instrument ever since, but has left it behind him on going away from Rome. It is believed by his most intimate friends that LISZT will come back, as he loves Rome so much and has once before tried a year or more of exile. The artist-priest is growing old, but his aspect is that of the serene rest of a mind in which the passions have been calmed by meditations and the discipline of the devotion of cloister life. LISZT has not always been a saint; at least not according to the exactions of society as constituted in our time. He did not succeed with the Pope in his efforts to get married, after his irregularities were committed, and so he became a priest. Of his three natural children, his son died at sixteen; his daughter, who became the wife of OLLIVIER, at one time French Minister, died later; and the living child, first the wife of HANS DE BULOW, the pianist, and now the wife of WAGNER, the great composer. So much for LISZT, the artist, priest, and magician, who has fascinated us all with his sweet skill.

COST OF ROYALTY.

To show what royal government costs, it may be mentioned that this week a contract has been signed by which the pretty sum of four and a half millions of francs goes for the purchase of a new hunting-box for the King. The Castle of Porciglians is about nine miles from Rome, in the direction of Ostia, and has lately been the property of the parvenu GRAZIOLI family, by which it is now transferred to the Government. The house, which, according to NIBBY, is a structure partly of the thirteenth and partly of the fifteenth centuries, stands in the middle of a vast wood of twenty or thirty miles in circuit, which is to be the future royal hunting-ground. The domain stretches to the shores of the Mediterranean, and is bordered by what is left of the ancient Latin city of Laurentum. We are told by the ancient writers that this coast was lined with a thick growth of magnificent laurel trees, which in Italy attain a height sufficient to form dense forests. The neighboring city, now nearly obliterated, tooks its name from these woods of bay. They disappeared in the second century of our era, and now few laurels are found among the trees of that thick wood. The King seems disposed to spend as little time under the roof of the Quirinal Palace as formerly under that of Pitti. There are now not far from fifty houses belonging to the Crown, the greater part of them the residences in prosperous days of the deposed Princes. The King, day before yesterday, went back to the north, after only four days spent here for the visit of the new year. The people of Naples are promised their turn, after months of patient waiting.

A RELIGIOUS FESTA.

Today is the festa of the Epiphany, and most of the shops are shut. Last night the Roman rabble had, as usual, their penny-trumpet riot under the walls of the University of the Sapienza, and the din was kept up until after midnight. But these tin-whistle amusements are gradually losing their attraction for the people, as they outgrow the infantile habits of an uninstructed intelligence, in which the Church has thought it wise to keep them. This has been the great sin of the priests in Italy, in Spain, in Ireland, and in Mexico; laboring to maintain an intellectual vacuity, and to make credulous fools of the masses of the population; thinking there to preserve society and promote true religion.

ANGELICO.

GERMANY.

Parliament's Future Work—The Question of Taxation—Municipal Organization—A New Anniversary—Measures for the Working Classes—The Late Census—The Annexed Provinces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871.

The Prussian Government has not dismissed the Chambers for the Christmas recess without in some measure redeeming its promises given in the opening speech, on attesting its resolution to stand conscientiously by its announced programme. The measures initiated do not go as far as many reformers might wish, but as Ministers claim for them the character only of installments of progressive and systematic reform, the public is ready to condone defects which time may remedy, and to meet with grateful recognition the avowed intention of the Crown to comply with popular demands.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

This explanation applies above all to the proposed reform of taxation, which represents as yet, indeed, only a very lame and halting measure, aiming at nothing beyond the abolition of the grist tax and partly of the slaughter tax, and the remission of income tax to the lower half of the lowest class of tax-payers. The incompleteness of this reform has been felt the more seriously, as semi-official papers, speaking usually with the full authority of ministerial inspiration, strongly denied proposals advanced by the organs of public opinion, and backed, as is well known, by the entire people, recommending the abolition of taxes, which financiers would find it difficult to justify on other grounds than traditional policy. Such an impost is the newspaper tax, a tax—as a leading Liberal politician has aptly termed it—on the improvement of the intellect. The *Provinzial Correspondenz* at first met the public clamors for the discontinuance of this unpopular duty with an emphatic "never," which now, however, turns out to have possessed no more meaning than ROUHER's historic "never," for a few days ago the very same organ at the instigation of higher inspiration has completely turned round, vindicating the refusal of Government to repeal the newspaper tax on the ground purely of financial expediency, there not being sufficient funds to spare for a concession, which, on the ground of principle, Prince BISMARCK declares himself willing to make as soon as it shall be practicable. For the present, and while the immediate effects of the late war continue to touch with especial severity the lower strata of society, the Chancellor's desire is, above all, directed to relieve these classes, and this he can only accomplish by a remission of income tax. To the same object the other financial measure, viz., the abolishment of the grist and slaughter tax, is merely subservient, though it would recommend itself even without that advantage, on its own merits, for a more inconvenient tax for the public it is impossible to devise. At present a staff of customs officers is kept in almost every town to examine almost every parcel passing in by the gates and to levy a toll upon every bit of meat, and every fowl and egg, as well as on all millers' and bakers' produce, while at the same time a strict police supervision is observed within the walls to watch over the full carrying out of the law, subjecting every baker's shop and butcher's yard, nay, in a manner, every private dwelling, to the intrusive surveillance of excise officials. Not only does this institution absorb a great part of its own gains by the necessity of sustaining a numerous and efficient staff, and raise the price of the most indispensable commodities materially, but it is, however, resented by the townspeople as a most invidious and unjust burden, which for years it has been the endeavor of the liberals to throw off. The lowest class of income tax-payers, including chiefly the humblest working population, cannot be grudged the trifling boon conferred upon them by Prince BISMARCK, amounting in many cases to no more than annually thirty or forty cents. But the concession can only be accepted as a first and not over-liberal installment, for the screw has been put on income tax-payers during the last six or seven years with increasing rigor, raising the quota to about the highest figure to which the property of any man is amenable. Practically the tax is assessed by the Administrative officers, viz.: the landraths of circles, and these men have for a long time had a growing pressure put upon them from above, and have, moreover, on their own account, viz.: to gain a reputation as good servants of the Crown, squeezed as much out of their circles as they possibly could manage. The impost has now risen beyond the proportion prescribed by the letter of the law, but that being far from lenient was now really intended to be fully carried out. The higher classes, therefore, require a remission of direct taxation quite as urgently as their humbler brethren. The official papers now definitely announce the newspaper tax to be the next doomed to fall, after which the tax on salt is to be dropped. The latter was materially reduced some years ago at the cost of the enactment of obnoxious police supervision, greatly impeding the employment of the valuable article for agricultural purposes.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION.

Next to taxation municipal organization is the branch of administration most in need of reform, both for political purposes and for reasons of general expediency. Municipal organization is a part of the Prussian political system which the touch of liberalizing modern ideas has never up to the present moment reached, in spite of the vehement outcry annually raised against the antiquated feudalist institution. Landed property is, by the Prussian law, invested with certain privileges of medieval origin which are fast growing into burdens. The administration of "circles" is still almost exclusively in the hands of the great landed proprietors, (Rittergutsbesitzer,) who, in return for this right secured to them by the strong hand of Government, have been compelled to pay the price of almost total submission to the protecting power. Peasant proprietors, a class growing rapidly in wealth as in intelligence, and towns are still almost absolutely excluded from circle representation. The administration has thus preserved its cherished character of aristocratic conservatism, but only at the cost of efficiency and by opposing almost insuperable obstacles to any kind of reform. Landed proprietors, though still clinging conscientiously to their traditional programme, have now come to understand that the reforms which they are pledged to discountenance, are in reality the most valuable promoters of their own wealth, by opening roads and traffic, increasing the wants of their customers, and multiplying facilities for improving their land. Thus the barrier of feudalist prejudice has gradually and almost insensibly given way. But it is not only with respect to circle representation that the insufficiency of the present system has come to be felt. The possession of a "rittergut," i. e., a landed property, with certain titles, involves privileges which confer power on the owner, but at the same time involve responsibility and duties. In the days of non-education the latter attributes were hardly seriously felt, because there was no one to call the owners to account. They were lords in their own domains, continued to administer a rough sort of justice to their dependents, who were too illiterate to perceive when and where the law was transgressed, whereas the paternal Government gladly winked at transgressions committed by its supporters. Moreover, the arrangement saved the Government trouble and expense, for police was administered gratuitously, and the most influential class of an independent population were by it converted into responsible servants of the Crown. The progress of education undermined this state of things, both by exercising a pressure on government to watch over the strict fulfillment of its behests and by creating a public demand to call the lordly administrators to a searching account, itself too vitally interested in their removal not to detect and bring to public cognizance every flaw observable in their conduct. This is the more annoying, as the privileged class have not generally the brains on their side, and such of their members as have, are not willing to bestow them in defense of an antiquated privilege of doubtful use. Thus the exercise of Police administration has come to be felt as a burden which most landed proprietors would be happy to discard, even though many are loth to say so. It is to be regretted that Ministers have not at once turned the condition of things to better account by inaugurating a really popular reform. Their reasons we are not yet acquainted with, for only the bill has been published, without the customary explanations; the latter are probably reserved for the time after the reassembling of Parliament. A similar measure to that now proposed was brought in two years ago, but thrown out on account of its inefficiency. The present is an advance on the bill of 1869, but not a very great one. The Police privilege of landed proprietors is by it entirely abolished, and local boards are to be appointed instead to administer Police in small districts of one or more Communes, as the case may require. These boards are to be composed merely of honorary members, receiving no pay, and held responsible in the first instance to "circle" boards, comprising the landrath, and six members likewise honorary and unpaid. The latter boards are sure in the generality of cases to be ably constituted, as almost every circle contains some intelligent men, *ci-devant* lawyers or public servants, who are up to the work, and take an interest in performing it. But there is no guarantee that the local boards, or rather the offices of local Magistrates—for as a rule one man is to act as executive officer—will be well filled. At first, doubtless, sufficient interest will still be felt in the task by the present Police authorities to give their aid gratuitously, but it will not take long to tire them of it, and then the former plan of appointing paid Magistrates will have to be resorted to as the only one offering a guarantee for efficient and permanent service. The discussion in Parliament may still alter some of the provisions, though Government is not credited with great anxiety to yield much further; however practically insufficient its proposals may be, they claim public recognition on sentimental grounds, as making concessions to popular demands.

A NEW ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the Emperor's accession to his present dignity is drawing near, and promises to be kept with particular splendor. Your readers will remember from last year's intelligence that it is a double anniversary, viz., of the creation both of the royal throne in 1701 and of the imperial in 1871. The real day is the 18th January, but as usual in Prussia, the nearest Sunday, viz., the 21st January, is set apart for the religious celebration. The 18th will be kept in Court circles by a convocation of the chapter of the Black Eagle to proceed with the investiture of new knights. The creation of an imperial throne is to be more lastingly commemorated, in addition to numerous other memorials, by the erection of a monument to the first German Empire, the "Holy Roman Empire" under FREDERICK BARBAROSSA. For this purpose Emperor WILLIAM proposes to have a tower, built in the medieval style of architecture, to rise from the ruins of BARBAROSSA's family castle, Stauffend, in Wurtemburg, the seat, centuries ago, of the house of HOHENSTAUFFEND, the most powerful family that has graced the German throne. The funds are to be raised by public subscription, under the patronage of His Majesty himself, and also of the King of Wurtemburg, in whose territory the castle is situated, and of Prince BISMARCK.

MEASURES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

A fresh proof has been given of the assiduous attention which the German Government devotes to the political questions connected with the working classes. Prince BISMARCK has handed to the Imperial Chancellerie for elaboration the draught of a decree ordering the appointment of "Arbeitsaemter," *i. e.*, of authorities in certain districts who are to act as supervisors of the laboring population, and take note not only of their condition, state of wealth, education, &c., but also of the political currents observable among them. The measure shows that the "Red Spectre" still gives the Government trouble, indeed, it constitutes the great danger apprehended above.

The reports on the late census are still very incomplete; not all are published, and such as are still require careful revision. The first superficial calculation of the population of the capital has resulted in the figure of 828,013, including the garrison, but exclusive of the corps diplomatique, making a further addition of about 400 persons. This is a considerable increase on the figure of the last census, but stops far below the popular and superficial estimate which assumed the population to amount to as much as 900,000.

THE NEW PROVINCES.

By far greater interest than to these figures attaches to such as reach us from the new German provinces west of the Rhine, which form a valuable commentary on the spirit with which the annexed population receive the new régime. A considerable decrease is noted almost every where, due partly to deaths occasioned by the late war, but principally to emigration of natives who refuse to submit to the new order of things. Unsatisfactory as the reflections must needs be to which these figures give rise, the French have been careful beforehand to lessen the shock by exaggerating absurdly the disquieting facts, and making assertions, in comparison with which the ascertained facts appear trifling. Thus a report was circulated that Strasbourg, a year and a half ago a city with a population of 84,000, had dwindled down to 52,000, thanks to the conquest. After so bold an allegation, it looks almost like a triumph of Government that the census return still enumerates about 80,000 inhabitants, the majority of which, viz., 41,300, are males, and 38,400 females. The garrison is included in this figure, but so it was in the French, and its strength is shown to be nearly equal in both cases, amounting to about 7,000. The French employes have of course returned to France, but their place has been taken by a corresponding contingent of Germans. The difference of 4,000 is therefore only to be accounted for by deaths during the siege, and emigration. Considerable as the number may seem, it by no means fully expresses the amount of French sympathy still existing in the city. Colmar has lost more inhabitants in proportion, being a city of only about a quarter he size of Strasbourg, and the difference amounting to 1,953. In July, 1870, the lists showed a civil population of 23,927, which the war reduced to 22,563 still on the register in July, 1871; and 1st December no more than 21,974 were found. Government organs endeavor to explain the unsatisfactory diminution by an apprehension described as irrational and absurd, felt with regard to the impending conscription. Obnoxious as the proposed compulsory service unquestionably is to the Alsato-Lotharingians, a riot to escape its provisions would manifest itself more at the time immediately preceding the conscription than nine months before. It is pleasant to find the various rumors of murders and assaults committed on Prussians in Elsass to be contradicted, but the above figures give too unequivocal confirmation to the impression which the violent anti-German agitations still in progress in Elsass must produce, to admit of a doubt that hatred of the new master empire is still general in the province.

THE PRESENT COURSE OF MR. HORACE GREELEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There was a time when the defection of HORACE GREELEY would have been a serious blow to the Republican Party. Happily for the country, that time has passed. The *Tribune* has lost the high position of a leading party organ, failing little by little, until its opinions and utterances are quoted approvingly by the Democratic Press of the State and Union. Can a deeper depth of degradation than this be reached? By outrageous misrepresentation, encouragement of faction, and attempts to divide the party, the *Tribune* has forfeited the high place which it once held in the esteem of Republicans, and whether it does or does not support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention is a matter of small consequence. Whatever course that paper pursues, will not jeopardise the success of the ticket.

Ten years ago HORACE GREELEY was considered in the country as the epitome of honesty; the *Tribune* was received by the dwellers on the green sward as the true gospel, and its teachings believed without question. Since that time the influence of the *Tribune* has declined; within the last year the decline has been rapid. The paper is yet largely read, but it is from habit; its power as a maker or director of public opinion is gone. Better authority is now required in the rural districts in support of an opinion than "the *Tribune* says so." In eighteen months HORACE GREELEY has thrown down a reputation which he was a lifetime in building. In communities where his name was most reverenced, he is now regarded as utterly unworthy of confidence. By abuse of all who will not acknowledge his power, he has alienated his warmest friends.

The influence of the *Tribune* with Republicans in the rural districts is greatly exaggerated, by none more so than its editor. The men of 1840 are passing away, and those occupying their places do not require the *Tribune*, or any other paper, to think for them. The soldier element is a large item in the voting population of the country. The veterans of the rebellion and their friends are a very respectable body of voters; they do not patiently listen to aspersions of the General who led them to victory, or place implicit confidence in the words of the man who hastened to Richmond to bail JEFF. DAVIS. The farming community, though not equally educated with the editor of the *Tribune* in the theory of a national debt and taxes, understand facts as well, if not better; and when told that the Administration which is paying the national debt and each year reducing the taxes by millions, is a failure, don't believe it.

The unfair course taken by the *Tribune* in the present New-York Custom-house investigation is sufficient to injure it seriously, if no other cause existed. With how much fairness has the *Tribune* treated the examination? With less than the most ultra-partisan members of the Democratic Press. The testimony taken by the Retrenchment Committee has been twisted and tortured to suit the purposes of the *Tribune*; that portion of it exposing the falsehoods of the *Tribune* garbled, and in some instances suppressed. That wrongs have been committed by employes of the Custom-house is apparent. Inspectors have been feed, and weighers bribed. In transactions of this kind the party giving and the party receiving the bribe are equally guilty. The *Tribune* demands punishment only for the tempted; the tempter, according to its standard of morals, is a worthy man. The *Tribune*, however, is actuated in this matter not by a desire to correct fraud and purify the Custom-house, but to connect Gen. GRANT with it. It is a part of the campaign against his renomination. I have read carefully the evidence taken before the Committee of Investigation, as published in the *Tribune*, TIMES and *World*, and have as carefully compared these reports, which, in some instances, differ so widely. There has not been a single scintilla of evidence elicited to connect Gen. GRANT with the shortcomings of any officer in the Custom-house. The *World* unblushingly says there has, and the *Tribune*, by mean insinuation, says as much. The testimony published in the *Tribune* contains abundant evidence of having been doctored to suit the purpose of the paper. A word is omitted here, inserted there—sentences manipulated—and their meaning changed, to afford standing-ground for an editorial. The testimony of Mr. STEWART, condemning the General Order system, is published at great length, and commented on with gusto, but that portion of it with regard to efficiency of Collector MURPHY is carefully kept out of sight. This is the fairness of the *Tribune*. The animus of the *Tribune's* opposition to the Administration of President GRANT is so apparent that the poison is an antidote.

When the exposure of the frauds and corruptions of the Tammany Ring was made, the *Tribune*, until compelled by public opinion to notice, ignored it. The *Tribune* first made CONNOLLY the "white dog" on which to lay all the sins of the Ring. Later, TWEED was treated to a mild reproof, and finally placed by the side of CONNOLLY. PETER B. SWEENY, the brains of the Ring, and in some respects the worst of the four, was apologized for and defended up to the hour of his flight to Canada. A. OAKEY HALL, the Jeremy Diddler of the Ring, remains; and for him the *Tribune* has no word of reproach. This is another example of the fairness of the *Tribune*. An Administration pure in all things is blackened as corrupt; the Tammany Ring is sustained as long as possible, and the last remnant of it fostered and petted.

The Clerk of the State Senate is charged with corruption. Mr. TERWILLGER should take immediate means to prove himself innocent. The affidavit published first in the Albany *Evening Journal* is insufficient for this purpose. The matter should be fully investigated. The affidavit of GRACIE was first published in the *Tribune*, and hardly a day has passed since without reference to it. JAMES HUSTED, the "Bald Eagle of Westchester," is charged with greater corruption. In company with ALEX. FREAR, a pupil of the Tammany Ring, he has been robbing the City of New-York by means of a gravel contract. The *Tribune* sees in the act of HUSTED only merit. It says that the transaction "involves no necessary imputation of fraud against 'HUSTED, FREAR & CO.,' any more than if they had bought a thousand barrels of apples of a farmer in Westchester County, and sold them in our City for a good profit." Perhaps there may be no difference according to the *Tribune's* standard of morality, but to the people of the county the compared transactions have a very different look. The people of New-York City are permitted to buy apples in the open market. If one dealer asks $4 per barrel and another but $2 50 for apples of the same quality, they buy the cheapest. In the gravel case no discretion was allowed to the tax-payers; the "Ring" decided for them, and purchased of its tools, HUSTED and FREAR, for $3 80 per cubic yard, gravel which other dealers were ready to furnish for $2 60. Transactions like this are called fraudulent in the country. There are those among us who think that the high price of gravel was a reward to the "Bald Eagle" for past and prospective services. The *Tribune* considers the explanation of Mr. HUSTED, in the Assembly, as a complete refutation of the charge, and styles the transaction legitimate. I fail to see that it is any more a complete refutation than the affidavit of Mr. TERWILLIGER. But there is a difference between my standing-point and that of the *Tribune*. Mr. HUSTED is the pet of the *Tribune*, and a Tammany Republican. Mr. TERWILLIGER is neither. Association would bias the decision of the *Tribune*. I am indifferent between the two men. Justice should be meted out to both HUSTED and TERWILLIGER. Neither has cleared himself of the charged frauds. It was in the *Tribune's* eye a sin for THOMAS MURPHY to be associated with TWEED and CONNOLLY in a private real estate speculation, but none for JAMES HUSTED to connive with ALEXANDER FREAR, (the facile Chairman of the "Ring's" Committee on Cities,") to plunder the City of New-York. The fairness of the *Tribune* is past finding out.

HORACE GREELEY stood by the cradle of the Republican Party and was one of its sponsors in baptism! Another greater than him also stood by that cradle. To WILLIAM H. SEWARD, more than to any man in the United States, belongs the great honor of founding the Republican Party. No man ever commanded the love and reverence of the party in an equal degree. In an evil hour, he sought to make the party recreant to the high principles in which he had instructed it. Did the party at his bidding forget its principles and follow him to Johnsonism? The name of SEWARD, once so highly honored, is scarce ever spoken by Republicans now, and only spoken with regret! When SEWARD failed, is it possible that GREELEY can succeed? Can GREELEY lead the party from its principles? Failing, can he overthrow or divide it? The foundations of the Republican Party are broad and deep, firmly fixed in the bed-rock of principle. HORACE GREELEY will waste his strength against them in vain; he cannot topple a stone from the highest battlement. For fifteen years I sat at the feet of HORACE GREELEY, believing with blind confidence the teachings of the *Tribune*. Sometimes he went astray, and I felt that he would come back again. I had full faith in his honesty, and stood by him when others fell away. But now he has turned wholly away. His refusal to sign the call for the Philadelphia Convention admits of but one construction. This act of apostacy cannot be explained. HORACE GREELEY is false to the principles of the Republican Party. As the party refused to follow WILLIAM H. SEWARD, so it will him. The unfaithful *Tribune* is powerless to harm the Republican Party.

H.

ONEIDA, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1872.

HOUSEKEEPING EXPENSES.

Servants' Wages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read a good deal about the mode of housekeeping in your paper. It appears to me that none of your correspondents ever thought of the *small* item of wages and labor. Let housekeepers oppose, with all their might, the imposition the servants practice upon them in asking and receiving such enormous wages and pay for daily labor. Then a great evil would be remitted in housekeeping, paying $14 and $18 a month for a chamber-maid and cook, and both servants, at these prices, incompetent, insolent, and lazy. You speak of our low-priced woolens having been driven out of the market. My tailor explained this in some measure. He says his customers do not call for the low-priced woolens any more, for the single reason that the labor to make a pair of low-priced pantaloons is just as high as to make a high-priced pair, and a good article outwears a poor one, and in the end is cheaper. Reduce wages and labor and abolish monopoly! Housekeeping will be cheaper. Provisions, just as raised in the country, are cheap enough, but before the consumer gets them, they go through many hands, and each charges enormous profits, principally under the plea of "high wages and labor."

A FARMER.

Necessity of Household Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Yankee" is correct about the right kind of wife, and "Vaterland" is correct in his statement of the manner in which American mothers are rearing their daughters. If mothers would educate their daughters into the mysteries of housekeeping, and pay less attention to crochetting fancy needle-work, it would be better for the rising generation. I have a good wife, who was taught housekeeping thoroughly; everything about my rooms is as neat as can be, and my old bachelor friends think I am as easily situated as any one could desire. My wife does not wear camel-hair shawls nor velvet cloaks, neither do we occupy a whole house. I do not understand her secret, but I know we have plenty to eat and always room for one or two friends at the table; my salary is $1,500 per annum. I find after paying life insurance on $10,000 that we have a few dollars to put in the bank. I would like to know how many of your readers receive an income of $5,000 per annum? I feel sorry for any one who has to struggle through life on such an income. My wife says we could live on less than a thousand dollars a year if we had to. I know it costs me less to live married than it did when I was single; so, Mr. Editor, do not let your correspondents discourage young men by telling them they cannot live married on less than $5,000 per annum.

EUREKA.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872.

Appeal for Radical Taxation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the tenor of your article on household expenses, you appear to look for a remedy in a reduced tariff and taxation, the direct effect of which would be to reduce incomes also, perhaps leaving the disproportion of expense to income as unsatisfactory as now. Proof that low taxation, and consequent cheap living, curtails incomes is seen plainly by visiting Canada. Proof that under the same system of national taxation, family expenses are less elsewhere than in New-York, may be found not only in New-England towns, but in many large cities of the United States.

Æsthetic refinement has developed in this cosmopolitan City more than in American cities generally, but not more than in Boston. Yet there its demands financially are more moderate, and its enjoyment more attainable by studying less for show than for the substance. The same remarks apply to Philadelphia, and perhaps other places. The value of land on this island is not so great but that, if by quick transit the upper part could be built up, rents might be made to average less, or, if not, then the application of the apartment-house system to the requirements of moderate incomes would retain in City limits numerous families whose votes and social influence are needed.

Families with incomes of $10,000 must learn to stop rivaling in display those even more wealthy. Those with $5,000 must not expect to live as extravagantly as those with $10,000. Those with less than $5,000 must make up their minds to live within it. All should save some part of their income, however small. If any considerable number of decent people should adopt such principles their examples would be gradually influential on others, both above and below them, and a more healthy tone would pervade New-York society. You may be right in saying that as things are at present $5,000 is the lowest limit of good living here for a small family. As that limit is above the average income of the respectable people among whom your paper circulates, I presume this communication does not in spirit exceed the bounds of the subject you are considering.

MODERATION.

$7,500 the Minimum Cost of Respectable Housekeeping.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question you have broached of the cost of living in New-York is important to us denizens of Gotham, and your manner of treating the subject correct and timely. You say: "Our belief is that such a family, embracing, say four children and two servants, keeping as good a table as American families are accustomed to keep, and giving their children a good education, showing the hospitality which all 'middle class' Americans do, and without the luxury of horses or a carriage, can literally save nothing out of an income of $5,000 per annum."

This statement is strictly and literally correct, with an amendment substituting $7,000 or $7,500 for $5,000. Your remarks preceding the sentence quoted and this quotation describe accurately my own family and its conditions.

I have for many years kept an accurate account of my receipts and expenditures. My family consists of myself, wife and four children, all grown, and two servants. We occupy a moderately-sized house, not large, in a respectable and quiet quarter. My wife and I practice strict economy, she going daily to market and buying closely, and at home personally giving out the supplies from the store-room and superintending all the details of our housekeeping in all its departments with diligence and vigilance. In dress she is economical, she and our daughter, doing much of the work of making up and preparation themselves. There are no drones in our household.

For breakfast we rarely have any other meat than what may be left over from the previous day's dinner. Our bills for carriage hire were last year less than $60. Our amusements during the year cost about the same sum. No horse, no dog, not even a cat, is fed at our expense. Fifty dollars per annum will cover our expenditures for wines and liquors, and fifty cents all that is spent for tobacco. We give few entertainments, and those given are of an inexpensive character.

Now, Mr. Editor, under all these conditions, adverse to extravagance and favorable for the economy which is duly practiced, my expenditures in 1871 were $8,000. Of this sum $500 was paid for new furniture, leaving $7,500 as the expenses of living. Of this latter sum, $2,000 was paid for the item of house rent. We all know that this is not a high rental at this day in this City. Ten years ago my expenses were $2,500 a year. Five years ago they were $5,000, all the time with the same family as now.

If you will show me how a respectable family of six, "keeping as good a table as Americans are accustomed, giving their children good education, showing hospitality and without luxury of horse and carriage," can make both ends meet on $5,000 a year, you will confer a great favor upon

A CONSTANT READER.

Expensive Dresses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After reading in your paper the several articles upon economy in housekeeping, it appears strange to me that one of the great leaks in house expenses has not yet been touched upon. I mean the long dresses which are now in use, made of $6 silks, for the purpose of sweeping the streets, the floors of theatres, churches, &c., &c. Only yesterday I saw a woman walk over a mile on Broadway, with her black silk dress sweeping the dust and filth from the sidewalks. If this custom is to continue, men will not wish to marry.

FRANKLIN.

An Improvement in Scrapple.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed with much pleasure the response of "Epicure" to the request for the receipt for "scrapple." With your permission I will suggest an improvement, to wit, substitute Graham flour instead of buckwheat. In frying mush or hominy I find the rolling of the slices in brown bread crumbs, instead of white flour or Indian meal, greatly facilitates the browning, consequently the article to be fried does not absorb so much fat. I think the scrapple would be decidedly improved by this change.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

Homes in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will the lady who furnished the receipt for "scrapple," confer a favor upon a young housekeeper of five years' experience by offering other receipts—the result of her long and happy experience? The question of income is one in which all housekeepers feel a deep interest, and sincerely grateful are we to our sympathetic friend, the DAILY TIMES, for its invaluable efforts in the work of reform. To meet the present urgent demand for comfortable homes in New-York apartment houses must be built, with rents varying from $500 to $1,000 a year. We, with many others, are looking forward hopefully to the completion of such houses, when we can avail ourselves of homes of our own. Where in New-York can a family consisting of a gentleman, wife and child, upon an income of $3,000 a year, obtain a home and live with any degree of comfort? This is a question which is puzzling me. Any light upon the subject is earnestly desired by one who is compelled, by the high rents in New-York, to be

A BROOKLYNITE.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872.

The Cost of Living on $1,000.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I, for one, have been interested in the discussion now going on in your paper by correspondents, and in your editorial remarks, concerning the "cost of living." You assume that a man having an income of $5,000 per annum, a wife and family, can lay up nothing after paying the reasonable and necessary expenses of living. For my part, I do not see why such a person cannot save something, especially if his family is not larger than the usual average. Any man having such a family, and spending his entire income of $5,000, can have none of my sympathy if he comes out minus. But the proper and serious question is, how can a man with an income of $1,000 per annum and under get along, and support a wife and family, furnishing them sufficient food, adequate clothing, suitable and healthful apartments in which to live, and the many little incidentals which every family needs to be comfortable. There are many married men in this City whose income is not over and oftentimes less than $1,000. They are in many cases men of education, filling positions at once responsible and laborious, in mercantile, manufacturing and other houses in the City, and find the miserable stipend wholly inadequate to make their families comfortable. All such as I have referred to above must be gratified to the "good lady of the house" for her recipe for "scrapple," for it seems now that all can have "a good, square meal;" but cannot some one suggest something analogous to "scrapple," by which a person can be sheltered and clothed and kept warm?

E. E.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872.

A Rosy View of the Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been exceedingly amused by the perusal of certain doleful epistles relating to the hardships of "economical living," recently published in your invaluable journal, and especially by that from "A Sufferer." This impecunious gentleman, with an income of more than $27 a day the year round, and owning the house he lives in, finds only bitterness and gloom where he ought to have peace and contentment. Perhaps he has not told us half his distress. My own family consists of six persons, all adults. My brother and myself furnish the only means we have, and our combined income does not exceed $3,000 a year. We pay a rent of $100 per month, and have plenty of room, plenty of conveniences, and an up-town, central neighborhood. We have everything to eat, drink and wear that we can reasonably wish for, and are not niggardly regarding our personal comforts. In the Summer time we spend a month or two in the country with relatives, and in the Winter time entertain our country cousins. When the happy Christmas time is come we find it in our hearts and purses to make each other gifts, and often gifts of value, aside from their greater value of affection. My brother and myself enjoy our pipe or cigar, and occasionally our glass of wine or ale. On Sundays our mite is always ready, and the deacon does not pass us in vain. Sometimes we go to a good theatre or the opera. After all this, we also find a way to "lay up treasure" in the bank, giving time to thank God for His mercies and loving goodness. Let me add, that besides our own living, we support a numerous society of non-producers, to wit: Four little fishes in our aquarium, two tadpoles, three water-beetles, a lizard, a snapping-turtle, a land-turtle and a golden canary, and all on an income of $3,000 a year! Now, the secret is a very simple one. It is management.

ROSELEAF.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872.

A Satisfied Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I don't know that I am "spoiling for a fight," and yet I do want to pitch into you, and those of your correspondents who, writing on the question of how much is necessary for a family to live on respectably and comfortably, either write of that of which they know nothing, or have learned little by experience. If you are indeed desirous of getting light on the subject, allow me to give of my own experience.

I have a wife and a daughter, with an average through the year of at least one relative in my family; in all, five mouths to feed, for I keep a "help" to whom I give twelve dollars per month. We always have meat twice a day, and that of the best; sirloin steak, rib-pieces for roast, &c., with a variety of vegetables and fruits in their season—a plenty of all; yes, and enough for a friend who may drop in. In short, my table is good enough for any one, and well supplied.

My wife and daughter are well clad, not fashionably or extravagantly, but well enough to appear in any circle. My shelves are supplied with a good share of the literature of the day, books magazines and papers, and we enjoy the intellectual privileges of the City. True, we do not attend the theatre, the opera, fancy balls, &c., but when a good concert or lecture offers, we have a dollar or two to spare.

In short, we live well, dress well, enjoy not only the necessaries of life, but many of its luxuries; move in a respectable circle, respect ourselves, and are respected by others. Beyond this, I pay my proportion toward the expenses of the church we attend, and have to give to the many excellent charities which are constantly presented.

And now to the point. What does it cost? My salary, for the last five years, has averaged $1,250; it has not reached $1,300. Yet I owe nothing. I keep no pass-book, (that curse to any family,) but pay as I go, and have no man dunning me. True, I live in my own house, but when taxes, interest, assessments, insurance, repairs, &c., are paid, they amount to about as much as I would pay rent, (last year they footed up over $600.) The great advantage is that one is not in fear of having his rent raised.

Now, the fact is that a family of moderate size can live comfortably, nay, handsomely, and bring up and educate the little ones, on $1,500 without any difficulty, the editor's opinion or that of his correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding. I know it, for I have proved it.

The trouble is in the fact that the head of the house is too often altogether incompetent. Now just here lies the difficulty. We educate our daughters to be anything but housekeepers, and when they set up a home of their own they are ignorant of the first principles of housekeeping. They are totally ignorant of its duties, and the management of affairs is left to the servant, who wastes more than is used.

BROOKLYN.

PUBLIC OPINION ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE PUZZLE.

From the Daily Progress, Petersburg, Va.

Philosopher GREELEY is proving to be a veritable puzzle to his party associates, and serious fears are entertained in some quarters that he may yet turn out to be a bull in the Radical china shop. That famous letter which the President-aspiring old gentleman indited to that inappeasable and unreconstructed rebel of the Missouri *Caucasian*, is permanently standing at the editorial head of certain newspaper columns, while pertinacious cries of "explain," "explain" are heard on all sides.

THE RING IS DEAD—LONG LIVE THE RING.

Rochester Democrat.

We would be glad to reconsider our opinion that the adoption of the Twombly Audit bill by the Legislature is a great mistake, if we could find good reasons therefor. But a careful examination of the measure confirms the judgment that intrinsically it is as faulty as it is unwise, extrinsically considered. It is a matter of deep regret that, so early in the session, color should be given to the charge that an alliance exists between a portion of the Republican Party and the Tammany Democracy, by which Tammany is to be saved as far as possible, and Tammany's devices for the maintenance of an irresponsible Government continued. Hence we object to any Board of Audit constituted upon the principle contained in the Twombly bill; and our faith in the accomplishment of thorough reform by the present Legislature is greatly weakened by the fact that that principle has been approved by it.

THAT STATUE.

Chicago Tribune.

If Mr. GREELEY doesn't get the nomination of either party for President, he seems likely, nevertheless, to achieve an honor scarcely less—that of being "busted," as the slang of the day has it. A movement is on foot in New-York to build a bronze statue of the *Tribune* philosopher, to occupy a place on Printing-house-square, opposite that of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Nearly $10,000 and the fact that the obvious movers in the enterprise are some of GREELEY's dearest enemies—DANA, HASTINGS, and ENGLAND being down for $500 each, and the last-named being the Treasurer of the fund, ought to convince H. G. either that his sterling patriotism, earnestness and devotedness to what he believes to be his rights, have inspired respect even in the most envenomed breasts, or else that the statue movement is only a costly joke. It is to be hoped, however, that neither this suspicion nor a too modest estimate of his own statuesqueness of figure will, as in the case of Boss TWEED a year ago, prompt Mr. GREELEY to decline the proffered testimonial.

WHERE DOES MR. GREELEY STAND?

Syracuse Journal.

With surprise, therefore, Mr. GREELEY's friends have witnessed a decided change in his character. Where once they saw artlessness in him they now behold duplicity; where once they discovered impartiality they now find injustice; where once they saw kindliness they now behold malevolence; and where once they found frankness they now discover ambiguity. Mr. GREELEY's friends cannot comprehend the cause of this radical change in his character in its relations to political issues; and the whole Republican Party, with the exception of a few factionists, wonder whether Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune* mean to continue to do service for the Democratic Party in the future, as they have lately done, or whether they will change policy and henceforth treat Republicans as friends, and not with the vindictiveness of and enemy. Republicans have the right to know precisely where Mr. GREELEY stands.

THE POLITICIANS IN A FRY.

Dr. Bacon, in the Independent.

What shall the politicians do? They can no longer set before their wirepullers and supporters in their States and districts the hope of clerkships at Washington, and places in post-offices and custom-houses, or of consulships abroad. If they want to offer rewards for electioneering services, they must offer their own money, and not the people's. What can they do? Just on the eve of a great election the President, who ought to be the embodiment of the party and the executive organ of its will, has actually thrown away all the means on which they depended for carrying the election. Not that they are anxious about electing him; the people will take care of that. But how shall the members of Congress be nominated and elected? And, indeed, what will be the value of a seat in Congress with no patronage? No wonder they begin to growl!—perhaps howl would be the better word for the noise they will soon be making. Hear them: "The latest political delusion!" "The Chinese system!" "The appointing power transferred from the President to a committee of schoolmasters!" "An aristocracy of office-holders!" As if ignorant and incapable men had not as good a right to be in office as the best-informed and most capable! We shall see how they are to help themselves. They do not mean to surrender just yet. But the people may be sure that U. S. GRANT "means to fight it out on this line if it takes all the Summer."

The Independent.

MR. GREELEY'S POLITICAL ATTITUDE.

The sum of the whole matter would then stand thus: Mr. GREELEY does not agree with the Republican Party as to the candidate to be presented for the next Presidency; and, because he does not, he declines to act with the party in securing its success. Without impeaching Mr. GREELEY's motives, or denying his right of private judgment, we have no doubt that he is entirely mistaken in his estimate of Gen. GRANT, and equally so as to the expediency of renominating him for a second term of service. Yet, whether right or wrong in this estimate, his position, upon the supposition above stated, would be the gravest error of his political life. There is no moral question involved which compels him to fall back upon the inalienable rights of private conscience. It is simply a question of expediency as to the best man for the nomination; and the overwhelming probability is that the prevalent sense of the Republican Party is wiser than the individual judgment of a journalist who has so often proved himself not infallible, or than that of any other Republican or any dozen Republicans who may be opposed to making Gen. GRANT the standard-bearer for the approaching campaign.

There is no prospect of any third party being organized, neither Republican nor Democratic, but better than either, with which Mr. GREELEY can ally himself; and hence, the fight will, of necessity, be between the two great parties now in existence, with their respective antecedents and principles. Mr. GREELEY must retire from the whole canvass—and, to do this, he ought to resign the editorial profession altogether; or he must give his support to one or the other of the parties that will be before the people. He must politically annihilate himself, or fight somewhere. His position he will find a very embarrassing one to himself, should he conclude, as we hope he will not, to withhold his support from the Republican ticket. He lectured the anti-slavery Whigs for refusing to sustain the nomination of HENRY CLAY, and organizing a third party. Would it not be well for him to recur to some of these lectures, and profit by his own instruction given in other days?

THE RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC RULE.

Washington Morning Chronicle.

Perhaps the most candid announcement of the feelings and purposes of the Democratic Party was that made by Gen. BLAIR in his Broadhead letter. This gentleman, occupying an exalted position in that party, gravely proposed, in 1868, that the whole series of reconstruction acts should be treated by the President as a nullity, and that the people of the Southern States should be turned over, first, to anarchy, and then to civil war. That was the meaning of his proposition. The Democrats all voted for him, well knowing that these were his views on this vital subject. They have never, in any way, repudiated these views, and he is today, in the Senate, one of their trusted leaders.

It is idle in the Democratic leaders to deny that they sympathize with the Kuklux, a large body of men in all the Southern States, who have solemnly sworn that they prefer the old Constitution to the present amended instrument, and who are, therefore, on oath, opposed to the existing National Government. It is equally idle for these leaders to attempt to produce the impression that they are in favor of the reconstruction acts and the recent amendments to the Constitution, for on no occasion have they, as a party, professed more than a sullen acquiescence in them. We feel sure, and we believe all intelligent persons in the country are of the opinion, that nothing would give these Democratic leaders more pleasure than to rip up these acts and these amendments, root and branch.

This party, thus tainted with secession; thus in sympathy with masked murders; thus hostile to the basis of justice and equality on which the insurrectionary States have been reconstructed; thus tied to a theory of construction which would render the Union a rope of sand; thus deliberately ignoring the Constitution as it is, and clamoring for the old Constitution, which sanctioned human slavery and caste distinctions, is about to make its last effort for power. If it should succeed, all the battles to suppress the rebellion will have been fought in vain.

A CANDID OPINION.

Pittsburg Gazette.

In the midst of these agitations Mr. GREELEY has figured, and the *Tribune*, doing the work of a faction, with the ordinary weapons of a faction, with the purposes of a faction at heart—no more wise, prudent or reliable than others engaged in the same enterprise. A fitting umpire, a qualified Magistrate to sit in judgment, therefore, Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune* are not. If Gen. GRANT is blamable, the *Tribune* has not the preparation proper to entitle it to sit in the case, and its conclusions will be viewed with distrust as those of a party in interest.

FINANCIAL.

9 PER CENT. INVESTMENT!!
Atlantic and Richmond Air Line RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
ISSUED AT THE RATE OF $16,000 PER MILE.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Coupons Payable Semi-Annually in New-York, Jan. 1 and July 1,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We offer these Bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, and commend them to the attention of investors as safe and profitable. The whole issue is about $4,000,000, of which $2,500,000 have already been placed with careful and well-known capitalists in New-York, and the balance are now offered as above.

The road is about 250 miles in length, extending from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., and when finished, (during the year,) will complete the great Southern line of railway, connecting by air line the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, with Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and other points, by this and other roads owned and controlled by the Southern Railway Security Company, making a large saving of time and distance over any other route.

The Bonds are payable in 1900, and can be registered, and again made payable to bearer at the option of the holder. Government bonds and other marketable securities taken in exchange at current rates.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 1 Exchange-court.
Exchange-place, near Broadway.

8 PER CENT. GOLD
Free of Government Tax.

Interest Payable Quarterly.

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds

(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE,
OF THE
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY OF INDIANA,
PRICE 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US, ON APPLICATION.

Jones & Schuyler.
NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH,
BANKERS, NO. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW YORK.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT at Current Rates, and Transact a GENERAL BANKING and BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

Twenty year 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS of the VERMONT DIVISION of the PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD for sale at 90 and interest.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

FOR SALE.—THE "FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, secured by land grants," issued by the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, at 70 and accrued interest. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,526,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New County Courthouse, City of New-York, until TUESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million five hundred and twenty-six thousand ($1,526,000) dollars of Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

"WATER STOCK OF 1870," authorized by section 6, chapter 383, laws of 1870, payable Nov. 1, 1902, for	$100,000
"CROTON WATER MAIN FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 213, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1900, for	200,000
"ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK," authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900, for	167,000
"ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK," authorized by chapter 56, laws of 1871, as amended by chapter 328, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	109,000
"CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by section 1, chapter 290, laws of 1871, payable Dec. 23, 1901, for	300,000
"NEW-YORK BRIDGE BONDS," authorized by chapter 399, (section 12,) laws of 1867, and ordinance of the Common Council, passed Dec. 28, 1868, payable Nov. 1, 1905, for	300,000
"PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 692, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	250,000
"NORMAL SCHOOL FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 692, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	100,000

Said stocks and bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year. The proposals must state the amount of stock and bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

No bids will be considered at less than par.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Jan. 22, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE holders of the Preferred Second Mortgage Bonds and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to authorize an increase of preferred stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds are requested to be present, in person or by proxy. The transfer-books of the Second Mortgage Preferred and Income Bonds will be closed until the 1st of February, 1872, inclusive.

S. J. TILDEN,
E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
Trustees for the holders of Second Mortgage Income and Preferred Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.

H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,
Of London and Edinburgh, G. B.
UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE,
NO. 50 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THIS COMPANY HAS PAID
$2,096,087 91

(Nearly the entire amount) of its Chicago losses, which has been promptly met from ready means at hand, without borrowing, or selling a single dollar of its permanent investments, or disturbing in any way its

$1,300,000

of assets deposited in this country for the better security of its policy-holders.

It now enters upon the new year 1872, after allowing for all its outstanding losses at Chicago and elsewhere, with its

Capital intact of	$10,000,000
Fire Reserve and Fire Surplus	2,800,000
Life and Annuity Assets, a separate and distinct department, for which the Fire is not liable	11,000,000
Total	$23,800,000

Agencies in all the principal cities in the United States. Per order Board of Directors.

WILLIAM CONNER,
CHARLES E. WHITE,
SAMUEL P. BLAGDEN,
Associate Managers.

JAN. 22, 1872.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD, State of New-York, 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

TEN PER CENT.
KANSAS BONDS
OF COFFEY COUNTY.

PRINCIPAL DUE IN TEN YEARS. For sale by R. H. FOOTE, No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the "First Mortgage Convertible Bonds—secured by land grants"—issued by the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the undersigned on TUESDAY next, at 12 noon, to adopt measures to enforce payment of the over-due interest on said bonds.

J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

The London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, hereby gives notice that under the provisions of the Omaha Bridge Bonds, issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the trustees of the mortgage by which the said bonds are secured have drawn by lot the bonds for redemption on the 1st April next, and that the following are the numbers of the bonds so drawn: Nos. 1,131, 136, 203, 218, 311, 587, 595, 608, 612, 628, 639, 674, 690, 865, 869, 932, 978, 1,024, 1,059, 1,138, 1,152, 1,195, 1,214, 1,497, 1,601, 1,615, 1,652, 1,770, 1,832, 1,851, 1,930, 2,097, 2,209, 2,317, 2,320, 2,382, 2,499.

The said bonds will be payable on and after the 1st April next, on the surrender thereof, with all the undue coupons, at the offices of the bank, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., in sterling, or at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, in United States gold coin, at par, together with a premium of ten per cent. upon the nominal value, namely, at the rate of £220 sterling or $1,100 gold, per bond. By order.

JAMES M. STREETEN, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED, NO. 22 OLD BROAD-ST.
LONDON, E. C., 7th December, 1871.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 25th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., Feb. 12.

By order of the Board,
THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS, OF GREENE COUNTY, State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

95 AND INTEREST. New-Jersey MIDLAND RAILWAY 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
First Mortgage Guaranteed
BY
New-York Midland R. R. Co.

Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that trains will be running the entire length of the New-Jersey section of the New Great Trunk Line in March next.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ALL TAXES PAID.
We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of Investors, The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already employed to its utmost capacity, and earning more than its mortgage interest and all expenses.

For sale, at 95 and interest, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING bonds for sale, and recommend them as a safe investment:

ELIZABETH CITY, OF NEW-JERSEY, 7 PER CENT., AT 93 AND INTEREST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT., AT 90 AND INTEREST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 PER CENT., AT 93 AND INTEREST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
NO. 48 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH. McKINLAY, Agents.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1872.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1871:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1871, to 31st December, 1871.		$5,412,777 51
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1871		2,033,675 18
Total amount of marine premiums		$7,446,452 69
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1871, to 31st January, 1871		$5,375,793 24
Losses paid during the same period	$2,735,980 63	
Returns of premiums and expenses	$973,211 84	
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank, and other stocks		$8,143,240 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise		3,379,050 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages		217,500 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at		386,739 41
Premium notes and bills receivable		2,405,937 95
Cash in bank		274,345 01
Total amount of assets		$14,806,812 37

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1868, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums; such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WM. E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOS. GAILLARD, JR.,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROBT. B. MINTURN,
GOR'N W. BURNHAM,
FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHAS. P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FURGUSSON,
WM. E. BUNKER,
SAM'L L. MITCHELL,
JAS. G. DE FOREST,
ROBERT L. STUART,
ALEX. V. BLAKE,
CHAS. D. LEVERICH.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.—PARTIES DRAWING out money from savings banks in sums of from $5,000 to $10,000, can find safe investments by addressing MORTGAGE, Box No. 179 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at PAR AND INTEREST a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEWARK CITY 7S,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Electro-Motor Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the object of increasing the capital stock of the Company from five thousand shares, of the nominal par value of $20 each, to fifty thousand shares, of the nominal par value of $20 each.

E. B. CLEGHORN,
B. W. TUCKER,
S. N. SMITH,
S. WRIGHT,
Majority of Trustees.
Dated NEW-YORK, 12th January, A. D. 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF stockholders of the Hudson River West Shore Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1872.

W. KENT HALL, Secretary.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON REAL estate, in sums of from $5,000 to $20,000. Also money to purchase first and second mortgages. Principals only.

A. V. DAVIS, Attorney.
No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

R. J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—AT THE PRIVATE RESidence, No. 42 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1872, at 10½ A. M.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of parlor, bedroom, dining-room and library suites, new carpets, lambrekins, lace curtains, cornices, chandeliers and fixtures, ornaments, books, &c.

ALSO,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

Catalogues and permits to examine before the sale can be had on application to the auctioneers.

WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

IN THE MATTER OF ADOLPH BARONN and BERNHARD SPIEGEL, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 13th day of January, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 213 8th-av. and No. 271 8th-av., by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at 11 A. M., on the 26th of January, 1872, the personal property of the bankrupts, consisting of a stock of boots and shoes, &c., &c.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872. United States Marshal.

The above sale is adjourned to Feb. 2, 1872, same hour and place.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

3,000 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
4,395 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
2,341 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
260 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

Cargo steam-ship *Northumbria*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 43 North River.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

120,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS. Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

$250.—NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIAnos, modern improvements, for $250, cash. New organs and melodeons for $50, $60, and $70, cash, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 396 and 398 Canal-St.,
NEW-YORK.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS,
JAN. 1, 1872.

Loans on Mortgage, on Real Estate, at about one-third its value		$5,035,250 00
Loans on call, (U. S. Bonds,) Collateral		222,080 00
Invested in U. S. Bonds, Registered, (at par)		1,100,000 00
Invested in N. Y. County 7 per cent. Bonds, Registered, (at par.)		1,000,000 00
Invested in Brooklyn City 7 per cent. Bonds, Registered, (at par.)		750,000 00
Invested in Jersey City, N. J., 7 per cent. Bonds, Registered, (at par)		800,000 00
N. Y. City Bonds, Registered		800,000 00
Invested in New-York Town 7 per cent. Bonds, Registered, (at par)		10,000 00
Deposit in Trust Company		300,000 00
Invested in Banking-house, cost		125,560 00
Deposit in Bank and Vault		277,423 96
Accrued Interest		92,082 14
Total		$10,512,396 10
Amount due Depositors, Principal	$9,854,391 26	
Six mos. Int. Credited to Jan. 1, at 3 per cent.	255,074 43	10,109,465 69
Surplus or Guarantee Fund		$402,930 41

Amount of Interest Credited and Paid Depositors Last Year - - $492,939 00

TRUSTEES.

JOHN McLEAN,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
JOHN CREIGHTON,
SILAS B. DUTCHER,
WM. S. FOGG,
MALTBY G. LANE,
AARON CLOSE,
SILLICK NICHOLS,
W. T. HEMMENWAY,
JAMES BEVERIDGE,
DANIEL DARROW,
WM. WESTERFIELD,
JOHN C. JOHNSON,
SYLVANUS GEDNEY,
GARRET E. WINANTS,
JOHN MACK,
ALFRED B. DARLING,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
HIRAM H. NAZRO,
B. L. SOLOMON,
JOSEPH P. BAKER,
THOMAS NAST,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. H. LOCKE,
R. P. BERRIEN,
FRAN. BONNEAU, JR.,
WILLIAM MOIR,
WILLIAM WAKE.

OFFICERS.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
JOHN C. JOHNSON, Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

Total number of accounts open to date, 78,374.

NEAR THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, is located the MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK. The convenience and advantages of this bank bring a large and increasing business from among the working people of New-York and adjoining cities. Every accommodation is afforded to depositors consistent with sound principles. Interest commences on the first of every month instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to depositors. One dollar will commence an account. Books in German, French and English. Open daily from 10 to 3; also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st.
STATEMENT.

Amount due depositors	$690,958 79
Interest credited Jan. 1, 1872	18,022 90
Surplus	4,738 69
Total	$713,720 38

INVESTMENTS, LOANS, &C.

Bonds and mortgages	$322,651 87
United States and New-York County Bonds	122,343 75
Westchester County and other town Bonds	50,192 00
Loaned on United States Bonds—par	23,200 00
Loaned on $32,000 New-York City Bonds	28,000 00
Real estate	17,650 64
Cash on deposit in banks	47,096 41
Cash on hand, not deposited	36,640 83
Loaned on railroad and town bonds	49,225 00
Accrued interest due bank	12,719 88
Safe, furniture, fixtures	4,000 00
Total	$713,720 38

C. K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 23d day of January, 1872. Signed: WM. BARKER, Notary Public.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City, if desired. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 55TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 23 Abingdon-square, under Ninth Ward Bank. Interest at the rate of six per cent. All deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits, except cash on hand, safely invested in bonds and mortgages and Governments only. Additional security to depositors by a fund of the trustees pledged for that purpose. THOS. McLELLAND, President; EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents; GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $2,670,388 41. Surplus, $201,822 96.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STATIONERY.

VALENTINES—GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the trade.—A box containing $40 worth of beautiful valentines sent by mail on receipt of $10. Address T. W. STRONG, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

COAL.

INCE HALL CANNEL COAL, SCREENed, per ton 2,000 pounds, $20; Sterling Cannel, $15; American Orrell, $11; Cumberland Lump, $9, from yards No. 1,392 Broadway, 157 East 23d-st., and 25th-st. East River.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CALABRIA	Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

TRIPOLI	Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Mch. 2, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage .... $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P.M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC	Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC	March 2, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 6,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Feb. 3.
Saturday, Jan. 20,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Feb. 10.
Saturday, Jan. 27,	INDIA,	Saturday, Feb. 17.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
STEAMER ST. DAVID,
Will sail SATURDAY, Jan. 27,
From Pier No. 13 North River.
Cabins, $65. Steerage, $28.
Apply at Anchor Line Office,
No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin .... $125 | Second cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 7 A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN	Feb. 29, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Mar. 7, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

Jan. 25.—The steam-ship BIENVILLE, Capt. ——, will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, as an extra steamer to Aspinwall direct.

Freight received commencing Jan. 22, on wharf foot of Canal-st.

For rates, freight, &c., apply at office on wharf.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ERIE, Capt. WIER	Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM	April 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 1.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 15.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Sat., Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Fri., Feb. 23
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Saturday, March 2

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

Twenty-eighth Dividend
OFFICE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

SAINT NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872	239,494

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of tax, is payable Feb. 1.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared from the earnings of 1871 a Dividend of 7 per Cent. on the preferred stock, (less internal revenue tax,) payable Feb. 15, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed on Jan. 27, at 2½ P. M., and be reopened on Feb. 19, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. M. KINLAY, Transfer Agent.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY
NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 27, 1872.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1872	205,000

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable Feb. 1, 1872.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.

HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1872.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening Jan. 17, and will be reopened on the morning of the day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20, 1872.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPON due Feb. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 13th day of January instant, after which and until the 7th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st inst., inclusive.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE CO. OF NEW-YORK, NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

The transfer-book will be closed on the 31st inst. and opened Feb. 2. WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.

Transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo. By order

EDWARD DUNHAM, Assistant Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the shareholders of this bank on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to that date, inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER,
Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE Peoria and Rock Island Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date.

DENNISTOUN & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of I. N. THATCHER & CO., at No. 254 Water-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. I. N. THATCHER is authorized to close the business of the late firm.

I. N. THATCHER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1872. M. P. LOW.

COPARTNERSHIP.

I. N. THATCHER & DAVID ARMSTRONG have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general stove and furnace business at No. 254 Water-st., New-York, under the firm name of THATCHER & ARMSTRONG.

I. N. THATCHER,
DAVID ARMSTRONG.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1872.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of N. B. PHELPS & CO., as agents for the Bailey Washing and Wringing Machine Company is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Bailey Washing and Wringing Machine Company will sign in liquidation.

NAPOLEON B. PHELPS,
SHELDON A. BAILEY,
SIMEON S. COOK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.